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The Intelligencer.

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BRANNON—Ohio county—61—1884—nix.

THE official vote of Ohio county shows some interesting things.

HEREAFTER, in the First Congressional District, no Ohio county Democrat need apply.

GENERAL BUTLER doesn't give it up. Let us hope that there may be no occasion to give it up.

WHAT's the use of Democrats making up a Cabinet? Mr. Blaine might prefer to make his own.

IF the worst comes to the worst, the Republican party, though a little disfigured, is still in the field.

WONDER whether Cleveland would bounce all the Democrats who now hold office under Republican administration?

NEW YORK gave James K. Polk a plurality of 5,106 over Henry Clay. Then as now the Presidency turned on New York.

AN interior view of St. John's conscience would be interesting at this time. It is to be supposed that that sainted man has a conscience.

GIVE it up? Oh, no! We only await the final count. Meantime there is no urgent reason why anybody should fan himself into a flame of intense excitement.

THE patriots who have already waded up to their waistbands in gore, may now send their trousers to the washerman and stay in bed till the week's wash comes home.

ALREADY Democrats are beginning to fear that Cleveland hasn't got it. If it should turn out so they will heap "curses loud and deep" on the men and the newspapers that have assured them of Cleveland's election beyond doubt.

THE New York *Evening Telegram* has a cartoon representing "a cold day for Blaine." Mr. Blaine is looking on the political thermometer. The wind is playing havoc with his umbrella, on which appears the legend "Protection." The free traders are enjoying themselves just now.

IT is a good sign when citizens take an interest in the affairs of the government which come nearest to them. The financial condition of the city of Wheeling is not what it ought to be, and it behooves taxpayers to confer with a view to getting the city out of its present embarrassment and preventing a recurrence of the same trouble.

"HELLO CENTRAL! Give me Chairman Barnum."

"Who's that?"

"Mr. Barnum, have we got 'em?"

"Oh, it's you is it, Grover. Got 'em? That's what Gorman and the rest of us are trying to figure out. We rest securely on Dan Manning's promise that the Democratic Board of Canvassers will make it all right."

IT is just possible that the country may have reason to regret that a Democratic House has been able to obstruct necessary legislation. The Democratic House has refused to pass either of the Senate bills, or indeed any bill, to provide for a count of the electoral vote. If troublesome questions were now to arise we would be just where we were in 1876, after the admonition of that stormy time and the lapse of eight years.

THE result in the First Congressional District shows none of the German defection which our Democratic friends promised us. And this, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the German newspaper the *Volksblatt*. Upon sundry occasions the INTELLIGENCER made bold to remark that the German-American Republicans would probably do their own voting. In this campaign the *Volksblatt* has managed to count itself out as a political factor.

THE behavior of the Democratic managers at this stage of the proceedings is not admirable. Though on the face of the returns, as reported, Cleveland has a small plurality, and though a small plurality effects as much as a large one, it is not absolutely certain that Cleveland has any plurality. In a vote so large and so close it is safer to await the official count than to assume a positive victory on the slender margin which appears on the face of the press returns. But the Democratic managers are not content to wait. They prefer to inflame a willing following with such pronunciamentos as have been sent out through the press.

This is not the strength of honest confidence. It is the weakness of a grave apprehension. They fear that they haven't carried the State, and they open themselves to be suspected of a determination to claim the Presidency, no matter what the official count shall show. Chairman Barnum felt obliged to dip his pen in red ink and threaten the country when the returns were running in Mr. Blaine's favor and it seemed that he would have the prima facie plurality. From that hour on the first night when the Democrats claimed 60,000 plurality in New York until now, the managers have acted as though they meant to have New York and the Presidency at whatever cost.

We have little fear that they would be able to carry the honest, patriotic men of their party with them in any such endeavor, but they might bring a great deal of trouble upon the whole people by their efforts to influence reckless persons. The Presidency is to be settled by the honest return of votes lawfully polled. The country will not permit itself to be dragooned by either party into a fraudulent settlement which, in fact, would be no settlement at all.

If Mr. Barnum and his friends can contain themselves until the doubtful issue is lawfully decided they will see that the lawfully chosen President will be seated. They can't make a President by a game of bluff. The people of this country will be as resolute to enforce the honest popular verdict as they are calm in awaiting it. A good judge of human nature will never mistake calm, intense interest for a lack of courage.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Both Parties Claiming a Plurality in New York State.

The Republicans Confident They Can Prove Various Frauds.

Chairman Jones Says That Blaine is Legitimately Elected.

The Result Hinges on the Official County Count To-day.

A Republican Journal on the Frauds in Kingston.

