THROUGH THE STATE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

The Political Situation—Nothing but Politics Discussed—The Bitterness Between the Republican Factions.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

The one thing in the public mind to-day is the election of Tuesday next. All other matters—even that of routine business—are almost excluded. The heaviest vote ever polled in this city will be cast on Tuesday, and the same may be said of this district generally. Every county and every county district have been closely canvassed by the Republicans, and every Republican voter will be brought to the polls. Every possible means has been used to arouse the people, and to all legitimate methods may be added the use of money, which has been freely distributed by the Republicans for the purchase of votes for Colonel Brady. Where this money has come from it is needless to inquire. It is sufficient to state that it has been and is here to the full amount needed. It is said there are bosses and sub-bosses and workers for every district, who are paid regular salaries from the Republican campaign fund, and they draw their pay with a regularity that is commendable and worthy of a better cause. The buying up of indigent and wavering voters—white and colored—is a matter of strict business, and has been carried on extensively. The Evans faction has felt the effects of this corrupting system very severely, and it is not improbable that the Democratic party will also feel its effects.

Last night a well-known leader of the Independent Republican faction sent the following telegram to Chairman Jones, of the National Committee: "Your campaign money is being used against Blaine. This is unjust." The reason for sending this message, is is said, was the discovery that some of the Republican leaders held a meeting in Fourth Ward night before last; that they were liberally supplied with funds, which they offered to Democrats to vote for Colonel Brady, allowing them to vote on the national ticket as they pleased.

Monday night will be given up entirely to politics. The two Republican factions will hold their final meetings, and arrangements are in progress to make them as imposing as possible.

The Evans party will hold their meeting in the open air. They propose to have a big torchlight procession, music, and transparencies, and to rally their full force in honor of Governor Cameron, who is to address them. Other speakers from a distance will also be present. A committee will go over to Richmond to-morrow to wait on the Governor. The Brady party have secured the Academy of Music for their meeting, and among the speakers will be General Mahone.

Whatever the result of the congressional election in this district may be, it is believed that the division in the Republican ranks will never be fully healed. The best element among the colored people is on the side of Evans. They are intelligent enough to understand to what uses the colored people have been put by the white Republican leaders, and what means are being used to defeat the chosen representative of their race. If Evans is beaten, the backbone of the Republican party in this city and district is broken.

DEPUTY MARSHALS AND EXTRA POLICE.

It is stated here to-day that upwards of one hundred United States deputy marshals have been appointed for duty in this city on election-day. Considering the fact that there are only seven voting-precincts in the city, the number is extraordinarily large. The number embraces both whites and negroes—said to be equally proportioned. The intention is evidently to show to the ignorant the majesty and the power of our benevolent Government, and to awe them into voting for the Republican party, and especially for Colonel Brady, the officially recognized candidate of that party for Congress. The Democrats are unfortunately in the minority here. They can do nothing but enter a solemn protest against such an outrage, and silently appeal to their friends throughout the State and the country to rebuke it at the polls.

In addition to the force of deputy marshals, our active police corps will be on duty at the polls, and a force of thirty-six extra police will also be sworn in. There is no apprehension of the least disturbance here. If there should be any, the Mayor could promptly quell it with the force at his command. Brady's friends are claiming and betting that they will carry every ward in the city. Possibly they will under the alerte circumstances.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is reported that such is the feeling among some of the colored people in favor of Evans that threats of violence have been made to such him should he withdraw from the field.

Ex-Congressman Jorgensen has been actively working for Brady in the counties for some days past. He is said to have control of a large fund with which to persuade negroes that it is their duty to vote for Colonel Brady.

The receipts of cotton at this port this week were 1,622 bales, as against 860 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts of tobacco during the month of October were 777 hogsheads.

ROBIN ADAIR.

[By Associated Press.]

PETERSBURG'S WATER-FAMINE.

PETERSBURG, VA., November 1.—While the rains which have fallen throughout this section during the past few days have been beneficent in helping all kinds of farming operations, they have done little or no good towards increasing the supply of water in the city reservoirs, which are as low now as they were when the water was first cut off from some portions of the city a few weeks ago. One half of the city is still being supplied from the Upper Appomattox canal and as many as possible from the city reservoirs, but in some sections the number of inhabitants are without water altogether on their premises. The Committee on Water has contracted with J. C. Bachelor, of Richmond, to construct a new reservoir for the city at a cost of $4,725. This will give the city three receiving and one supply reservoir, which, it is believed, will be sufficient to keep the city amply supplied with water during the most protracted drought.

LYNCHBURG.

