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AMERICAN.

BUFFALO, 3.—Governor Cleveland arrived here this morning at 7.35. The Governor quietly strolled to his usual breakfasting restaurant, when, after partaking of a hearty meal, he repaired to his rooms over his office, and later, at about 10 o'clock, was at his desk in his office. It was expected that the Governor would arrive this afternoon, and preparations had been made to give him a reception. About 11 o'clock he left his office and strolled leisurely up to the Tift House. He was attired in a handsome suit of black broadcloth and appeared in the very best of health and in excellent spirits. He frequently stopped on the sidewalk to chat familiarly for a moment or two with some friends. An Associated Press reporter interviewed him, and in an answer to a question as to his health, he said: "I am in most excellent health. I am more than pleased to be at my old home again." He stated that the most cheering news came to him from almost every quarter, and the prospects of the success of the democratic ticket he considered first-rate. In answer to what he thought about the State of New York, he declined to give an opinion, and referred the interviewer to Mr. McCune, who, he said, could better answer the question than himself. The Governor did not seem to be desirous of continuing the subject of the coming election. He will probably remain here until Tuesday noon. He will vote at his old polling place in the Ninth Ward, probably early in the morning.

Governor Cleveland took dinner at the Tift House, after which he made his way to his old law office. He was continually stopped to receive the congratulations of his friends. A number of ladies and several political opponents were among the number. This evening he held a short reception at the City Club, and later attended the Academy of Music, where his presence excited enthusiastic applause. The Governor retired at the end of the fourth act, with several friends, to quietly enjoy himself in the company of his old friends at the club.

NEW YORK, 3.—The chairman of the executive committee of the democratic national committee, speaking for himself and associates, said: "Cleveland will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. I think he will also beat Blaine in California and Nevada. The New York democracy is safe enough. Kelly will keep his promise and see that he gets a majority of 50,000. When Kelly says a thing he means it. I am sure that as an organization Tammany will be faithful. Of course, there will be individual treachery, but it will be upon an insignificant scale. It is perfectly safe to predict a majority of 50,000 in New York, and as safe to say Cleveland will leave in his State 40,000 votes ahead of Blaine."

Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic committee, said: "I am as well satisfied that Cleveland will be the next President as I am that I am alive at this moment. Our latest advices convince us that New Jersey and Connecticut are all right. The result in this state has ceased to be an open question. Nothing but wholesale corruption and Federal bulldozing can defeat us in Indiana, and I doubt whether the best that the U. S. Marshals can do, with the aid of revolvers of heavy calibre, will be found effective. They will have to flood the State with two dollar bills, as they did in Dorsey's time, and even then their investment will be unfortunate. By the way, I see the banks have begun to notice a scarcity of greenbacks of that denomination. It is pretty easy to guess where they are. We are likely to be reinforced by one, and perhaps two, of the Pacific slope States, and it is not at all certain that Wisconsin will not repudiate the Plumed Knight. New Jersey is sure, Connecticut surer still, and there is no danger that a Southern State will slip away this time."

ST. LOUIS, 3.—The race between Teemer and Gandaur, which was declared a tie last Sunday, was rowed over at Creve Cour Lake this afternoon, resulting in Gandaur reaching the home stake about a quarter of a mile ahead of Teemer. At the turning stake the bow of Teemer's shell went under the water, and before he had straightened Gandaur gained fully two lengths, while Teemer lost constantly. When he arrived at home he announced that his boat was water-logged. Examination of the boat showed seams in its bow and a good deal of water in the forward compartment. The referee appointed a meeting at 10 p. m., when he would hear the statements of both sides and give his decision. Time of race 20.24.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, and after considerable talk, referee Gallagher gave the race to Gandaur and declared all bets and pools off. The declaring bets and pools off was based upon what Gallagher called "unnatural" betting, which is alleged to be the putting up of money on Gandaur in a secret way by some of the Teemer party.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Director General Burke has completed a full report of the progress of preparation for the World's Exposition. The main building has been completed and exhibits are now arriving for installation. The extension to the machinery hall, an iron building, requires only sashes and flooring, making that hall now about

1,948 feet in length. But little space remains in the machinery department. The Director General notifies State commissioners that their exhibits can come along at any time. The building will receive exhibits to the 10th of November.