Roscoe Conkling Accepts the Price of a Lawyer's Fee.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, November 10.—There was another report on foot this morning to the effect that the tables once more showed a plurality for Blaine. It turned out, however, to be unfounded, and was supposed to have been a Wall street canard to influence the market. Nothing new is now expected before to-morrow night, after the official canvass is completed in the counties in the State and the result telegraphed here.

At Republican headquarters the belief is still expressed that developments of errors and frauds will show Blaine to have carried the State.—Chairman Jones says:

CHAIRMAN JONES' CLAIM.

"We will be able to bring home to the Democratic managers and manipulators in several counties of the State evidences of fraud that will result in placing Mr. Blaine in his legitimate position as President elect. We are taking the most thorough measures to ferret out frauds. If the official count should show that Cleveland has been elected by even one vote we shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result."

The *Evening Mail* says: "The developments of the past twenty-fours indicate even a better prospect for Blaine than did those of Saturday. Day by day the alleged Cleveland plurality has dwindled down until now, according to figures obtained from Democratic sources, it is only claimed that he has carried the State by 456 votes."

WHAT VROOMAN SAYS.

Mr. Vrooman, of the State Republican Committee, says: "We have direct, positive and official information of frauds being perpetrated and votes illegally counted in New York, St. Lawrence, Essex, Niagara and several other counties in this State. The cry of the Democratic officials and the Democratic press in aiming to stir up the people to riot is simply a pretended fear, and is but a cover for their own villiany. They first claimed 50,000 for Cleveland; next day the figures came down to 17,000, and the next day to 5,000 and now they have dwindled to a petty 456 votes. Suppose the dwindling process should continue, where will they be in three days more. Is it incendiary or dishonest for us to look into these figures?"

I telegraph you these several statements to-night in order that you may see on what those who have charge of the Republican side of the canvass base their expectations of ultimate success. Republicans generally, so far as I can judge, do not seem to expect such material changes from the canvass as will reverse the apparent result in favor of Cleveland; but nevertheless they have not given up hope.

A. W. C.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KINGSTON.

What the Leading Republican Paper Has to Say About It.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—In regard to the fraud in the Fifth ward no contest will be made to-morrow by the Republicans. The *Freeman*, leading Republican paper, this evening says: "The vote in the Fifth ward having been represented throughout the State as fraudulent, it is only fair to both parties that the whole truth concerning it should at once be made known. The full electoral ballot-box was found to contain ninety-one ballots more than were cast according to the poll list and that excess of votes was drawn out by a man blindfolded according with the law of the State. If fraud was intended the parties failed to accomplished what they desired. The Republican party have no reason to find fault with the vote, as it gave Cleveland only 260 majority, which is the ordinary vote. The roll was carefully watched on election day and the result as declared by the inspectors apparently gives each party what it is fairly entitled to."

"Thou Too, Brutus."

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Roscoe Conkling has been retained by the Democratic National Committee to act in any proceedings that may arise in relation to the pending canvass. Conkling is to-night in consultation at the Hoffman House with members of the committee of lawyers who have undertaken to see a fair count.

What They Claim.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Messrs. Elkins, Jones, Fessenden and Senator Hobart, of New Jersey, were at the Republican National Headquarters to-day in conference, but the result of their deliberation was not made known. Chairman Warren, of the Republican State Committee, returned to his home this evening and Vrooman will go to-morrow. A. S. Draper will henceforth represent the Committee in this city. Vrooman to-day said the Democrats claim the State from the "inside" by 561, and that the Democratic investigation of returns in this city has already lowered that amount to 436 by reason of errors found against Mr. Blaine to the sum of 425 votes. At the Democratic State headquarters this was not verified.

Saw It But Didn't Review It.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Democracy of Albany held a monster demonstration to-night. Thousands of strangers were in town and the city was illuminated and the houses were decorated. Governor Cleveland witnessed the parade from a window in the Executive Chamber, in the capitol, but did not review it. The number of visitors at the Executive Chamber was very large. Many congratulatory telegrams were received.

That Is All We Want—An Honest Count.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Attorney General O'Brien, of the State Canvassing Board, in a speech to the Democrats here said: "I have no fears that the wishes or judgment of the people expressed at the ballot box will be falsified or defeated. No party or set of men can steal the electoral vote of the Empire State. The laws of the State in regard to the election and the counting of votes are too perfect to admit of fraud, and the people of New York are too much in earnest to tolerate fraud even if it were possible. The votes given by the people in this State need have no doubt that they will be honestly counted and the result truthfully declared."

BUTLER'S VIEWS.

He Gives a Cheerful and Chatty Description of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Seated in the reception room at General B. F. Butler's law office yesterday, a reporter awaited an opportunity to interview the head of the "People's party." The General was engaged with a client, and, upon dismissing him, entered the room where the reporter sat.

