

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.—Several thousands of people filled the Brooklyn rink this evening for the purpose of jubilation upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and to listen to speeches from the Vice-President elect, and from Beecher as well. The buildings in the vicinity of the rink were illuminated.

At 8.30 Vice-President Hendricks entered the hall upon the arm of Judge Van Wyck. As Hendricks stepped upon the platform, where he could be seen by all in the building, the audience was on its feet by common impulse; men cheered and waved their hats, ladies waved their hands and handkerchiefs, and the band joined in the general acclaim.

Judge Van Wyck at 8.35 called the meeting to order, and in brief terms introduced ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, who was received with cheers. He spoke in warm compliment of Indiana and Thomas A. Hendricks, and then, amid tumultuous cheers, presented that gentleman.

Hendricks opened his speech by saying: "Indiana sends greeting to the democracy of New York, and especially to Brooklyn and Kings county, that Indiana to-day and for the future is democratic. He regretted that after the glorious result an attempt had been made to infuse into the minds of colored voters that the success of the democratic party meant the destruction of the rights and privileges of the colored voters. It was a great wrong, and the colored voters who had joined the ranks of the democracy would remain under its broad banner and principles. He thanked the independent republicans and all others who had stood by them in the trying hour when the truth had prevailed. 'They tell us,' he said, 'that we will be responsible for the future of this great country.' He accepted the responsibility, and predicted peace and good government for the people of the United States. It was God that gave them the power to give the republicans a great lesson, and he hoped they would not soon forget it. The great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November last, when the democratic party was once more placed in power, meant nothing more nor less than a government of the people, by the people and for the people. 'Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th of next March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington.'

On civil service reform he said: "I am in favor of civil service reform, but I am not in favor of the continuation of so many things that we have seen in some years that are past. People are tired of it, and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am free to say to the people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after a schoolmaster's examination, but I will tell you what I have confidence in. As it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, let a true man come to be President of the States, and let true men be called around him to aid him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for the service, and you have civil service reform. [Cheers.]

This great contest has established the fact in this country that there must be revenue reform. Folger, in his last report to Congress, said the question now presses upon us, 'What legislation will relieve the people of the burdens of unnecessary taxation?' Aye, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is \$55,000,000 a year. How much would that \$55,000,000 do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely and judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade \$55,000,000 every year? How much would it contribute to enterprise, industry and the prosperity of the country? How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital? The question is, what is the position of the democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know of no standard of taxation except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. If you know of any better and safer standard of taxation, what is it?"

ALBANY, 20.—Cleveland was asked by an Associated Press reporter to-day, if he was aware of the delusion among the colored people of the South, that the change in administration would unfavorably affect their condition. Gov. Cleveland replied: "Yes; I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights, now secured to them under the laws of the constitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a democratic President. I am even told that in some cases some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election means that they may again be made slaves. All this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears, that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are uneasy or uncertain upon the subject to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed except

by a change in the constitution which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides the present condition or status of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it, if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the constitution and law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that the democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous croaking and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future.

The statement that President-elect Cleveland had engaged quarters at the Arlington, or at any other hotel in Washington, is premature at least.

ALBANY, N. Y., 20.—The State canvassers met this afternoon. Conkling was present for a few minutes. A protest to the effect that 54 Green electoral ballots had been cast in Delaware for the republican electors was read, and, on motion of Attorney General O'Brien, ordered entered in the proceedings, and the returns passed as received. The Kings county returns show a slight discrepancy, which was explained by the county clerk, and the returns passed. The discrepancy in the Richmond county returns was explained by the county clerk, Cornelius A. Hart. He presented the original tally sheets, and stated that the error in the returns before the board was due to an omission on the part of the copyist to insert the name and votes of two Butler electors. The mistake was not apparent in the separate footings, appearing only in the totals. Comparison of the original with the statement sent the board verified Mr. Hart's explanation. On motion of Attorney General O'Brien, adopted unanimously, the clerk was permitted to correct the returns. All returns were received and tabulated. The statement will be ready for signature to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 20.—The Post's Charlestown, W. Va., special says: Information from Percival, McDowell County, in this State, near the Virginia border, gives a frightful account of the ravages of so-called cholera in the extreme southwestern counties of Virginia and adjoining territory in Kentucky. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the loss of life has already been appalling, while the condition of the survivors has been terrible in the extreme. No rain has fallen in the Cumberland mountains, in which the infected districts are situated, for four months, the drouth entailing not only an almost total failure of crops, but cutting off the supply of water over a wide area. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining water for stock in some localities as early as the middle of August, but no actual suffering among the inhabitants occurred until towards the end of September when, the ordinary sources of supply having for the most part failed, the mountaineers were compelled, in order to sustain life, to obtain water for household purposes from what is known as "Poison" or "Mineral Springs" in the mountains, or from the small amount remaining in deep holes in the beds of the creeks. Persistent use of the water soon developed a peculiar disease as deadly as Asiatic cholera in its nature, which has ever since raged with terrible fatality over half a dozen counties in the two States of Virginia and Kentucky, the loss of life thus far being variously estimated at from 400 to 800. Among children and adults well up in years the mortality has been the greatest, but no class has been exempt. In a number of instances, especially along the forks of McClan's Creek, a tributary of the Big Sandy, and in the valley of Powell river, emptying into the Tennessee, entire families have perished; while in numerous other cases but one or two members of the household survive.