A Great Demonstration.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the grand Democratic rally in this city Monday night, when Judge Staples, B. B. Munford, Esq., and other well-known party canvassers are to speak. A great torchlight procession will be had under the auspices of the various Democratic clubs, and this particular feature is to be made a most imposing affair.

BEAUMONT.

Death of Hon. C. J. Faulkner.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WINCHESTER, VA., November 1, 1884.

The Hon. Charles J. Faulkner died this morning at his residence, at Boydville, near Martinsburg. He will be buried Monday afternoon.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Mr. Faulkner was born in Berkeley county, Va., February, 1806, and was therefore, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He received a collegiate education and came to the bar in Martinsburg in 1829. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature of 1831-32, in which body he took a leading part, though one of the youngest members, thus early displaying that industry which ever afterwards characterized him in public life and in the pursuit of his profession. Soon after his service in the House of Delegates, Mr. Faulkner was appointed a commissioner to report upon the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, a duty which he discharged promptly and intelligently. In 1841 Mr. Faulkner was elected to the Senate of Virginia, and in 1848 was again elected to the House of Delegates. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Convention formed to revise the Constitution of the State. Up to this time Mr. Faulkner had been a decided Whig in politics, and in 1851 he was elected as the Union candidate for Congress over the Hon. Henry Bedinger, the Democratic nominee. Upon the nomination of General Scott for President by the Whigs in 1852 Mr. Faulkner left that party with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and others, and allied himself with the Democrats, by which party he was returned to Congress in 1853, 1855, and 1857. In 1859 he was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by the Hon. Alexander R. Boteler (Whig) that being the third contest between these gentlemen for a seat in the House. In each contest they made joint canvass, and their debates always excited great interest, both being eloquent speakers and skilled debaters. During his service in Congress Mr. Faulkner was on several leading committees, and was chairman of the Military Committee. He was the author of the bill which was passed by Congress substituting the civil for the military superintendency in the national armories. After his defeat for Congress Mr. Faulkner was appointed United States Minister to France by President Buchanan, and served his country with great credit until the breaking out of the war, when he resigned and returned home. Whilst in Washington, closing his affairs, he was arrested and held as a hostage for the return of H. S. Magraw, of Pennsylvania, then a prisoner in Richmond. Mr. Faulkner was released from Fort Warren in December, 1861, and exchanged for Congressman Ely, of New York, who was captured at the first battle of Manassas. Proceeding to General Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, he was made chief of staff of that distinguished officer, with whom he served until the death of Jackson. At the close of the war, Mr. Faulkner engaged actively in the practice of his profession, and for years had the largest and most lucrative practice of any lawyer in West Virginia. In 1872 he was again elected to Congress, and displayed his usual industry in the discharge of his public duties. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of West Virginia, and was defeated by Governor Jackson by a close vote. Since then he had not sought political position, and had to a large extent withdrawn from the practice of the law, but still retaining an interest in political affairs, and ardently desiring the success of the Democratic party.

The Eastern Virginia Christian Conference—Last Day.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WAVERLY, VA., October 31, 1884.

The Eastern Virginia Christian Conference met at Spring Hill again to-day.

The Committee on Religious Literature reported, recommending very highly the literature the denomination has already, and appealed to the members of the Church to support it better in the future.

Rev. James Maple, of Indiana, preached at 12 o'clock on "Why I Am a Christian." It was undoubtedly the finest sermon your correspondent has ever had the pleasure of hearing.

The treasurer reported $2,000 home mission fund in hand, and that the collections for Church enterprises were not as large as usual.

In the afternoon the Committee on Education made their report, recommending a plan for raising $275 annually from this conference, by apportioning it among the churches. They also recommended that three trustees be appointed by this Conference, whose duty it shall be to superintend the management of the Suffolk Collegiate Institute after the present scholastic year; also, that a committee be appointed to prepare a certain course which licentiates shall be required to take and be examined upon satisfactorily before they can be ordained.

On motion, it was decided to reinstate the district meetings as held several years ago.

Conference adjourned to meet next session with the church at Antioch, Isle of Wight county, Va.

A Republican Trick—Look Out!

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LIBERTY, VA., November 1, 1884.

Hon. W. W. Berry, Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Virginia, authorizes your correspondent to send the following:

A large number of Prohibition tickets were sent to me by this afternoon's mail containing the names of a number of Democrats as electors, among them mine. This, I presume, is a Radical trick. No organization of temperance people has authorized any such ticket, and I do not believe that any temperance order in the State is afflicted with such insanity or fanaticism as to countenance such a movement. The use of my own name I denounce as an outrage, and hope no temperance man will be silly enough to be caught by this contemptible trick.