"Good afternoon, General," was the salutation of the reporter. A grunt was the only response.

"General, I have been sent to ascertain your opinion of the result of the election," said the reporter. General Butler was chewing away vigorously upon an unlighted cigar, with a good deal more than half of it in his mouth. He removed the partially masticated weed and said:

"Pardon me, but I don't know the result. I don't think your paper does, either. Nobody knows the result yet. We know that the vote is very close in New York, and that it will require the official count to determine who has been elected."

"But, General, it is said that the Republicans give up New York?"

"Pardon me again. The Republicans admit only that on the face of the returns Mr. Cleveland has a small plurality. That is all. That is, that in a total of 1,200,000 votes the footings show him to be a little in the lead. How many errors there are in the returns made, or in the footings, nothing but an official canvass can tell. I don't believe that it is possible for any set of men to foot up twelve hundred thousand votes separately as cast in the different precincts, without making mistakes. I feel quite certain that errors will be discovered. They may be in Cleveland's favor, or they may elect Blaine. Why, look at Massachusetts. The day after the election it was given out that Blaine's plurality was 10,000, when in fact it was 53,000. Now, there is no State in this Union that collects election returns so rapidly as Massachusetts. There is no polling place more than four miles from a railway station. Well, you could put four such States as Massachusetts in New York, and yet it is pretended that we have the correct returns from that State."

JAY GOULD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

"Jay Gould has sent his congratulations to Governor Cleveland," was another suggestion of the reporter.

"Yes, I know," responded the General. "The other night thirty thousand men were marching in the city of New York and singing, 'Hang Jay Gould to a sour apple tree.' Now, Gould got frightened. It wouldn't have scared me," added General Butler, straightening himself up.

"Gould didn't want to be hung to a sour apple tree, so he takes an early opportunity to pacify his would-be executioners by congratulating Governor Cleveland. He knew that if the figures should change and elect Blaine, his congratulatory dispatch would not do him any harm, while in any event it might save him trouble. Now, I don't know, but I believe Gould was as much in favor of Cleveland as of Blaine. I do know that Vanderbilt rode two horses. He sent Mr. Depew out to speak for Blaine and he gave Cleveland $150,000. I shall wait for the official returns of the vote of New York. We can't rely upon telegraphic returns. Dispatches are often doctored or errors occur in transmission. Now, I want to ask you how much of a million dollars would you pay out, $15 at a time, on telegraphic orders? Not many thousands, I warrant. So it is with these returns forwarded by telegraph. We must wait for the official figures. Why, night before last in New York an old staff officer of mine came to me saying he had heard of a dispatch going over the wire, Windsor Hotel, signed B. F. Jones and advising Blaine that Cleveland had been elected. My old army friend was badly frightened until I told him that Jones was not at the Windsor Hotel. I am an old soldier, and I never get scared at camp rumors."

"General, was there ever a Presidential election in this country before that depended upon so close a vote?"

"No, sir; never. In 1856 Pennsylvania was the pivotal State, and Fremont was elected, but a Democratic Returning Board discovered that he didn't have as many votes as were cast for him, and he was defeated. You remember that in 1876 the election was given up for two weeks, but Republican Returning Boards ascertained that the vote was different from that cast."

BUTLER ON HIS VOTE.

"General, did your vote reach your expectations?" asked the reporter.

The General had been for a moment looking over the columns of the New York *Sun*, to find the account of the men who had been singing "Hang Jay Gould to a Sour Apple Tree."—He made no response to the question but continued to scan the paper. After two or three minutes' silence, he exclaimed:

"Ah, here it is. Let me read it;" and he read the *Sun's* description of the marching Democrats who were proclaiming against Gould the night before.

"Now," he said, "you can see how Gould felt. He was scared, and we can all readily understand what prompted his dispatch to Mr. Cleveland."

"But, General, about your vote."

"My vote," he replied, without laying down his paper, "was larger than I expected. You see my vote was not counted except in Michigan. It was not cast for me. My vote was the protection vote and the Irish vote, and when it was apparent that there was danger of Cleveland's election these men determined to vote directly for Blaine. A vote for me was only half a vote against Mr. Cleveland. They saw that and cast their votes for Mr. Blaine. Hence, I say, my vote except in Michigan was not counted."

The General was in a chatty mood, but did not seem disposed to talk about his party or its prospects. He maintained that the Presidential election was not settled, and that it might yet give the victory to Blaine.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Contingency in Case two Sets of Electoral Returns Come From New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—There is more talk here over the question of the shape in which the Electoral vote in New York may come to Washington than any other feature of the present situation. The burden of rumor from New York is that two sets of returns will come, one signed by the Democratic Board of Canvassers, and the other by General Carr, the Republican Secretary of State, and that by this means the dispute as to the New York vote may be transferred to Washington.