Few recover from the disorder, from 60 to 80 per cent of those attacked dying. This is accounted for by the fact that pure water is still unobtainable, and proper food and medical attendance cannot be had. The drying up of streams has necessitated the stoppage of numerous small grist mills along the mountain valleys, and the population for the most part appears to be in the most abject want and misery. The location is almost inaccessible to the outside world, there being no railroad within 100 miles, and obtaining reliable news is very difficult; but even if half what is alleged be true, the calamity is one of the most serious nature, and calls for prompt action by the authorities and the public.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—At the opening of the fourth day of the National Cattlemen's Convention, the chair announced the following gentlemen as a committee of conference with a similar committee appointed by the Chicago Live Stock Convention: Gen. M. M. Curtis of New York, Judge J. A. Carroll of Texas, Gen. Brishin of Idaho, Gov. Hadley of New Mexico, Col R. D. Hunter of Missouri, J. M. Colburn of Kansas, J. L. Lusk of Iowa, J. A.

Cooper of Colorado, and J. W. Hamilton of Cherokee Strip.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported on the constitution and by-laws of the proposed National Association. The former embodies eleven articles. The name of the association is to be the National Live Stock Association of America. Its object, to promote the interests of the live stock industry, and to be open to any person directly interested in said industry on the payment of an initiation fee of \$10, and annual dues not to exceed \$5. The officers are to be, president, first vice-president, and one vice-president from each State and Territory, and a secretary and treasurer, the secretary only to draw a salary. The chief office is to be at St. Louis till further ordered. The affairs of the association to be in the hands of an executive committee of 15, elected annually, of which the president is to be ex-officio chairman.

The first meeting of the association to be held to-morrow, at which officers will be elected; the annual meetings to be held the third Monday in each November, at such place as is ordered by the association.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Gov. Stone, of Colorado, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported back to the convention with favorable recommendations the preamble and resolution of Judge Carroll, relative to the cattle trail.

On a motion to adopt the report a spirited debate followed. Russell of Kansas opposed the trail on the ground of the hostile interests of the people of his State, large numbers of whose cattle, he said, had died of contact with Texas herds on the trail now used. He said Kansas had no objection to the driving of Texas cattle through their State except between May 1st and November 1st, but if the trail went on the proposed route, it would be resisted by the settlers.

Ex-Governor Coleman, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the resolution and urged the presentation of the question to Congress at once, where only action could be taken on the matter.

Col. Stewart of Montana objected to the wording of the resolution, saying Montana had quite as much breeding ground as Texas, and was already overstocked and desired an outlet for its cattle as well as Texas.

Gen. Curtis advocated the passage of the resolution.

Culver also spoke. The resolution was finally indorsed by a very large majority. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, One of the objects of this convention is to procure, by all legitimate means in its power, such legislation from Congress as shall best protect and promote the entire stock interests of the United States, and to gain for each and every section of the country ample market and transportation facilities; and whereas, it is desired by this convention that a safe and cheap route be opened from the extensive breeding grounds of the Northwest; and whereas, we believe this can only be accomplished by the establishment of a national stock trail over which stock can be driven; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention do memorialize Congress by such appropriate legislation as shall be sufficient to accomplish the purposes herein intended, to open, establish and maintain a national stock trail, beginning at some point on Red River and extending thence in a north or northwesterly direction to the north line of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present said memorial to Congress, in the name of and by the authority of this convention.

The committee reported favorably the resolution relating to pleuro pneumonia, and other kindred diseases introduced by Mr. Salmon of the District of Columbia, urging an appropriation by Congress to aid the Commissioner of Agriculture to act in co-operation with State bureaus and contrive means to suppress diseases. The report was adopted.