Arrival of Arms in Williamsburg.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, November 1, 1884.

The following dispatch was received today by M. Glennan from R. T. Armistead, Williamsburg:

"Since the communication to you as published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, a package of rifles or muskets has arrived, marked to one of the prominent Republican merchants here, and was delivered to-day. Whether the arrival at this time is more than a coincidence is yet to be developed."

DARWIN'S THEORY.

Mississippi Presbyterians Discussing the Subject of Evolution.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Crystal Springs, Miss., says: At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod Friday the following was presented by Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans:

In the judgment of this Synod the widespread agitation of the subject of evolution, occasioned by the new departure in the Seminary at Columbia, S. C., cannot be allayed until the mind of the Church is ascertained in this connection. The Synod of Mississippi deprecates the introduction of this theory as endangering the peace and unity of the Church, and cannot consent that an hypothesis confessed by its advocates to be unverified, and which, therefore, cannot be dignified as a science, should assume to control the interpretation of the Inspired Word.

The Rev. J. W. Flynn, of Memorial church, New Orleans, then followed in an address of more than two hours' length, endeavoring to support Mr. Woodrow's theory of evolution. He presented the subject very ably, showing a deep scientific research, a great analytical investigation, but not one of scriptural proof. No action was taken on Dr. Palmer's resolution.

The *Times-Democrat* says:

The committee of eight appointed yesterday by the Presbyterian Synod of Alabama to investigate the alleged teachings of evolution by Professor Woodrow, of the Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, submitted two reports, each signed by four members. The first report offered the following resolutions:

First. That the Bible, as interpreted by our standard, is to be recognized as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Second. That any teachings on science which are in conflict with God's Word or dangerous in their tendency are condemned, and should be avoided.

Third. That all teachings concerning the theory of evolution in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, except in a purely expository manner, showing what it is and how it affects revelation, whether in conflict with its records or not, and with no design of vindicating it as the truth, are hereby disapproved.

The second report offered the following resolutions:

First. That this Synod disapproves the doctrine of evolution as taught by Pekins, professor, in his published address, because such teachings are in conflict with the received interpretations of the Scripture as expressed in the standards of the Presbyterian Church.

Second. That the Board of Directors of our Theological Seminary at Columbia be, and they are hereby, instructed to take such steps as shall prevent such views from being taught in that institution.

The reports were made the special order for this morning, when Dr. Woodruff is expected to be present.

The reading of these resolutions created intense excitement and developed the fact that both sides have strong adherents.

List night the discussion was continued at some length.

The final vote on the resolution offered in the morning by Dr. Palmer relative to evolution stood 42 ayes to 8 noes.

The Blaine-Butler Collusion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 1.—The National Democratic Committee to-day received another dispatch from General W. H. Parsons, chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's party of Maryland, in which the charge that the Republican National Committee and General Butler made a "deal" is repeated. General Parsons now challenges James G. Blaine and General Butler to "invoke the books of the First National Bank of New York" to disprove the statement that "each week during this campaign, except the last, two checks of $5,000 each have been drawn by Mr. Blaine's manager, Mr. Jones, to the order of Noah A. Plympton, General Butler's campaign manager, which were accepted by the latter and cashed by the bank named."

The contract alleged by Parsons was that Butler should canvass exclusively States that were doubtful between Blaine and Cleveland. Parsons charges that Blaine was a party to the contract.

A Nearly Fatal Accident Near Mansfield, O.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, November 1.—A special to the *Chronicle-Telegraph* from Mansfield, O., says: Passenger train No. 1 on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, due here at 5:58 this morning, jumped a frog near Alta, O., while going at a rate of forty miles an hour. The first two cars were not damaged, but the third car struck a freight-engine on a siding, and the cars following were telescoped and totally demolished. No one was killed, but eighteen or twenty persons were injured, some of them seriously. They were taken to Zanesville.

NEXT TUESDAY'S FIGHT.

A GLANCE AT SEVERAL STATES.

The Indications in Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and Connecticut—The Democratic Skies Bright.

We give below special telegrams and special correspondence summing up the situation in Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, and New Jersey, from which it will be seen that the Democrats have every reason to be encouraged. Our friends in these States are making a gallant fight. Let their example stimulate Virginia to be true to them and true to herself.

OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

Hendricks Confident—What Prominent Men Say—Betting on Cleveland's Election—Bright Prospects.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1.—Governor Hendricks has just concluded one of the most brilliant tours ever made by any man in Indiana. His speeches have been almost inspired with marvellous power, and his audiences simply enormous. Senator Thurman, who has been aiding in the canvass during the week, says: "Hendricks can get more point and power in a twenty-minutes' speech than any mortal man that I ever heard talk." Referring to his trip and the political outlook, Governor Hendricks says: "The requirements of the campaign upon me have been much greater than I anticipated. There seems to be an unprecedented interest in the coming election, and everywhere I went there was a large outpouring of people, all enthusiastic and in earnest. Those who greeted me, and with whom I talked, were universally sanguine of victory. For my own part, I do not feel the least apprehensive. Indiana is certainly a Democratic State."

Senator Voorhees has made a most astonishing canvass. His seat in the Senate hangs upon the result next Tuesday, and the people have crowded to hear him, even in out-of-the-way places, in tens of thousands. In some close counties he has averaged three speeches and talked to acres of people far away from railroads. He anticipates a decided victory.

Senator McDonald, Attorney-General Hord, State-Treasurer Cooper, Auditor Rice, and all the canvassers and candidates on the Democratic ticket talk alike.

Mr. Henderson, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee assures me positively that the State is safe for Cleveland. He telegraphed to-day to parties who were indulging in some gasconade about Republican success that he had $6,000 to wager on the result, and has had no answer to-night. Several parties have been backed down with money.

A Pennsylvanian, John Wightman, a prominent citizen of Williamsport, writes here to-day that he offers to wager a 5,000-acre farm, worth $20 an acre, that Cleveland will win.

The Democrats have made two important acquisitions this week. One, a prominent citizen of Lawrence county, Moses Dunn, always a Republican and who once ran against Voorhees for Congress, declared yesterday for Cleveland. The other is a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne. Such defections in the Republican ranks have been very frequent of late. What little Irish defection there was has been driven back into the Democratic ranks by Blaine's alliterative nonsense to Blaine, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion."

A significant feature of the week is the defection of E. F. Ritter, the head and front of the Prohibition movement in Indiana to Blaine. He presided at the Prohibition State Convention, refused its nomination for Governor, forced its electoral ticket into the field, and then presided at the big Prohibition mass-meeting recently held here, and introduced St. John to the people. It is openly charged that Blaine made him concessions and promises of a tangible nature when here.

John A. Logan's meeting here yesterday was respectable, but not formidable. He will remain in the State until Monday.

Commissioners Murphy and Maloit, of the Metropolitan police force, had a conference with United States Marshal Foster to-day in reference to the proposed appointment of the deputies to serve on election-day. They assured him that the police would do their duty, and could provide ample protection to the ballot; that vote-buying, repeating, and illegal voting would be stopped and the offenders punished wherever found.

General Foster replied that he had no choice in the matter under the law when application for their 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.

If any such a ruffianly set of men are appointed marshals as were appointed in Cincinnati, the Democrats will not brook it. They have determined to get rid of them somehow unless the provisions of the law are strictly followed in their appointment.

Now, while everything in sight betokens a decided Democratic victory, there is still a still, steady sort of a confidence with the Republicans, not only among the rank and file, but among the bosses and managers. Old campaigners translate this to mean rascality and villainy. In conversation with Democratic managers I am led to believe that this will be met and checkmated unless the Blaine gang have reached election officials here and there in Democratic strongholds and debauched them.

To-night the Democrats are concluding their visible canvass by an immense demonstration. Large as it is, its dimensions have been curtailed by a steady, disagreeable rain, which came on early in the evening. English's Opera-House is jammed like a sardine-box. Prominent speakers are entertaining the immense audience, while others are holding smaller meetings elsewhere. Summing up the entire field, your correspondent is of the opinion that the State will go Democratic. It may reach 9,000 and may fall below 5,000.

WHAT OF OHIO?

The Democrats Hopeful—With a Fair Vote They Will Carry the State.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, November 1.—When Ohio went Republican in October by a small plurality, the Republican managers thought their work was done, and that the State would go for Blaine at the presidential election. They fell to "jollifying" over their supposed victory, and when the Democrats announced that they intended to reverse the result in November they were only derided and mocked. At this last moment the Republicans realize that the assertion of the Democrats of Ohio that they meant to carry the State for Cleveland is no joke. They have all at once been awakened to the painful facts that the Democrats are in solemn earnest and that they intend to carry the State next Tuesday if they can, and there are some very serious indications that they will do it. It will not be surprising if Ohio gives Cleveland and Hendricks a majority of 10,000 on Tuesday next. The Prohibition vote will be increased fully 10,000 over that cast in October. Over 3,000 miners in the Hocking Valley who voted for Robinson in October will vote for Butler on Tuesday. The Germans who voted with the Republicans in October will, on account of the recent Scott-law decision, vote for Cleveland on Tuesday. Hamilton county will give an old-fashioned Democratic majority. The western reserve, comprising ten counties of Ohio, has long been considered and admitted the stronghold of the Republican party in the State. From these counties have come the majorities the Republicans have had in the State. The vote of these ten counties in October shows a Republican increase of 8,832, and a Democratic increase of 7,416, which is a net Democratic gain of 3,584 in the very stronghold of the Republican party. These facts show Ohio to be a Democratic State, and, with a fair vote on Tuesday, Cleveland and Hendricks will receive a majority of 10,000.