If by any possible chance duplicate returns as to thirty-six Electors should come to Washington, as nineteen seats in the Electoral College of 1876 were disputed, the attention of the country will again be very sharply called to the lack of provision for the settlement of Presidential contests. The session of 1876 has not been heeded, and the fault is with the Democratic House, and not with the Senate. More than once since the stormy days of 1876 has the Senate sent the House a bill providing for a safe settlement of all controversies about the Electoral count.

The bill thus sent has either been ignored or opposed by the House. It is undoubtedly fair to assume that the bill which last passed the Senate was a just bill, for it received the support of Democrats and Republicans alike, Senator Garland, of Arkansas, giving it as hearty support as Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and it passed the upper house without a word of debate, except that the very earnest suggestion was made to the popular branch that the subject was one of such tremendous gravity that it ought to receive immediate attention. It did not receive it, and has not received it, although there are pending in Congress two bills, the adoption of either of which would provide for a safe and orderly method of procedure for the Electoral count next spring.

The dangers which John Marshall thought threatened the Republic before its first decade was passed are as imminent and as unprovided for, now that the nation is approaching the end of its eleventh decade, and the possible perils to which Chancellor Kent referred are not so remote that they may not properly be considered in connection with the present situation.

If duplicate returns from New York should by any chance come to Washington, and no new legislation shall be provided or joint rule adopted, the following among other problems would remain to be solved:

The Constitution stops with the direction that the votes shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two Houses, and that "they shall be counted."

The controversies as to the Constitutional powers of the two Houses, or of either of them, would turn upon some of these questions:

First—By whom and how shall they be counted? By the President of the Senate? By the two Houses voting in general convention as individuals, or by the two Houses acting in their separate capacity?

Second—How may a vote be accepted or rejected?

Third—Is the concurrence of both chambers necessary to a rejection?

Fourth—Is the certificate of the Governor of a State final?

Fifth—Can the two Houses, or either of them, go behind the returns?

Sixth—Can fraud be investigated?

Seventh—Can any question as to the irregularity of the returns be raised; and, if so, by whom and how shall it be determined?

Eighth—Does the right to bring a quo warranto before any court exist to try the title to the Presidency?

A SCATHING REBUKE.

Rev. Dr. Ball Addresses a Few Pertinent Remarks to Young Men.

Dispatch to the Cleveland Leader.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—It was rumored to-day that this evening the Rev. George H. Ball would have something to say about the issues of the past Presidential campaign. His church was therefore crowded to its fullest capacity. The sermon was to young men, and those who came were not disappointed, for the divine still has the courage of his convictions. His text was from Hebrews, 11th chapter and 34th verse: "Out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight." In substance he said: "As a method of becoming strong, have faith in God. Young men should have convictions well settled and defined and should have the courage of their convictions, to stand up for them and speak in their defense. This implies a fight against wrong, against dishonesty, against oppression, and against indecency. Knowing that immorality, lust and drunkennesses struggling for the highest seat of honor and power, and suppressing and leaving the people in ignorance, to coronate indecency is cowardly, a retreat from duty, a shirking of responsibility, unfaithfulness to our fellow men and destruction to manliness.

A fight against these things arouses opposition, engenders hate, incites persecution lets loose the tongue of slander, and perhaps brings around your house a howling mob, belching out all possible vulgarity, profanity and abusive epithets. It may bring martyrdom. They slew Christ for his virtues, killed Stephen for his faith, and crucified Peter with his head downward. But the dishonor was not Peter's, but those who crucified him. Out of all these conflicts, if honest, brave and true men, you will accumulate strength, and in your effort to bless others you will place a diadem of honor on your own head.

Many have an idea that a minister's idea is to preach goodness in the abstract and to ignore personal wickedness in high places, to have nothing to do with current events, and especially in the field of politics they expect him to advocate a goody-goody life, but never to attack concrete wickedness lest he be defamed, or excite the hostility of some of his hearers. But the manly and Christian course for all, ministers and people, is to speak boldly for the right whether it bring honor or abuse."

"EXACTLY SO."

People Who Know Least About the Associated Press Talk Most About It.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The people who have most to say in regard to the Associated Press are those like Thomas A. Hendricks, who know nothing about it. The Association is an organization for the collection of news—that, and nothing more. It is not political and could not be. The Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press is composed of one Republican, one Democrat and one Independent. The latter supported Cleveland. It is not likely, therefore, that the Western Associated Press could have been used for partisan purposes. It was not so used, as will *plainly* appear when then the excitement connected with the Presidential campaign shall have passed away. In all its reports, so far as regards partisan politics, it was a marvel of fairness and impartiality.

