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THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

A Possible Scheme.

We alluded yesterday to a rumor which had gained currency in New York that Secretary-of-State CARR might refuse to certify the election of the CLEVELAND electors in New York State, and decide to certify the election of the BLAINE electors. Here is another telegram on the same subject. It appears in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Republican) of the 11th:

WASHINGTON, November 9.—There is more talk here over the question of the shape in which the electoral vote of 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 members of the State 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.

Fortunately, the Democrats have the power to trump this trick. There is now pending in the House of Representatives of Congress a bill which has already passed the Senate, and which a House having in it a majority of seventy-five Democrats can pass in a day or two, containing the following provision as to States which have failed to determine their own controversies. The bill first provides a method by which each State may decide which of two sets of electors claiming to be elected shall be counted, and then adds, to meet such cases as that supposed in the telegram quoted above, the following provision:

In cases of failure on the part of States to determine their own controversy, "then those votes and those only shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide to be the lawful votes."

This says, in effect, that no electoral votes shall be counted which the House of Representatives does not consider to be "lawful votes." Therefore the bogus votes from New York could not be counted. This would leave CLEVELAND a majority of one in the Electoral College.

Or, suppose that the Senate should refuse to take part with the House of Representatives in counting the electoral votes with those from New York thrown out. What would result? We answer that, if the two houses fail to elect a President before the 4th of March next the House of Representatives will after that date have the sole power to elect the President. The Senate will no longer have a voice or a vote in the matter. All it can do will be to elect a Vice-President.

But Mr. ARTHUR will be President of the United States until March next, and will veto the bill described above? Not he. He would not dare to take such a responsibility even if he were desirous of vetoing the bill. He can offer no good reason for vetoing a bill which passed the Republican Senate unanimously (we think). But above all, ARTHUR is the man whom BLAINE defeated of the Chicago nomination. ARTHUR will not prostitute the presidency to the base purpose of subserving the interests of the man who has so recently made him bite the dust.

Surely Mr. HALSTEAD is right, therefore, when he admits that CLEVELAND will probably get the vote of New York next Wednesday. There will after that be no contest. Under existing circumstances, the Republicans will not go to Washington with such a case as they have. They will surrender at once if the State Canvassing Board of New York State shall decide, as it will next Wednesday, that the CLEVELAND electors are elected in that State.

"Twelve o'clock and all is well."

Another View.

MURAT HALSTEAD's last attempt to get hold of a plank that will save him from going down is this:

"The accuracy of this showing is disputed, and irregularities have been discovered that bring the contest so close that it is by no means certain that [in New York] all of either the Blaine or Cleveland electoral ticket will be chosen."

That plank will go down with the Field Marshal. If in New York half the BLAINE electors were counted and half the CLEVELAND electors, CLEVELAND would nevertheless be elected. The count now stands CLEVELAND 219, BLAINE 182. Give BLAINE half the New York electors and the count will be, CLEVELAND 201, BLAINE 200. Throw out New York altogether, and CLEVELAND has the same majority. The count would be CLEVELAND 183, BLAINE 182.

In another paragraph Mr. HALSTEAD tells how little he expects the Republicans to be profited by the doubts professed to be entertained by his organs. He says:

"The impression we entertain is that while the chances are that if we could secure an absolutely fair count in New York, the Republican candidate would have a plurality, the local and official influences of the city and State will favor, and perhaps finally establish, so far as the legality of the face of things goes, the plurality of Cleveland. There is a constant call upon us for our candid opinion, and so we give it."

Yes, the local and official influences of New York city and New York State will finally establish the plurality of CLEVELAND.

There are many Republicans who know that CLEVELAND is elected.

A Great Moral Victory.

The dividing line between the *Tribune's* sophistry and its jokes is so very obscure that it takes most delicate discrimination to separate "which from tother." In fact, we are not certain but that the *Tribune* gets them badly mixed at times. In a recent issue, under the caption of "The True Verdict," it attempted to figure out a great moral victory for Mr. BLAINE, "even though he should fail of election to the presidency." If this performance is intended by the *Tribune* as a piece of humor, it is subtle to the last degree. If intended as a serious proposition, it is thin to the last degree. What are some of the prominent facts in respect of this moral victory? The Boston *Globe* says:

Maine, to have thoroughly "moralized" Mr. Blaine, should, under the circumstances, have given him a larger majority than ever before cast in a presidential election. The State is small, local pride worked to its full bent, and the opposition had no organization. Still thousands of Republicans remained away from the polls. General Grant had a very much larger plurality there, and even in his own ward Mr. Blaine, we believe, received a less majority than that given the candidate for Governor in September.