CONNECTICUT SAFE.

A Calm Review of the Situation—The Various Elements in the Contest—The Electoral Vote Certain for Cleveland.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, October 31, 1884.

Political excitement in this State is now at its height. Both parties realize the importance of the coming election, and every voter is aroused to a pitch of enthusiasm such as has not been known in this State for many years. Torchlight processions are nightly parading the streets of our cities and villages, and from early in the evening till midnight brass bands and drum corps are doing their utmost to remind the people that we are on the eve of a great national contest.

The Republicans have awakened to the fact that Connecticut is not a sure Republican State, and are leaving no means untried to secure a Republican vote. Their best orators have been sent here, their town and county committees are plentifully supplied with money, and the Plumed Knight himself is to be exhibited through the State to-day and to-morrow.

They have tried to force the tariff question as an important issue, and are loud in their appeals to the laboring men, promising higher wages and steady work. But the workingman knows too well that there are more men out of employment to-day and more empty flour-barrels than four years ago, when the same promises were made.

The bloody shirt has been waved with great vigor, but I am glad to say with little or no effect, for it does not meet the approval of Connecticut Republican audiences.

The Democrats are doing good and effective work, the results of which are more apparent every day. Both parties are confident of victory, but conservative Republicans concede the chances to be decidedly in favor of the Democrats. After a careful investigation of affairs and facts I do not hesitate to predict a Democratic majority of 2,500.

Very few Republicans realize the strength of the Independents who will vote for Cleveland. Information from the best sources warrant an estimate of their strength at 6,000, although Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, the president of the Independent party in this State, estimates it at 10,000.

The Independents are composed of the best people in the State, and are men of prominence and influence. Their managers have received letters from thousands of Republicans who announce their intention of voting for Cleveland, and there are many more who, although they do not announce the fact, will on the 4th of November quietly deposit their votes for Democratic electors.

The Butler movement had at one time some considerable strength here, but since the publicity given the Blaine-Butler deal by General Parsons, which has been further aggravated by several quarrels and jealousies, the movement has petered to small dimensions, and, in the estimation of the best authorities, will amount to little on election-day. A thousand voters for Butler is considered generous.

The Prohibition vote in Connecticut will surprise both parties, if I am correctly informed, and it will be taken almost entirely from the Republican ranks. The leaders of the movement here are extravagant in their claims, but one thing is certain, and that is, their talk is not all wind. There are hundreds who will not vote for the corrupt Republican candidate, but also cannot bring themselves to vote the Democratic ticket. All of these will vote for St. John, not because they love Prohibition more, but Blaine's rascality less. It would not surprise me if the Prohibition vote exceeded 5,000.

The Blaine and Logan Independent Irish-American Clubs, formed and supported by the Republicans to draw from the Democratic ranks, have a few supporters, probably not more than two hundred in the entire State. It is now a serious question whether that few Irish-American votes will be cast for Blaine since the indiscreet address made to Mr. Blaine in New York the other day by a committee of clergymen, in which the Democratic party were alluded to as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." The Democratic State Committee have taken quick advantage of that slip, and have literally covered the State with dodgers upon which is printed this remark. It is generally interpreted by the Irish-Americans as the honest opinion of the Republicans concerning the Democratic party. A politician would not have confessed so much, but indiscreet Blaine clergymen have. Mark it, that libellous charge will cost Blaine 75 per cent. of his Irish backing the country over, if the Democrats everywhere use it as widely as the Democrats of this State have.

The Democrats, as a rule, remain intact, and, assisted by the six thousand or more Independent votes, it is reasonable to predict at least twenty-five hundred majority for Cleveland.

The Republicans have sent a large corruption fund into this State in the interest of Blaine, and the wholesale buying of votes is now the only hope of success of the Republicans. Many Republican manufacturers in this State do not hesitate to say openly that they will compel their employes to vote for Blaine under penalty of being discharged.

In the gubernatorial contest Governor Thomas M. Waller will be reelected by a good majority over Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, the Republican nominee. Governor Waller has made one of the best and most popular Governors this State has ever had, and will receive many votes from Republicans. Mr. Harrison's endorsement of Blaine, whom he said was "without spot, blemish, stain, or shadow," has lost him many votes from Independent Republicans.