The New York Associated Press, which works with the Western Association, is controlled by an Executive Committee of three, only one of whom is a Republican. But this is not all. Fully *two-thirds* of the agents for the collection of news are Democrats. They were not selected because they were Democrats, but regardless of their politics, and for the reason that they were considered fit for the duties assigned them. An Associated Press agent anywhere in the country who would abuse his position for partisan purposes, or for any other reason, could not hold his place a single day.

The Association is an organization, as we have said, for the collection of news, and because it has proved itself efficient, and its reports are always reliable, free from sensations and favoritism, they are valuable.

In the whole history of the Western Associated Press the question of politics has never been raised in its organization or its management, and for obvious reasons never could be raised without destroying it. It serves the press throughout the whole country with news, and if it furnishes reports at times that are not agreeable to everybody, it is not the fault of the agent, but of the facts.

It is also to be remarked that in the whole history of the Association no complaint has been made at any one of its Annual Meetings that its agents were partisans, and furnished news that was not impartial. The fuss is always made in times of political excitement and by parties who do not know what they are talking about or do not care what they say. These people take care not to come to the front with their grievances at the meetings of the Association. Yet if they had real complaints to make, that would be the proper place and the proper time to present them.

The relations of the Associated Press to the Western Union Telegraph Company are simply business. The telegraph company is paid so much a thousand words for the transmission of reports. It has nothing to do with the reports except to transmit them, as it does private messages. Jay Gould knows no more about the contents of Associated Press reports than any other outsider, and he could not control a line of them, if he would. It may also be well enough to remark, in this connection, that the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company is one of the most solid Democrats in the whole country.

BUSINESS MEN ALARMED.

At the Possible Election of Cleveland—Iron Orders Made Subject to Blaine's Success.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 10.—The iron trade is in a quivering state of uncertainty and suspense over the election. To-night A. M. Byers, one of Pittsburgh's most extensive manufacturers, said: "A number of heavy orders are held by firms in this city for iron to be delivered if Blaine is elected President. If it is found that he is defeated these orders will no doubt be countermanded. I know of one nail mill that has a contract for five thousand kegs of nails. Only one thousand kegs have been delivered, and the others are being held by order of the consignee, who has notified the firm to deliver the balance if Blaine is elected. If it should turn out that Cleveland is elected, this order will, in all probability, be withdrawn."

"Why were the contracts made with that provision?" asked the reporter.

"Simply because consumers, as well as manufacturers, believe that the future of the industries of this nation depends upon the party that gains political control of the country. Some of these orders were placed recently, others some time ago. The purchasers believe that if Blaine is elected and the Republicans maintain their management of the affairs of the government, the country will enter upon a new era of prosperity. I feel positive that when it is declared that Blaine is the President-elect there will be a soothing, strengthening influence exerted upon the iron trade. Then in time, the whole business interests of the land will brighten up. For instance in the iron industry, there is no overproduction, money is cheap, and all that is needed to make a good demand is confidence. The election of a Republican President cannot help but restore that confidence. How can it help but do so? Just look at the results: a Republican President, a Republican Senate, a largely reduced Democratic representation in the House—the tariff safe."

"On the other hand," continued Mr. Byers, "if it should be declared that Cleveland has been elected President, it is my opinion and the general feeling among iron men that the lack of confidence will not only continue but will increase. There you would have a Democratic President, who I believe is a free trader at heart, a Democratic working majority in the House, a Democratic free trade Cabinet, made up of such men as Carlisle, Bayard, Morrison, and their stamp. That is why the consumers want their iron delivered if only Blaine is elected. Democratic success in this campaign will certainly have a depressing effect on the iron trade."

THE EFFECT UPON TRADE.

Result of the Election as Felt by the Iron Manufacturers in the Mahoning Valley.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 10.—The *News-Register* to-day published interviews with a half dozen iron manufacturers, the object being to ascertain what effect, if any, the election would have upon their business.

Mr. H. O. Bennett, of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, said: "Trade seems paralyzed, and there is almost nothing doing. This week orders have shut off and customers do not seem to want to place any. It is impossible at present to predict how long we will run, but the outlook is not promising by any means."

Mr. D. D. Chambers, agent for Receiver Brown, of Brown, Bonnell & Co., said: "Orders are light and decreasing, and every one seems to have lost confidence. Had Mr. Blaine carried New York by a good majority it would have settled matters and restored confidence among business men. We shall run as long as possible, but how long I cannot tell. At present the prospects are not bright."

Mr. W. E. Taylor, of Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., said: "One result of the election has been to cause orders to fall off very appreciably, and it looks bad. We have some contracts on our books to fill, but the future does not look favorable."