But take Iowa, that tower of Republican strength. Garfield's plurality of 80,000 dropped to less than 50,000, and several congressional districts were dragged under in the general smash. Surely, if any State in the Union has given moral support to Republican candidates, that State is Iowa. What else can the wholesale reduction of the usual majority there be laid to except a desire to rebuke James G. Blaine?

Massachusetts has went in years past to pile up over 50,000 Republican plurality in presidential years. When that plurality diminishes one half through Mr. Blaine's candidacy, can it be called a moral victory for that gentleman? Nay, more, does not the fact that he ran over 22,000 behind his ticket, where the whole vote of the ticket was less than 160,000, look very much like a moral victory?

Sturdy Republican Wisconsin, sick unto doomsday with eclipse by a cloudy nomination, barely pulls through with enough of Garfield's 30,000 majority to tell the tale; Illinois, Lincoln's State, drops 59 per cent. of her majority; Michigan leaves almost, if not quite, all her 54,000 plurality in the past, and Connecticut turns directly about. And so it goes through the list.

Yet after all a slight omission on the part of the *Tribune* would make its proposition impregnable. The result is a great moral victory, but not for Mr. BLAINE. It is a moral victory for the people. It is a triumph over fraud, corruption, and chicanery. It is a victory for common honesty and fraternity. It is a victory of public morality over official immorality. The *Tribune's* eccentricity of genius reminds us of that of a certain artist who put his best efforts upon a coon hunt. The wood scene was perfect, the figures of the negroes were marvelously drawn, and as a specimen of animal painting the body of the coon would have done credit to LANDSEER. But the picture had one defect. The inability of the painter to do anything without exaggeration had caused him to make the coon's tail, relatively speaking, about ten yards long.

The Popular Science Monthly for November contains, as usual, a number of interesting articles. "The Relations Between the Mind and the Nervous System," is by Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, high authority indeed.

J. B. CRAIGHEAD's article headed "The Future of the Negro," is a good one. There never was reasoning more illogical than that by which it is attempted to be shown that at some future day the negroes will in this country outnumber the whites. Look at Africa, the oldest country in the world in one sense, and learn the lesson she teaches upon that subject. To argue that because the negroes increase more rapidly than the whites in sparsely-settled communities they will continue to do so when population presses upon the means of subsistence is as absurd as it would be to draw the same inference in the case of the inferior animals. It would be easy to prove by exactly similar reasoning that the negro would in the end have to surrender the country to wild animals. The lower we go in the scale of being, the more prolific is the animal. Howbelt, the scientific world teaches us the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," not the doctrine of "the survival of the most prolific." Ultimately the white race will occupy the whole globe unless men learn to live in a manner different from that in which they now live—upon food in its most concentrated form, let us suppose, and provided in abundance in some manner not now familiar to us. When "the struggle for life," as it is termed, shall take place between the Negro and the Caucasian, and between the Mongol and the Caucasian, and between the Malay and the Caucasian, it will result as resulted the refusal of the Indian race to be domesticated, so to speak. It was an objection to negro slavery that it gave the black an advantage over the white man, in that wealthy slave-owners cared for their negroes as they did for their other property, as THOMAS CARLYLE said was natural, and forced the poor whites to leave the slaveholding States. A continuance of the institution of slavery without any outlet would necessarily have resulted in the Africanization of the South; and it is, therefore, no wonder that southern statesmen objected to being surrounded by non-slaveholding States. How do negroes compare in number with the whites in the North? But it may be ten thousand years before the white race will be the only one left upon earth.

"What is Electricity," "Pending Problems of Astronomy," "The Chemistry of Cooking," and "The Oil Supply of the World," are other articles. The editor's own contributions are always good.

We have, as we said some time ago, one objection to the *Popular Science Monthly*—namely, that it teaches the doctrine of evolution in so large a proportion of its articles—assumes, indeed, that he is non-scientific and unphilosophical who doubts the truth of that doctrine. We say, on the contrary, that he is the most pitiable of fools who can believe that the mind of man was evolved or evolved itself from a physical beginning. But hold! We are going too fast and too far.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, publishers.