To sum up, I will quote from a conversation I had with the editor of the New Haven *Register*, the leading Democratic paper of the State. He said:

"You can count upon a Democratic victory in Connecticut next Tuesday. The Democrats were never better organized or more enthusiastic. We have but three serious things to contend with.

"First, An immense Republican corruption fund, controlled and distributed by one of the shrewdest Republican manipulators in the State, H. Lynde Harrison, the chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"Second, The presence of deputy United States marshals at the polls, who in all probability will be men placed there for the purpose of intimidating certain voters under their control into voting the Republican ticket.

"Third, The lack of funds in the Democratic party to finish up their campaign with.

"These three elements are indeed serious difficulties in our path. We expect much from the Independent vote, care nothing for the Butler movement, expect a larger Prohibition vote than usual, and expect to lose comparatively nothing of the Irish-American vote. Unless all indications are shallow and deceitful, you can tell your southern friends that Cleveland will surely get the six electoral votes of Connecticut next Tuesday.

"The outlook was never brighter and our hopes never more confidently grounded."

In conversing with other prominent Democrats I found this to be the general opinion.

NEW JERSEY.

Congressman McAdoo Feels Confident.

The following telegram was received at the *Dispatch* office yesterday:

JERSEY CITY, November 1.—We feel sure that unless wholesale bribery and unchecked Federal interference succeed, this State will go Democratic. On the whole, we feel confident.

Brighton-Beach Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 1.—First race—three-quarters of a mile—Metropolis won; Telemachus second. Time, 1:21¼.

Second race—one mile—Lytton won; Eros second. Time, 1:48.

Third race—handicap for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Tilford won; Buchlai second. Time, 2:02½.

Fourth race—one and a quarter miles—Bouncer won; Ligan second. Time, 2:17.

Fifth race—mile and a furlong—George Singerly won; Contessa second. Time, 2:04½.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

KALAMAZOO, MICH., November 1.—Two freight trains were coming north at about 1 o'clock this morning from a Democratic meeting at Sturgis. The former one slowed up at Nottawa, and its caboose, containing nine persons, was run into by the other train. William Green, clerk in a hardware store at Wendon, was instantly killed, and George Koon, a furniture merchant, also of Wendon, was fatally injured. Both men had families, Green leaving a wife and three children.

Cholera at Madras.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 1.—Advices from India report that an unusually fatal outbreak of cholera has occurred at Madras. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring provisions. The villagers are terror-stricken, and refuse to bring in their usual supplies.

The South Pole.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

ST. PETERSBURG, November 1.—Professor Nordenskjold, the Arctic explorer, is preparing to undertake an expedition to the South Pole.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAVANNAH, November 1.—A collision occurred to-day on the Central railroad near Sun Hill, about sixty miles east of Macon, between two freight trains, wrecking both locomotives and instantly killing Harry Yonge, the fireman.

THE GRANDEST OF ALL.

GOV. CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK.

The Great Demonstration of Business-Men of America's Metropolis Last Night—Twenty-Seven Thousand Men in Line.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ALBANY, N. Y., November 1.—Governor Cleveland, accompanied by Private-Secretary Lamont and Adjutant-General Farnsworth, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New York on the regular train. The exact time of their departure was not generally known, consequently there was no unusual throng at the depot. Governor Cleveland will review the parade in New York to-night, returning early Sunday morning at 3:15 o'clock. This afternoon two divisions of the business-men's Cleveland and Hendricks parade started from their respective rendezvous. The first division from Worth street and Broadway in this order, mounted police, Grand-Marshal John B. Woodward, presidents and vice-presidents of the various associations, honorary staff of the grand marshal, Dry-Goods Men's Association, Hardware-Men Metal Association, and West-Side Merchants' Cleveland and Hendricks Club. Second division started from Church street and Broadway, led by the Stock-Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks Club. The Stock Exchange clerks, Produce and Maritime Exchanges, New York Mining Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Insurance-Men's Association, Lawyer's Cleveland and Hendricks Club, cigars and leaf tobacco trade, Hide and Leather Association, Distillers Wine and Spirits Exchange, Jewellers, Coffee Exchange, Iron and Metal, Young's Men's Independent Club, Columbia College students, Medical Association, the Sullivan Cleveland and Hendricks Club, coal and iron trade, railway employes, printers, publishers, and paper dealers, butters, pottery and glassware, bank clerks, custom-house, Broker's Exchange, brokers, hardware men, steamboat and transportation companies, car-men and drivers, and West Washington market-men.