Mr. Henry Wick, of the Youngstown rolling mill, said: "There is no iron trade. You cannot induce men to buy iron when there is no prospect of selling it or disposing of it at a profit. The election has demoralized trade most perceptibly, and in case of a Democratic free trade administration there will not be much done in the iron business this year."

Mr. Henry Morse, of the Morse bridge works, said: "We received the first news of the effect of a probable Democratic administration on our business to-day by being notified by parties whom we expected to do a large amount of work for that they had concluded not to make any improvements."

George D. Wick, of the Trumbull Iron Company, said: "We have a contract for three hundred tons of iron, and when that is filled I don't know what we will do. It certainly does not look as if there would be much business in the iron trade this winter."

Cartright, McCurdy & Co. this morning cancelled an order for twelve hundred tons of pig iron recently made with a proviso with the Girard Furnace Company.

A prominent iron manufacturer said this morning that in case the official count gave New York State to Cleveland, the iron manufacturers of the country should at once hold a conference and decide upon a basis of action. He advised the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mr. Cleveland, with a view to obtain his views on the tariff question. No action will be taken until the official count shall have been made.

Missouri's Vote.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The *Post-Dispatch* special from Jefferson City says: Seventy-four counties official, including St. Louis city and county, give Cleveland 161,105; Blaine 140,661; St. John 1,132; plurality for Cleveland 20,441. For Governor, Marmaduke, Democrat, 150,072; Ford, Fusion, 144,871; Brooks, Prohibition, 7,384; plurality for Marmaduke 5,201. The remaining counties to be heard from gave Crittenden, Democrat, for Governor four years ago 8,277 majority over the combined Republican and Greenback vote.

Is it a Tie.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Recent estimates as to the complexion of the Illinois State Legislature show that it will be a tie on joint ballot, the Senate having a majority of one Republican and the House a majority of one Democrat. Contests are likely to ensue in three districts which may reverse this condition of affairs. The situation is made more interesting from the fact that a successor to General Logan is to be selected.

IN TWO ROUNDS

The "Eminent Professor" Knocked Out in Short Time,

And Nobody Wants to Shake the Hand Sullivan Shook.

Duncan Ross Defeats a Canadian Sword Expert.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and John M. Laflin, of this city, had their much talked of bout under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, at Madison Square Garden to-night. The better man was to have the *lion's proceeds* of the house, the question of "knocking out" not being considered alone. Pat Sheedy, Sullivan's backer said the Boston man had no intention of knocking out his opponent. About 5,000 people were present. Dominick McCaffrey, Charley Mitchell, Alf Greenfield and Paddy Ryan, who will spar Sullivan in January, were among the throng, Judge Gildersleeve, County Clerk Kenna, State Senator Murphy, Thomas A. Edison, Peter Noonan, a Scranton, Pa. railroad man, Henry Brown, a millionaire contractor, of Pittston, Pa., Harry Hill, Jack Burke, George Rooke, Harry Webb, Al. Smith, Mike Donovan, and all other "professors" were present.

The battle was "short, sharp and decisive." Laflin was knocked out in the second round.

THE FIGHT.

Laflin at first squaring before Sullivan appeared frightened by what he saw. Sullivan led for Laflin's face, but did not land. He followed again, but Laflin rushed to short quarters and hung his 210 pounds to Sullivan's neck. The crowd hissed and the referee, Mike McDonald, of Chicago, parted the men. Scarcely had they faced each other when Sullivan rushed for his opponent and began savage short arm experiments upon Laflin's face. Suddenly Sullivan loosened himself from another hug that Laflin inflicted and the latter sank to his knees, leaving blood stains upon Sullivan's breast and gloves. A roar of cheers went up at this sight. Laflin seemed as witless as a child. In an object of fear he sank to his knees. He still clung to Sullivan's neck and was half lifted to his feet again. Then Sullivan knocked him down and rolled on him, Laflin clutching at and pulling him down. Laflin was set on end again and was again knocked to his knees. He was actually hunted around the stage without opposing the blows. Another attempt to hang onto Sullivan was made by Laflin, and the seconds, referee and Police Captain Williams separated the men and the round ended.

The remainder of the battle if such it could be called was like the first round. Laflin lacked "the sand," it was said to meet Sullivan.

FENCING FOR FAME.

Duncan Ross Beats Prof. McGregor in a Friendly Sword Contest.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—The sword contest for $250 a side, between Duncan C. Ross, of Cleveland, and Professor James McGregor, of Toronto, was fought out at the Academy of Music last night. Duncan C. Ross won it by sheer pluck and strength.