From some of the utterances of Mr. John I. Davenport, of New York, it may be judged that not only does that worthy regard Mr. Cleveland in the light of the President-elect, but that he does not altogether admire the prospect of having that United States supervisor law, which he himself drafted and which he has zealously administered in New York State, administered by a Democrat gifted with his own style of zeal and with a Democratic Administration at Washington to back him up. That law was a fine thing so long as John I. and his fellows had the wielding of its powers, but it isn't altogether lovely as an engine of offence and defence in the hands of the Democrats.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

It would be best for the country that that iniquitous law should be repealed. Of course instead of repealing it the Democrats might hereafter use it to their advantage; but they ought rather to repeal it. But it must be understood that it is never to be reenacted even if the Republicans regain power. The Supreme Court of the United States ought to pronounce it unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.—A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Wheeling, is one of the most prominent Republicans of West Virginia. He is the man who had a bout with Mr. CONKLING in the Republican National Convention of 1880, and did not come off second best. He has been in New York city for some days, or, perhaps, weeks. He telegraphs from that city to the Wheeling *Intelligencer* the following:

"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."

How they gave "taffy" to the Prohibitionists before the election, and how they give them hard words now, let the following sentences from a leading Republican journal testify:

"The political Prohibitionists by profession are the worst nuisances in the country. St. John is a typical as he is a vicious fraud."

"Political Prohibitionists" is good. It is used to describe those Prohibitionists who vote for Prohibition candidates.

We return thanks to the author for a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "AN Examination of Judge Robert W. Hughes's Decision in the Case of John P. Faure *vs.* The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Virginia, by Frank G. Ruffin. Respectfully Submitted to the General Assembly of Virginia." We need not say that he roasts Judge HUGHES. The Judge's stump speech in the case mentioned above surprised us greatly; but until we learned from this pamphlet we did not know what manner of man he was. JOHN B. FLOYD's pet editor!

The St. Louis *Republican* says that BLAINE, BUTLER, BURCHARD, and BALL are Bu'sted.

It will be observed that the news from the congressional elections becomes better and better day after day. We have elected here, there, and everywhere Democrats who were at first reported to be defeated. This feature will hold out to the end, and will hold true of the presidential election as well as of the congressional elections.

Mr. Vanderbilt, like a great many millionaires, is solid for Cleveland now, but as a matter of fact Mr. Vanderbilt did not vote for Cleveland, and we have official authority for the statement that he did not contribute one penny to the Democratic Campaign Committees.—*New York World.*

Respectfully commended to the attention of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette.*

New Books.

An Historical Atlas. A Chronological Series of 112 Maps at Successive Periods from the Dawn of History to the Present Day. By ROBERT H. SALBERTON. Seventh and Enlarged Edition. New York: TOWNSEND MACCOWN. 1884. Price $1.50.

This is a most interesting series of maps. These illustrate Eastern, Grecian, Roman, and Mediæval History, with 12, 9, 27, and 8 maps respectively. The Eastern Maps include of course the Holy Land.

For sale by the publishers, and also, we suppose, by booksellers generally.

BRIEF COMMENT.

It seems that the Republicans got hold of the red-hot end of the "fraud" business in New York.

The proverbial Democratic blunder does not show up with any remarkable degree of perseverance.

We observe that the comments of the BLAINE organs on BURCHARD are more expressive than classic.

The simple fact about the New Jersey deputy marshals is that they found that Governor ABBETT was loaded.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "The more Mr. BLAINE tries to flounder out of the mud the deeper he sinks into the mire." Yes, he is being suffocated in the slough of corruption.

The *State* says: "GEORGE BALL, of Buffalo, will go down in history as the American ZOLA." That's pretty rough on ZOLA. We do not think any one could be (pardon our French) so low as BALL.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The conspiracy for plunder and spoils is on top." The *Inquirer* has just waked up. The conspiracy for plunder and spoils went under on the 4th of this month.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The figures can't lie." True. And if your party had discovered that before it tried to make them do so the country would have been saved a great deal of unnecessary excitement.

Mr. BLAINE continues to cry fraud and wave the bloody-shirt. If Mr. BLAINE would learn that he is politically dead and that an attempt to commit political suicide is an act of supererogation, it would be better for the country.