A favorable report by the committee followed on the resolution introduced yesterday by Dr. Moore, of Colorado, regarding Indians, the text of which is as follows:

Whereas, Large tracts of public domain have been reserved for the exclusive use of American Indians; and whereas, each year permits are granted large numbers of said Indians to leave their reservations and hunt over a range stocked with cattle; and whereas, in addition to the depredations on our cattle by these roaming bands, criminal carelessness yearly results in the destruction by fire of vast acres of pasture; and whereas, these things have a tendency to exasperate range-men and provoke hostile collisions that inevitably result in loss of life, great destruction of property, and inflict heavy expense on the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request the Secretary of the Interior to restrict all except those Indians in Indian Territory to the limits of their respective reservations.

On the motion to adopt, General Porter of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, himself an Indian, took the platform and made an appeal to the convention to strike out the preamble, as reflecting unduly on a large body of orderly Indians. He was supported in this position by General Brishin of Idaho, Mr. Pollard of Indian Territory and several others.

The resolution was finally referred back to the committee for further consideration.

At 1 o'clock the convention adjourned until 3, when the delegates review a military parade from the front steps of the Exposition building.

At 3.30 the delegates gathered in front of the Exposition building and reviewed the State militia and city fire department, which marched down Olive Street, making a fine display, after which they took seats in the hall and resumed their session.

New Mexico offered a resolution in reference to the arid lands lying between the 98th meridian and the Sierra Nevada mountains, urging the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress to take such lands from under the homestead laws and set them aside for grazing purposes. Referred.

The following resolutions were also referred:

By Mr. McCos, of Kansas, respecting the width of the trail and the establishment of ground for cattle.

By Denman, of Montana, calling the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to roving tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho and Arizona.

By Mr. Wilson, for the appointment of a committee on statistics.

A paper by Dr. J. W. Ralston, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on pluro-pneumonia, and other cattle diseases, and by Dr. Hopkins, of Wyoming, on the same subject, were ordered spread on the records.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

At 8 o'clock this evening delegates to the number of 500 gathered at the Lindell Hotel and sat down to a banquet which occupied two hours. At 10 o'clock General Sherman, who presided, called the gentlemen to order, and, after a brief introductory speech, introduced Governor Routt, permanent chairman of the convention, who spoke to the toast, "The First National Convention of Cattlemen," setting forth briefly the interest all the world has in their deliberations.

Gen. Sherman then introduced Capt. Bedford Pym of the Royal Navy, who was greeted with great applause, and spoke to the toast "Europe and America." The captain exhibited an emblem of the combined colors of England and America, and made a touching reference to the rescue of Lieut. Greely. He said he had had the fortune to know Wellington, the Iron Duke, and found his American counterpart in Gen. Sherman. [Loud and tremendous cheering and three cheers for Sherman.] He then made a humorous reference to the sensation created in St. Louis by the cowboy band of Fort Dodge, Kansas, and concluded by urging the delegates to extend their proposed stock trail through Canada to Hudson Bay, and to make a proper exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition of the cattle interests.

A number of other toasts were responded to and the party broke up at a late hour.

ALBANY, 21.—The State canvassers met at noon. When all were present Secretary Wood announced the footings of the tables as follows: The highest democratic elector—Priest, 563,154; highest republican elector, Carson, 562,005; democratic plurality, 1,149.

The lowest democratic elector, Ottendorfer, 593,048; lowest republican elector, Harris, 561,071; plurality 1,077. Highest prohibition elector, Miller, 25,006; lowest, Ellsworth, 24,948.

Highest Butler elector, O'Donnell, 17,204; lowest, Campbell, 16,751.

After the announcement, the members of the board signed the tables and certificates.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The condition of De Young, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, shot by Adolph Spreckels on Wednesday night, is becoming more serious. He passed a restless night, sleep-broken, stomach troublesome, fever higher. Resting easier this morning.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Postmaster General Hutton sent the following letter to-day to Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, 21.—In an article in your paper of November 17th, in which Mr. Clarkson, a member of the Republican National Committee, gives many, but, in my opinion, not all the reasons why Mr. Blaine was defeated, I find the following: "The order of Postmaster General Hutton requiring the New York postoffice, with its thousands of clerks and carriers, to be kept open, prevented enough republicans from voting to have overcome what is now claimed as Mr. Cleveland's plurality. The usual order was posted in the New York office Monday, saying that after 10 o'clock on election day clerks could take a holiday. Monday night, by Mr. Hutton's order, this was overruled, and clerks living in distant parts of the city, who had to go to work before the polls opened and remain till after they were closed, were unable to vote."