Every State and Territory is now represented. The erection of stables is progressing rapidly, stalls being provided to show 1,000 horses. Suitable cattle and horse barns and a stock avenue half a mile from the track. A Wisconsin dispatch says "Jay Eye See" and "Phallas" will be exhibited. Arrangements are being made for noted horses. The stables are 1,800 feet long. The live stock exhibits will be the largest ever made before.

Left the City of Mexico October 31, via the Mexican Central railroad and El Paso. The Commissioners of France, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Honduras, and Guatemala are here arranging for the installation of their exhibits. Burke is arranging with Diaz, who will be inaugurated December 1, to adjourn the Mexican Congress on the 10th of December, and also expects the American Congress to adjourn the 12th of December, so that the Exposition may be opened in the presence of the Presidents of the United States, Mexico, the Central American Republics, heads of departments and foreign representatives.

The action of the board of management in deferring the opening until President Arthur can inaugurate the Exposition is warmly approved by the community. His warm support of the Exposition is appreciated all over the South, and the management declare it will be a source of intense disappointment to the people if opened without him. The delay will enable delinquents to get in position and avoid much of the confusion incident to the opening of the Exposition. Burke reported to the management yesterday that if they would roof the park over 277 acres and give him sixty days the applicants for space would fill it.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—A special to the States gives the number of citizens of Lakeville who went out to meet the republicans and ask them to desist at 17. Louis Brown and Louis Frelot (colored), republicans, were among the killed. Additional wounded: St. Clair Dugan and A. F. Dugan, democrats. The engagement lasted only four minutes, but in that time over 1,000 shots were fired. The negroes, as soon as they realized there was really a fight, and the democrats were making a stand, fled in all directions, leaving their hats, shoes, horses and everything. Many of them received fatal shots on the field, ran a great way and died in out of the way places. Their bodies are being found now in the fields and woods. Between 50 and 60 of them rushed into Bayou Teche, where some sank from their wounds, exhausted, and were drowned in the confusion and struggle; but many reached the other side and continued in their wild flight. Three were reported as found dead in the fields this side of the bayou, one made his way five miles below here and died. The excitement at Lakeville was terrible. When the smoke cleared away and citizens saw the noblest men of Fausse Point lying dead upon the field, their rage was terrible. The leaders of the republicans having exhausted their ammunition, retreated into a house near by, where they asked for quarters.

Gov. Kellogg closed his canvass last night and left for Iberia parish, the scene of the late trouble. The preliminary examination of the prisoners was not had to-day, as was expected, owing to the absence of the district attorney. Consequently the prisoners will have to remain in prison until after the election. They are leading white and colored republicans of the parish.

The coroner's inquest has been postponed until Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Over 200 colored men have been arrested by the police of the First Congressional district since yesterday noon, as "dangerous and suspicious characters," and having no visible means of support. Many of them were committed to prison by the recorder.

NEW YORK, 3.—The headquarters of the National Republican Committee were crowded to-night. All expressed the utmost confidence in the election of Blaine. Jones, chairman of the National Committee, said: "I think now what I have always thought—that we will carry the Northern States without exception. We will win in Indiana, and I have not a shadow of a doubt as to the result in New Jersey and Connecticut. Blaine is as good as elected."

The *Star* (The Tammany organ) has an adroitly worded appeal to democrats in which the names of Cleveland and Hendricks are not once mentioned; nor is there a desire or a hope expressed for their election. It also prints the following in italics:

"His ladder of ascent he kicked and spurned.
Now comes the time for compliments returned."

The *Sun* blandly assumes Cleveland's defeat, and says: It is not too much to say that when the country is saved from Grover Cleveland to-morrow, it is to Butler that popular gratitude should be especially rendered.

NEW YORK, 3.—The tone of the democratic and independent press this morning shows a remarkable change from the confidence which inspired it last week.

The *Times* says: "Our candid opinion is that nobody is now very certain about the result of to-morrow's election. There are enough elements of

doubts in the situation to puzzle politicians and make prophets deny their calling. It is quite possible we shall have to go so far as the Pacific Coast for the votes necessary to Cleveland's election. Most of the money, and all the skill in tricks and management are on Blaine's side."