Personal.

Bishop-elect Paret, of the Maryland diocese, is unable to work because of inflamed eyes.

Frank Chanfrau's estate, valued at $160,000, goes to his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau.

Philip Pervear, of Sedgewick, Me., will celebrate his 105th birthday on the 8th of December next, if he lives until that day.

Lawrence Barrett has just received information from Germany that he is a grandfather. Ten months ago one of Mr. Barrett's daughters married a distinguished German.

Wilbur F. Storey, the late editor of the Chicago *Times*, never expected any man to write a line contrary to his own views. It was his habit to personally conduct his individual controversies.

James Gordon Bennett says that when the Mackey-Bennett cable gets in thorough working order, not only all the foreign news, but all the leading editorials of the New York *Herald* will be cabled from London.

Rear-Admiral Murray, who died in Washington on Monday, took the Miantonomah, the first iron-clad vessel ever to cross the Atlantic, from these shores to Europe in 1866. Then the voyage was a matter of more than fleeting interest; now similar trips excite no comment.

Daniel Manning, the man who piloted the swift presidential cutter Columbia, Cleveland captain, down the Hudson and so around into the Potomac, is to receive his reward at the hands of Miss Mary Livingston Fryer, of Albany. Miss Fryer and Mr. Manning will be married on the 19th instant and shortly thereafter will sail for Europe.

Incidents of Sir Moses Montefiore are more numerous even than the years of his life. Here is the latest: He was applied to for charity by a man whom he had helped again and again. "It is no use doing anything for the fellow," he was told by those about him. "The man is no good. He is not worth helping." To which Sir Moses made reply: "In that case I shall help him decidedly, for if I don't I am sure that nobody else will."

Here and There.

A Portuguese physician reports that he has cured seven cases of hydrophobia by simply rubbing garlic into the wound and giving the patient a decoction of garlic to drink for several days.

A Parisian doctor prescribed for a lady who had objections against growing stout: "Take exercise, my dear lady. Consider the trees of the field; they never take exercise, and, as a consequence, they go on growing bigger and bigger every year."

The growing crops and pastures of all the Australian colonies have suffered severely from drought. Recent rains have saved the wheat crop from the almost complete destruction at one time feared; but there appears to be very little hope of a prolific harvest.

Nantes, France, has had a Charley Ross case. A sweep decoyed away a boy of nine and put him to climbing chimneys. One day this man and a comrade, when half drunk, stripped the child and whipped him with nettles. The boy managed to escape and told his story to some one who communicated with his friends, and after a month's hue and cry he is at home again, and his abductor in custody.

The question of the admission of Chinese children to public schools in California is growing in importance. Though in receipt of a renewed application from the Chinese consul-general for the admission of a Chinese child, eight years old (a native of California), the superintendent of education refused, and the San Francisco Board of Education has adopted resolutions threatening the dismissal of any teacher who shall admit "any Mongolian child to his or her school or class."

Rosewood trees are found in South America and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. There are a half dozen kinds. The name is not taken from the color of the wood, as is generally supposed, but by reason of a rose-like fragrance which it possesses when first cut. Some of the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten feet in length can be cut from them. The broad planks are principally used to make tops for pianofortes. The rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty. Such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests where it once grew abundantly have now scarcely a single specimen. New plantations have been set out, so that the supply will not be exhausted.

Not so Black as We are Painted.

[Boston Herald.]

A southern Democratic paper which, like the Richmond *Dispatch*, uses quotations from Dr. Watts and John G. Whittier and Abraham Lincoln to express its feelings in the hour of victory, can't be very bad at heart.

The River Tiber.

The "Yellow Tiber" rolls its muddy waters through the City of Rome, at times overflowing the lower part of the city. It breeds malaria, and imperils the health of all who visit the city. Brown's Iron Bitters will conquer malarial fevers quicker and more thoroughly than any other remedy. Mr. Enos Hite, 33 Court street, Indianapolis, says: "It cured me of chills and fever after all else failed."

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Patriotic Comment by the Press of Both Parties.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

It is to be noted that President Cleveland is not yet counted out.

A SAVING PROVISO.

[Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus, Democratic.]

We have come to stay—during good behavior.

GENERALLY CONCEDED.