Governor Cleveland, accompanied by General Farnsworth and staff, arrived at the Hoffman House at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon. He comes to review the parade of the Cleveland and Hendricks merchants this afternoon, and the torchlight demonstration this evening.

Governor Cleveland stood for over three hours on the reviewing stand, next to the Worth monument, under a canopy of purple velvet fringed with gold, upon each of whose corners was a golden eagle. When he took his position, soon after 1 o'clock, Madison Square before him was packed with people. The grandstand, on the opposite side of Fifth avenue, held at least a thousand ladies with their escorts. The grandstand was neatly decorated with flags and banners; the roar of murmurs announced the coming of the procession before Gilmore's Band, playing a lively air, was heard. As General J. B. Woodward, the grand marshal, lifted his hat to the Governor, and the latter returned the salute, the crowd gave a cheer that might have been heard in New Jersey. The police had much trouble in keeping the street clear at first, but finally made an uninterrupted passage.

The wholesale dry-goods men formed the first section. They numbered 4,500 men. The inscription, "All for Cleveland. Even the Elements Are with Us," caused loud laugh at the expense of the Republican paraders in the rain of last night. "Any Rain but a Reign of Monopoly" was upon another banner that had evidently been prepared in anticipation of a continuance of the weather of the preceding days of the week. In the central division of the dry-goods men merchants carried miniature roosters on the tops of their hats. On a big sheet of canvass was the picture of a tombstone, with the inscription, "Here lies (and he always lied) James G. Blaine. Killed politically November 4, 1884."

Following the dry-goods trade came the wholesale clothiers, 400 strong, and the carpet trade with 125 men. In the section composed of the hat trade and flower and feather-workers, the paraders' canes were hung with foxes' tails. A big buffalo head was borne by four men. The photographers and furniture-men came next. The Stock-Exchange Club, next in line, carried a crimson and gold banner. The ladies on the grandstand complimented the brokers on their fine appearance, waved their handkerchiefs, and cheered as loudly as they could. "Burn, burn, burn this letter" was the cry of the Wall-street men. The hardware delegation carried Cleveland canes. A significant emblem of theirs was a mammoth padlock and key. On the sides of the lock was written "Protection Against Thieves." Governor Cleveland laughed quite heartily at this. In the pottery and glassware section, a team of horses drew a representation of the "Talladoosa," sailors standing among coils of old rope and rotten spars. The picture caused loud laughter and cheering. The iron- and metal-men had a truck drawn by four horses and carrying a forge and anvil at which workmen were engaged in hammering red-hot iron rods. Then followed 30 dirt-begrimmed workmen carrying picks and shovels and a banner inscribed: "Hocking Valley miners working for 65 cents a day." The 500 members of the Cotton Exchange were a fine-looking body of men. They wore cotton rosettes tied with ribbons. The pottery and glassware manufacturers wore small glass and China mugs. The Produce and Maritime Exchanges came next with 1,740 men, and after them the drug trade. The latter advertised several new patent medicines, such as "Beecher's Oil of Joy, for Loss of Memory," "Tall-Tower Soothing Syrup," and "Jay Gould's Campaign Soap Liniment." The printers and publishers made a good display. Several schools connected with Columbia College were represented by 400 yelling students. It was dark when the jewellers reached the square. As they moved past the Governor they set fire to a piece of paper and shouted, "Burn, burn, burn this letter." The paper-trade section carried a large anchor with "To Windward" on it. The bar section numbered nearly 1,400, and came in for its share of admiration and applause. The insurance-men brought up the rear of the procession at a quarter to 8.

The enthusiasm displayed during the entire parade and all along its line was extraordinary. When Governor Cleveland went from the grandstand to his hotel the crowd raised another shout that lasted several minutes. The Governor had great trouble in getting across the street, so dense was the crowd. A dozen policemen had all they could do to make room for him. A careful estimate of the number of men in line is 27,000.

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

How Blaine Got in Garfield's Cabinet—The Story Told by Garfield's Intimate Friend.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 1.—Charles B. Lockwood is the leading hardware merchant of Cleveland, and is well known throughout Ohio. He recently deserted the Republican party, and will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Lockwood was for twenty-five years or more a close and valued friend of the late President Garfield and enjoyed his unbounded confidence, and that probably to as large a degree as any one in the country, and was acquainted with the private feelings and opinions of that gentleman. Every one acquainted with Mr. Lockwood knows him to be a thoroughly honest, upright man, unbiased by personal interests in a matter where they might conflict with what he believed to be right, and for that very reason the stand he has taken in publicly proclaiming that he believes Mr. Blaine to be unfitted for the presidency because of his corrupt nature, has influenced many others against "the Plumed Knight." After Garfield was shot by Guiteau and was lying on his death-bed in Washington, it is said that Mr. Lockwood, while visiting him, brought up the matter in conversation. Garfield said to Mr. Lockwood: "Blaine forced me to put him in my Cabinet, knowing well at the time he did it what the result would be. With him there this fight with Conkling, Arthur, and their friends was inevitable." In saying this Mr. Garfield evinced the profoundest regret, and with touching eloquence bemoaned the unfortunate complications that were embittering his life and threatening to render his Administration a melancholy failure, even if he recovered so as to leave the sick-bed on which he then lay.