The *World* has the following, double lead: "We think Blaine is beaten. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, California, Nevada—all States that voted for Tilden and for Hancock—are almost certain to cast their ballot for Cleveland. Last week the *World* repeatedly declared New York a certainty for Cleveland; that the republicans had given it up; also that New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would certainly go for Cleveland unless the enormous corruption fund which Blaine's managers were using to purchase his election in those States should prevail."

The *Herald*, which has talked in a similar confident view, says this morning. If to-morrow voters can act without bribery or intimidation Cleveland will be elected by a tremendous majority.

The *Times* also interposes an "if" regarding New Jersey. If vigilance on the part of the friends of Cleveland in New Jersey is all that is needed to assure the election to-morrow of electors opposed to Blaine. Democrats and Independent republicans can surely be relied upon to exercise it.

BOSTON, 3.—At the dinner given to Blaine this evening at the Hotel Brunswick there were more than 200 guests. Among the prominent gentlemen present were E. R. Hoar, A. W. Beard, R. Worthington, E. McPherson, C. A. Bartol, J. W. Chandler, R. B. Bishop and G. A. Marsden. It was about 8 o'clock when Henry Cabot Lodge, who presided, called the company to order. He said that as Blaine was to review the great torchlight procession, there would not be any general speaking, but he knew those present would be greatly disappointed if they did not hear from the distinguished guest. When Blaine rose to respond he was heartily cheered, and when order was restored he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: For reasons which I need not stop to detail, a reception of this character in the city of Boston at the close of a national campaign, is particularly gratifying to me, and I thank Mr. Lodge for giving me this opportunity to thank you. It is too late to argue or even to state the great issues involved in the canvass which closes to-night, but I am sure that those issues constitute a difference between the parties so broad and so deep that their decision will affect, for weal or for woe, the history of the United States for many years to come. [Applause.] I am sure that the great constitutional amendments which have grown out of the civil struggle, and which have in so many respects, I might say, changed the very framework of our government, have been made by the republican party and are now in its keeping, and, as I have frequently said elsewhere, I here now repeat, that to transfer the political power of the country to the democratic party at this time would be no means be one of those ordinary transfers of the government from one party to another, which gray-haired men within my view witnessed many years ago. It would not be merely a case of one party going out and another coming in; it would rather be a reverse and overturning—a great organized change in the government, of our great industrial system, of our great financial system. It would be a transfer of the sovereignty of the country far more vital and far-reaching than any of the ordinary changes of dynasty which occur in those European governments of a different form from ours. And I close this canvass, in which I have had some active participation, with the profound conviction that intelligence as the voters of the United States are—and I am certainly addressing some of the most intelligent of them—that intelligence as the mass of the voters are, accustomed as they are to give heed to the weight and tendency of questions to be decided, the people of the United States have not yet measured, nor, as I believe, yet fully comprehended what it would mean to transfer this Government to the absolute control of the Southern States of this Union. Nor do I here now stop to give my own idea of what such a change would mean. If it were not out of place, I should refrain from the additional reason that anything I might now say would be too late to influence popular judgment in my direction, and for the reason that insofar as my own voice could reach and influence the just judgment of the people of the United States, I have exerted it very freely. I have never offered any apology or explanation for taking what some of my closest friends regard as an extraordinary step, in going before the people somewhat more freely and extendedly than has been the habit of those chosen as Presidential candidates of the great parties; but I will say, now that I did it, and I desire to put this on record, I did it because I thought that the peculiar character of the canvass was my personal justification for doing it. I am a profound believer in popular government, and I know of no reason why I should not face the American people. I did it, too, for the more specific reason that I believed there was danger of great leading questions which relate to the industrial and protective system of America being partially or perhaps wholly excluded from that consideration by the people which its merits deserved; and intrusted, as I was, with the great function of repre-

senting you and all members of the republican party, I felt that I would, in an especial degree, myself obtain a hearing. I have returned somewhat weary, somewhat broken in voice, as your ears have already perceived, but I return with an even more profound belief than I had in the judgment, in the fairness, in the impartiality, in the generosity of the great mass of American citizenship.

From the dinner table Blaine went to review the grand torchlight procession, which he did from the balcony of the hotel. To-morrow he will go home to Augusta, leaving Boston at 9:30 a. m.