[New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Republican.]

By all but a few it is conceded that Mr. Cleveland has a plurality of votes in the State of New York. Even those who do not give it up are generally ready to admit that the chances are slight for a reversal of the decision to which all of the great newspapers of New York but one and the Associated Press, all making up their figures independently, have at last agreed.

"THE ACTUAL PLURALITY OF VOTES."

[Philadelphia Ledger, Republican.]

Don't bother your head with the New York muddle. That has to be decided by the official count of the official returns. It will be settled in the right way, we have no doubt—that is, in favor of the ticket that got the actual plurality of votes. Meanwhile waste no more time in idle speculation, and lose none from work or business in idleness of any kind. Every day's wages and every week's salary will be needed now, for the extra expenses of winter are near at hand.

A FRANK ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.]

We are not in the habit of mincing matters. When we are victorious we rejoice as loudly as we know how, and when beaten, or think we are, we as frankly acknowledge it. From indications now we have no hope to offer our Republican friends. We think Cleveland is elected, though the vote is so close in some quarters that a turn of the hand might change the result. But in this slight change we take no comfort and ask no one to depend upon it. As things look now, we are of the opinion that we must submit to a Democratic Administration. We are sorry to say so; but we cannot ignore the facts in the case and think otherwise.

EFFECT OF CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

[Manchester (N. H.) Mirror and American.]

We shall not know certainly who will be the next President until the vote of New York is officially counted, but we expect Cleveland will be found to be elected. If he is, he will enter upon the duties of his office as a Democrat and pledged to a Democratic policy. Mr. Cleveland will have behind him a Democratic House. The Senate is, and will be for the next two years at least, Republican by six majority, perhaps by eight, and with this against them the Democrats will not make much progress with their schemes. No change in the laws can be made without the concurrence of the Senate, and the Senate won't concur, and herein is security for business. A deadlock between the two branches of Congress, in which measures that should succeed will fail, is very probable, and this will hurt; but a radical change in the revenue laws, or in any others affecting business, is scarcely possible.

Nevertheless, the uncertainty growing out of Cleveland's election and a consequent change of Administration will to some extent demoralize business and prevent the recovery which should follow a presidential campaign, and would have followed the election of Blaine. If matters grow no worse than they are it is all we can fairly hope for.

BLAINE'S LOOK AHEAD.

[Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus, Democratic.]

The Republicans have not got rid of Blaine. In his bustling life he has played many parts, from lover to leading man, and he is now about to essay the *rôle* of martyr. He has not the slightest expectation of being counted in this year, but in 1888 he will grab the Republican party by the throat—if there be any throat to grab—and demand a "vindication."

GOOD-BYE, MR. BLAINE.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Mr. Blaine is now a private citizen. We are sorry to observe an inconsiderate exchange or two forgetting that "the war is over." With the good and the bad in his career, Mr. Blaine has been relegated to private life. The lesson has been taught and has sunk deep into the American thought. "Condemned" has been written, and there, for all the public good there is in ever referring to it again, it may well rest.

WHY THEY ARE SO ANXIOUS.

[From the Albany Argus.]

The Blaine leaders, for whom the penitentiary will yawn when Grover Cleveland begins to open the books in Washington which hold the record of their crimes, are uncommonly anxious to steal the presidency.

THEY WILL STOP VERY SOON.

[From the Washington Post.]

It has been understood on all sides for the past eight years that the Republican party would not quietly accept defeat in a presidential election, and would not go out of power except upon absolute compulsion, either by physical force or fear of fatal consequences to traitorous leaders.

The presidential theft of 1876 first planted this impression on the public mind. Open, insolent boasting of the success of that crime was followed by the purchase of the presidency in 1880, and that purchase was celebrated by a banquet, at which the Republican leaders gloried in the corruption they had wallowed through.

Thus it came, as we have said, to be the general understanding that merely voting the party out of power would not suffice to loosen its grip.

This is why the country has placed no confidence at all in the pretence of the Blaine management that they have carried New York. Such a claim fits in exactly with the general impression. The Blaine party was not expected to acquiesce in the election if it went against that side. They were expected to lie, to make some show of resistance, and to disturb the country with false alarms.

But these men will yield. They will stop their clamor very soon. They begin to detect danger ahead, and it is real danger.

NO MORE '76.

[Boston Globe.]