It was 8:40 when the men came on the stage for the work. Adolph Brand, of Cleveland, a Heidelberg College man, was chosen umpire. J. Renck seconded McGregor and Bluff Tom Curry, Ross.

After saluting audience, judges and opponent, the men crossed swords and were soon hotly engaged. The blows were thick and fast from both sides. McGregor showed himself quicker in attack and very deft in returning a cut after receiving one, which, under the rules, nullified the point made by his opponent. Ross was slower, but his cuts were backed by weight, and it became evident that in a long contest he would be able to beat down his opponent's guard and make points by sheer force. To make a point it was necessary to make a clean cut, without immediate return, on the head or body above the waist. Ross scored the first point on Mac's head, but the Canadian was too skillful for the big Scot and scored ten points to his opponent's nine. Ross got the first, third, fourth, sixth, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth points; McGregor the other ten.

Then the men were allowed half an hour breathing spell.

Ross' hand was badly cut with the friction of his sword and required bandaging, but at 9:40 the men were ready and were called out for the second twenty points. Ross seemed to have gained in strength, and by hard cutting he quickly scored two points and took the lead. Then Mac got the third point across Ross' breast. So the work went until, at thirty-six points, each had eighteen to his credit. Then Ross' strength and pluck came to his aid, and by rushes and heavy cuts he quickly scored the two points necessary to win the match. The last was the cleanest of the evening and nearly twisted McGregor's head round. Cheers rose up as Ross was declared the winner. Except the injury on his hand he was as fresh as ever, while McGregor was a little the worse for wear owing to being twice beaten off his feet, once by a cut as he slipped, and again by a rush on Ross' sword hand as he delivered a cut. Financially the match was fairly successful. Mayor Farley will pay over the stakes to Ross to-day.

Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Fifty-three new cases of cholera were reported in the past 12 hours, ending at noon to-day.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Richard C. Gunning, Insurance agent of the firm of Crosby & Gunning, formerly of Chicago, was arrested on the charge of illegal voting. Gunning gave bail and claims to be able to clear himself.

President Arthur has modified Rule Nineteen of the civil service regulations, specifying officers exempt from examination, so as to include in the list of disbursing officers having custody of money who give bonds.

On election day Phillip Hennessy, a young married man, was shot at the Eighteenth ward polls, Cincinnati, in the forehead, and on Sunday he died from the wounds. Yesterday afternoon his wife, Nellie, aged 26, killed herself by shooting herself through the heart.

Clifton W. Tayleure, the actor and dramatist, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions at New York, yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty to the charge of assaulting A. K. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*. The case was continued on bail furnished when arrested.

Albaugh's Grand Opera House, the first edifice worthy of that designation ever erected in Washington City, was opened to the public last evening with the performance of "Semiramide," by the Abbott English Opera Troupe. A brilliant audience filled the new theatre to the utmost capacity and were enthusiastic in their admiration of its remarkably beautiful proportions and rich and harmonious decorations. President Arthur, Senator and Mrs. Don Cameron, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Davis, Miss Frelinghuysen, Assistant Postmaster General Crosby and Private Secretary Phillips occupied a proscenium box.

CLEVELAND'S CASE,

As Summed Up by One of His Party Lawyers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—General Francis P. Barlow, who is one of the lawyers representing the friends of Cleveland in the matter of securing an honest count in this State, said to-day that the situation was simply this: A plurality of the immense vote of this State was confidently claimed for Cleveland. It was probable that in most cases this claim was based upon the certified copies of the election returns which were filed with the county clerks. It would be only natural to suppose that after these returns had been examined and added up over and over again for four or five days there would be no difference in the results obtained by honest men familiar with figures. The fact was, however, that the totals announced by the papers friendly to Cleveland showed a variance of several hundred votes from each other, leaving the claims of the *Tribune* and Blaine managers out of the question. This being the case, it was not impossible that the results of the official canvass would differ somewhat from some of the returns most generally accepted; but any changes were as likely to be in the favor of Cleveland as of Blaine, and the former had a margin of from 1,000 to 1,200 or more votes to draw upon." As to the result of the examination of the returns of the city Presidential vote, made by himself and other lawyers, General Barlow said that his associates did not think it advisable to announce their exact figures. He would say, however, that they made some changes in the vote on both sides, but that the difference did not cause any material alteration in the vote as commonly announced, and that it was nothing like the 425 claimed for Blaine by his supporters.

California's Congressional Representation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Late but incomplete figures place the First Congressional District of California in doubt. Later figures show that Carothers, Republican, still leads by 120. The official count to be made will not probably materially change the figures. Following are the names of the six elected Congressmen of California, all of whom are Republicans: First District, T. L. Carothers; Second, James A. Louttit; Third, Joseph McKenna; Fourth, W. W. Morrow; Fifth, C. N. Felton; Sixth, H. Markham. In the Fourth District Morrow's majority is 4,630, a Republican gain of near 6,000.