At Newton he said, the verdict to be rendered to-morrow he awaited calmly and with a reasonable degree of confidence.

LITTLE ROCK, 3.—The *Gazette's* Texarkana special says: Charles Mitchell, the negro ravisher of Mrs. Waddell, a white woman, in Little River County, was arrested Sunday night in that county. He confessed his crime, after a mob of 200 citizens put a rope around his neck, and declared the woman's husband had hired him to commit the crime. Waddell was also arrested, and both were hung.

ABILENE, Kan., 3.—Henry Pigorsch, a German farmer of this county, was killed by John Sweeney, a railroad laborer. Sweeney and others were hunting on Pigorsch's farm, when Pigorsch came out with a gun and warned them off. Sweeney wrested the gun from Pigorsch and beat him to death with it. The officers are in pursuit of the murderer.

ST. PAUL, 2.—This afternoon a party of about 100 went by steamer about three miles down the Mississippi to witness a fight with hard gloves between John S. Barnes, of this city, and Tom McAlpine, of New York. After some discussion M. C. Roche, sporting editor of the *Pioneer Press*, was chosen referee, and J. S. Dickerson, city editor of the *St. Paul Day*, time keeper. The men were of the same height—five feet eight inches. Barnes weighed 145; McAlpine 144. It was near 4 o'clock when the time was called. By consent of both parties the rounds were of two minutes each, Marquis of Queensbury rules. The fight was marked by cautious sparring for six rounds, without either receiving punishment; but when the seventh began, it was evident that Barnes meant business; and scarcely had the round commenced when Barnes sent a terrific swinging right hander, which took McAlpine fairly over the right eye, and he fell like a log, where he lay fully ten minutes, totally unconscious. On coming to, he pulled off the gloves and gave up. Barnes did not receive a scratch.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The commission appointed at the last session of Congress to visit Mexico and the countries of Central and South America, in the interest of the commerce of the United States, expect to leave New York on the 10th inst. for the city of Mexico. Thence they will go to San Francisco, where the business men of that city will be heard on trade with the southern countries. The commission will then go to Guatemala; thence to Costa Rica; thence across the Isthmus of Panama to Venezuela; thence to the United States of Colombia; thence to Ecuador; thence to Bolivia, Peru and Chili; thence over the Andes to Mendoza; thence to parts of the Argentine Republic, and thence home by way of Brazilian ports. In the different countries visited business men and government officials will be called upon to express their views relative to the improvement of trade with the United States and the advisability of adopting treaties similar to the late Mexican treaty.

CLEVELAND, O., 4.—The weather is murky, threatening rain. The polls were organized peacefully throughout the city. A heavy vote was polled early, about the same as the corresponding time in October.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 4.—In addition to the Presidential electors, North Carolina to-day elects a full ticket and a justice of the Superior Court, members of the legislature and county officers. The issues are, the tariff, education, civil rights and the question of negro rule in the eastern counties. All other issues are dwarfed by the latter, and the color line is sharply drawn in nearly the whole State.

NEW YORK, 4.—In this State, to-day, besides the presidential electors, the following candidates will be voted for: Two Judges of the Court of Appeals; 34 Congressmen; members of the Assembly and in various localities city and county officials. The judges of the Supreme Court will be elected, having been nominated by both the democratic and republican conventions. In 26 congressional districts there are in addition to the nomination of the two principal parties, nominations by the people's party and prohibitionists. In five of these districts both of those parties have made nominations. There are in New York State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, 1,994 polling places or election districts. Returns from these will be compared and sent out independent of New York, from the City of Brooklyn. Comparison in the State will be made with returns for President in 1880. The vote in that year stood Garfield, 555,544; Hancock 534,511, with 13,895 scattering.

NEW YORK, 4.—The weather is cool and cloudy with occasional light rain, which prevails in the greater part of the State. In New York and Brooklyn the voting is remarkably quiet and steady with only the usual attendance. In New York the polls opened at six a. m. and will close at 4 p. m. In

Brooklyn they opened at sunrise, 6.30 a. m. and will close at sunset, 4.49.