Your correspondent to-day called on Mr. Lockwood, and, repeating this story, asked if it was correct.

"My dear sir," said he, "I do not wish to express myself concerning any personal interviews I had with Mr. Garfield or to repeat what he said to me concerning Mr. Blaine. I do not wish to drag Mr. Garfield into this filthy campaign for various reasons, and, above all, because my love and veneration for our martyred President is so great and sincere that it seems sacrilegious to connect his name with such an unfortunate political struggle. Besides, as a warm friend of Mrs. Garfield, who lives in our midst, I wish to spare her the pain of seeing this subject renewed. Whatever Mr. Garfield may have said to me on the subject I shall not repeat. I have my own opinion on the subject, and it is an emphatic one. It does not seem right to me that the Republicans should hold this man Blaine up before the people as Garfield's friend and make capital for him out of it, when, if the public really appreciated the selfish motives underlying it on Blaine's part, they would despise him. But I have no heart in discussing this branch of the subject."

"You have your convictions, I presume, strengthened by Mr. Garfield's testimony concerning Mr. Blaine's motives throughout?" asked the reporter.

"I am satisfied that Blaine had made up his mind to be the Republican candidate in 1884, and wanted the Cabinet position as a stepping-stone. Garfield was placed in a trying position. Here was this man Blaine with a larger share of the Republican party at his back than any other man in the country! If Garfield did not appoint him it meant a fight of Blaine and all his friends against the Administration. On the other hand, as I told Garfield, he knew that Blaine's appointment would be like shaking a red rag in the face of a bull as far as Conkling and Arthur were concerned. As you can readily see, Garfield could not afford to risk a fight with Blaine and two thirds of his party. Wherefore Garfield clearly saw that he was forced to appoint him."

"Will not many people vote for Blaine on the theory that he was Garfield's friend?"

"Undoubtedly. He was Garfield's friend. Yes, he was; just as he was Fisher's friend. But he was getting in on the ground-floor to all the good things through his friendship, you can rest assured. I do not think it would do any good to attempt to fight Blaine on this ground though, for his resources are unlimited, you know. He is utterly unprincipled, and undoubtedly is armed with a letter from Garfield to cover this very point. Doubtless he took good care to make Garfield give him a letter showing that he (Blaine) had offered to withdraw his claims to an office, but that Garfield insisted on his taking it, and would not think of making up his Cabinet without him in it. Blaine is too shrewd and too cautious a schemer not to have foreseen the danger of just such an *exposé* as this, and has prepared for it. Then, too, he would probably bring forward a score of people to swear that Garfield had told them he must have Blaine in his Cabinet. Blaine would find no trouble in getting them. He has plenty of tools who will swear to anything he wants them to. The first time I saw Garfield after Blaine's appointment I told him I thought he had made a mistake. In case of trouble with England for instance, I asked him what sort of a showing would Blaine make in a correspondence with the English Minister of War. Garfield laughed and replied, that in such an event as that he would be on hand himself to direct affairs. But I did not intend to say as much as I have. Every one knows my opinion of Blaine. I am ready at any time to express it, but so far as dragging Garfield into the question goes, I am opposed to it. It would not be right for me to give publicity to any confidences he may have reposed in me."

"You knew Garfield intimately, did you not?"

"Well, yes; about as intimately as I could. For twenty-five years we were closely associated on the board of Hiram College. For four years, when I lived at Solon, he spent every Sunday at my house."

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

A Great Period in the History of the Catholic Church.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., November 1.—Next Sunday week will be a great day in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Although the meeting proper of the Plenary Council will not begin until the following day, the grand religious ceremonies to take place Sunday, in which all the prelates and hundreds of clergymen will take part, will really mark the opening of the Council.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, an apostolic delegate, will preside. The only American Cardinal, Most Rev. John McCloskey, of New York, will not be present, owing to ill-health. In the Council there will be eighty archbishops, bishops, and abbots; ten other prelates, about twenty-five he