Celebrated Anyhow.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—A grand street parade in the celebration of the triumph of honest government in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, as the call announced, took place this afternoon. The procession consisted of twenty-four divisions, each with a chief marshal and aides, and bands of music, representing the various exchanges, commercial and mercantile trades and industries and professional callings, and also the Democratic political clubs of the city.

Better Submit Frank.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—Frank Hurd said yesterday that he has decided to contest the election of Romeis. He claims that he has already found *errors sufficient* to reduce Romeis' majority from 229 to 99, outside of Lucas county. He says there is one error of 99 in Erie county, and that he knows of 51 in Lucas county. He now feels satisfied that he was legally elected.

Vermont's Plurality.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Nov. 10.—Authentic returns of the electoral votes of all but three small towns give Beaine a plurality of 22,100 in an aggregate vote of 56,755. Garfield's plurality in 1880 in an aggregate vote of 63,272 was 26,910 above the aggregate of only the Republican and Democratic vote.

Tennessee's Vote.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 10.—The Secretary of State has received official returns from thirty counties in Tennessee. The last estimates from official and unofficial returns show Bates' majority for Governor to be from 8,600 to 12,000. The Cleveland vote will exceed this by a few thousand.

FIGHTING FOR A DUCHY.

The Duke of Cumberland's Claim to the Duchy of Brunswick.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The *North German Gazette* published the text of the circular issued by the Duke of Cumberland, which has been addressed to all the German sovereigns except the Emperor. The reason the circular has not been forwarded to the Emperor is because the latter refused to recognize the notification issued by the Duke of Cumberland to the Brunswick ministry on the day of the death of the late Duke of Brunswick, assuming the Government of the Duchy. In the present circular the Duke of Cumberland demands that his proclamation assuming the Government of the Duchy shall be countersigned by the Council of the Regency of Brunswick. The Duke maintains that the validity of his succession is fairly established by the constitution; that his hereditary rights to the succession have not been contested in any quarter, and holds it is *impossible* for the Empire to refuse him the right of assuming the government of the Duchy without encroaching on the laws of justice which formed the foundation of the German empire itself. The Duke concludes his circular by stating that the imperial constitution contains *his authorization for such* refusal, and if he is refused his succession of the Duchy of Brunswick the right of all other German sovereign will be imperilled.

The manifesto containing the assumption of the throne of the Duchy, issued by the Duke of Cumberland to the Council of the Regency of Brunswick on the 18th of October, with the request that if they countersign it, the Council replied it could not accept the responsibility of such an act, and must leave it to the Duke himself to make good his sovereign claims to the Emperor and the Imperial government.

The announcement of this action by the Council of Regency was made known in the Landtag (Diet of Brunswick) and the decision of the council was received with cheers. Windhorst, who was at Gunneden when the Duke of Cumberland issued his manifesto, declared Cumberland's right to the crown is undoubted.

Lumber Interests Destroyed.

DULUTH, Nov. 10.—Fire this morning completely destroyed the White Lumber Co.'s saw-mill, Osterhout & Hugott's saw-mill, fifteen million feet of lumber, four dwellings, one store and other buildings. The estimated loss will reach $200,000, on which there is about $100,000 insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Good Place for a Ballet.

WASHINGTON, PA., Nov. 10.—The body of an unknown man, believed to be a horse thief, was found this morning on a road just outside of the borough limits, with a bullet hole through his head. No clue to the murderer.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Majority that was Given for General Nathan Goff.

The Figures Increased to Two Hundred and Thirty-four

Corrections and Revisions Made in the Several Counties.

The official majorities for Congress in all the counties in the First district are now known, and Gen. Goff's majority over Judge Brannon is 234. Following are the figures for it:

COUNTIES.	Goff.	Brannon.
Hancock	225	
Brooke		58
Ohio		61
Marshall	735	
Wetzel		861
Tyler	446	
Harrison	518	
Lewis		112
Doddridge	247	
Braxton		530
Gilmer		323
Total	2,181	1,947
Goff's majority	234	

NINE NEW CARDINALS

Created by the Pope—The Present Plenary Council.

ROME, Nov. 10.—At the Consistory today the Pope created nine new Cardinals. In his allocution the Pope adverted to the the painful position in which the head of the church was placed and the trial through which the church is passing. He dwelt on the progress that the Catholic faith was making throughout the world and especially in the United States, where the plenary council has just assembled.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

A Complete Description of the Holy Church Up to Date.

Just at this time, when the third plenary council is drawing public attention to the Catholic Church, the following information conc