The betting in this city is 1,000 to 800 that Blaine will be elected, but 100 to 70 that Cleveland will carry New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 4.—The election in South Carolina to-day is for Governor and State officers, members of the legislature and Congressmen as well as presidential electors. There is practically no opposition to the democratic candidates and for State officers.

CINCINNATI, 4.—The day opened with a cloudy sky. Voting began promptly with no disturbances at any of the voting places. There is much less excitement and interest and smaller crowds about the polling places, than at the other election. At 9 o'clock a heavy cold rain set in, which has the effect to drive away all idlers, leaving only determined workers to watch the polls. No disturbance is reported anywhere except at one precinct in the 8th Ward where a colored man offered to vote, and being refused on account of non-residence, was knocked down and driven away. There are no officers apparent about the polls except the regular police. In some places a citizen's committee is present designated by badges.

It is estimated that the rain will reduce the total vote at least 1,000 below the October vote. The votes polled at this hour fall short of the number polled at the corresponding hour in the October election. Nobody now anticipates any trouble during the election.

11.40 a. m.—The rain ceased shortly after 10 o'clock and the weather is turning colder; still cloudy. The vote has increased, so that it now seems to be quite up to the vote at this time in the day at the October election. The utmost peacefulness prevails. Eleven arrests for illegal voting have been made, all colored men. It is impossible to tell the complexion of the vote, as none of the ballots will be counted until after the close of the voting at 6 o'clock.

HARTFORD, Conn., 4.—Weather overcast, interest intense and the largest vote ever polled in the State will probably be cast.

BOSTON, Mass., 4.—Weather cloudy, threatening. There will be four tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, People's and Prohibition. The vote is likely to be large. All of these tickets have electoral, gubernatorial and congressional candidates. The republican candidate for Governor is Geo. D. Robinson, present incumbent; democratic candidate is Wm. E. Endicott, people's party, M. J. Cafferty, prohibition, Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst.

BALTIMORE, Md., 4.—Noon.—The election is proceeding quietly. A large vote is being cast so far as heard from throughout the State. Both parties are hard at work. Little attention is paid to the Butler ticket, but in this city St. John is expected to get a considerable vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 4.—The day opened in Philadelphia with weather overcast and threatening rain, but the early vote is heavy.

BALTIMORE, MD., 4.—A rain storm prevails throughout the State, but not of sufficient severity to keep voters from the polls.

CHICAGO, 10:30.—Despite disagreeable weather, outlook at this hour is for largest vote ever polled in city.

HUDSON, N. Y., 4.—The election is proceeding with unusual quietness. At noon the largest vote ever taken here at that hour had been cast. The Democratic electoral ticket is running considerably ahead of the State and local tickets. Indications are largely increased democratic vote over 1880. Reports from country towns are to the same effect. All parties are active and the vote of the county will be very large. Many St. John and few Butler votes are being cast.

NEW YORK, 1 p. m.—Up to this hour all parties seem to be voting steadily and squarely for their local state and national tickets. As far as an observer can discern there has been no cutting of Cleveland by Tammany, and Tammany is casting a full vote for President and no trading reported and no disturbance.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., 4.—Indications are that Otsego County will give Cleveland more majority than it gave Tilden in '76. Pindar will be elected to Congress.

HANOVER, N. H., 4.—Indications are that Cleveland will run slightly ahead of the balance of his ticket, but the republican majority will be about the same as a year ago.

TRENTON, N. J., 4.—There is sudden trouble here. Prosecutor Beasley has ordered the arrest of a number of Republicans and others on the charge of bribery. Among the number are said to be two very prominent persons. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of persons alleged to have sold their votes.

UTICA, N. Y., 4.—Weather rainy, but a heavy vote is being polled. Surface indications are that Cleveland's majority in this city will be from three to five hundred.

BOSTON, 4.—The following is the entire vote of Hull: for President Cleveland, 47; Blaine, 26; St. John, 13. For Governor: Endicott, 45; Robinson, 29; Seelye, 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The election is proceeding quietly—three-fourths of the total city vote cast before noon. Heavy scratching. There were three arrests. Among them Chris. Buckley, a prominent democratic leader.

AUGUSTA, Me., 4.—The vote so far shows republican gains over September, and the *Cennebec Journal* (rep.) says the indications are that Blaine will carry the State by 25,000.