No such order as that referred to by Mr. Clarkson was issued by myself. There is no law authorizing the closing of postoffices on election days. Prior to the decision, dispatches were received from many places asking authority to close the offices. These were answered, as has been the custom of the Department, to the effect that there was no law authorizing the closing of offices on election day. Mr. Clarkson says my order was issued Monday night. If Mr. Clarkson did not know, his chief committeeman, Mr. Elkins, did know that I was not in Washington at that time, but in Burlington, Iowa, as the following dispatch will show:

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.  
Frank Hutton, Postmaster General,  
Burlington, Iowa:

It is said at the postoffice in this city

that letter carriers are not to have the usual holiday during election; that an order was issued to that effect. This will lose us many hundreds of votes. Can you telegraph some remedy? Answer.

(Signed) S. B. ELKINS.  
To this I replied that there was no law making election day a holiday, but that the postmaster at New York, if he desired, could certainly arrange to allow employees in his office sufficient time to vote without seriously interfering with the delivery of mails. It seems the above dispatch from Mr. Elkins, or one similar, was also sent to Mr. Hazen, who was then acting Postmaster General, and who answered it as follows, the dispatch being sent the day before the election:

To H. G. Pearson, Postmaster, New York: Please give employees full opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage.

(Signed) A. D. HAZEN.  
Acting Postmaster General.

Had Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Elkins been Postmaster General at the time, they might have issued an order closing all postoffices in the United States during the election, but I hardly think they would have done so, after reading the law. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANK HUTTON.  
Des Moines, Ia., 21.—Mr. Clarkson, editor of the *State Register* and Iowa member of the Republican National Committee, has sent to the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* the following letter in reply to the letter of Postmaster General Hutton, sent out by the Associated Press to-day:

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 21

I have read the letter, or a telegraphic copy of it, this day addressed to you by Mr. Hutton, as President Arthur's Postmaster General. In it he juggles with the facts, and, by saying he did not himself issue the order which kept the New York postoffice open election day preventing several hundred of the clerks from a chance to vote for President, tries to escape the responsibility of having used a part of the administration's power in helping to defeat Mr. Blaine. The truth is, the order was issued by Mr. Marr, the First Assistant Postmaster General, or by Mr. Hazen, the Second Assistant, but it was done by Mr. Hutton's order. He very shrewdly says, in his quibbling letter to you, that "No such order was issued by myself." That may be; the signature was the signature of Marr or Hazen, the subordinate, but the order to do it was the order of Hutton, the principal. That Mr. Hutton knew of the order, and that he was responsible for it there is not the least doubt. His friends in New York—otherwise his republican sympathizers in their desire for the defeat of Mr. Blaine—did not deny this, but gave as the explanation of it, that a rider put on the last postal appropriation bill, providing that election day should not be a holiday, compelled him to have the order issued, and that his attention had been called to the provision by the democratic chairman of the House committee on appropriations. Mr. Hutton does not pretend to say that he telegraphed the postmaster at New York from Burlington, suggesting that the postoffice employees be allowed a chance to vote, but that he only telegraphed that valuable suggestion to Mr. Elkins, while the Acting Postmaster-General at Washington was left to send, as best he could under the orders of his chief, given by the latter before he left the capital, a dispatch to the "Mugwump" postmaster at New York, which that worthy could call a second order not to let the office be closed, and which Hutton could afterwards claim was permission for the employees to vote. The facts, as well known at New York, are that the employees did not get permission to vote; did not get permission of enough time in which to vote. It was also reliably stated to be true that enough of them were deprived of the time to vote, and were kept from voting, to have given Blaine a plurality in the State of New York and elected him President. Mr. Hutton's letter of evasion has the one merit of not denying in fact the essential truth of my statement that he quotes. This shows a shrewdness worthy of a Postmaster General, for when he was in Iowa the last days before the election, he told several persons, among them a leading democrat of the city of Mount Pleasant, that he intended to keep the New York postoffice open on election day.

In talking to this democratic gentleman, he said, with his thumbs twirling gaily in the armholes of his waistcoat: "I am a civil service reformer this year, and do not intend to let the public business be interfered with by politics," and the accent on the words, "this year," are reported by the democrat to have been beautiful in their melody and signification. Mr. Hutton is noted most, and most loved by his admirers, of whom I am one, for his general golden quality of frankness. The dignities and necessities of court life seem already to have made him diplomatic to a very high degree. The gentleman is kind enough to suggest what Mr. Elkins or Mr. Clarkson might have done as Postmaster General, had either been in his place. I do not know how much of law Mr. Elkins or myself might have stopped to hunt up, but I may freely say that I am sure either of us would have hunted up a great many more opportunities to help the republican party during the campaign than Postmaster General Hutton seems able to find. Hutton also gravely gives the important information that I did not, in his opinion, give all the reasons for Mr. Blaine's defeat. I