Thanks to the honesty of several of the largest and most influential Republican papers in this country, a brazen scheme for deceiving the people in regard to the result in New York has become public.

Chairman Jones, instigated by advices from Maine, sent out on Thursday to all the western Republican papers private dispatches asking them to continue to claim the election of Blaine regardless of the fact that the figures unmistakably elected Cleveland.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and others, refused point blank to join in the conspiracy, and boldly published the facts.

And that accounts for the mild tone now adopted by the *Tribune*, Elkins, Jones, and the rest.

The people believe that Mr. Cleveland has been elected, and, irrespective of party, they desire to see him seated. No one wants another '76.

BEHIND THE POLITICIANS THE PEOPLE.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Republican.]

There is no patriotism, no burning desire for exact justice, actuating the present conduct of the Republican leaders and organs. They are defeated, and they know it. They are simply making a case for themselves by inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of partisans. They are thrusting aside the peace and prosperity of the country. They are playing the tricks of gamblers and desperadoes for the enormous stake of political power and the offices. They are desperate, unscrupulous, daring. They boldly threaten revolution. They are as men flaunting flaming torches above mines of gunpowder, which a spark may ignite, and the explosion of which may result in the general ruin.

But behind these reckless political adventurers and organs there are the people. The former are few in number, but mighty in their power for doing mischief; they are only to be feared, however, in case the people fail to show their greater power—the indubitable power to crush them out and bring to naught their incendiary and revolutionary purposes. They should learn what it is the people want; what it is they will have. It is not much; it is no more than that the man who was on the 4th of November elected President shall be inaugurated President on the 4th of March.

Mr. Conkling on the Situation.

[New York Herald.]

Being asked as to his views on the result of the supervisors' canvass of the presidential vote of New York State, Mr. Conkling said to a reporter of the *Herald* yesday:

"My information now extends to some fifty counties. In twenty-three, or more, the Boards of Supervisors met to-day and concluded their task. No changes were made worth noting, but, with straightforward honesty, the fact was certified as it had already appeared by returns filed in the offices of the county clerks and published days ago.

"In the other twenty-odd of the fifty counties heard from to-day there seems no ground of controversy or doubt, but everything indicates that in these counties also the Boards of Supervisors will declare what the filed returns have from the first shown.

"In this city and Kings county there seems no reason to apprehend any serious difficulty or question about the number of votes given to the presidential tickets. That number is already known far and wide.

"As to writs of *mandamus*, or other extraordinary proceedings, I cannot discover any need or excuse for them so far, nor any justification for prolonging or haggling over the matter.

"Indeed, it seems to me that any one who seriously intended the various rumored attempts must have been imposed upon as to the facts.

"It will surprise me if all are not finally satisfied when they learn what seems already past doubt.

"It seems quite obvious that the State of New York has appointed the electors favorable to Cleveland and Hendricks, and the sooner the fact is accepted the better it seems to me it will be for the whole country."

ATTEMPTS TO STEAL A STATE.

Logan's Infamous Scheme to Secure His Re-Election to the Senate.

A Chicago special says: While the attention of the country has been absorbed in the result of the election in New York, the Republican leaders of Illinois have discovered that the Democrats have certainly half of the State Legislature on joint ballot, with a probability of securing one or two majority, which would result in the election of a Democrat to succeed Logan in the United States Senate, and that this might result in giving the Democrats control in that august body for the first time since the war of the rebellion. They have, therefore, laid their heads together to prevent it, and the indications are that a plan has been formed to steal control of the State Legislature by putting up flimsy pretexts for contests to be decided by the present Republican State Legislature. It has leaked out that last Saturday Logan and "Long" Jones sent for Chris. Mamer, Republican candidate for the Fourth legislative district, who has been one of the chief reliances of the party for dirty work heretofore, and asked him to contest the election of the Democrat who had beaten him by over 300 votes.

It appears that Logan and Jones, not trusting Mamer, had secretly put up an Independent Republican in that district, with the result that both Republicans were beaten. Mamer informed Logan that he knew this fact in no very polite terms, and ended up by saying they couldn't get him into any scheme of that sort, as he was satisfied the election was a fair one, and that if his Democratic opponent wanted $11,000 to maintain his success at the polls he (Mamer) would furnish the money. Jones and Logan intimated that they had two or three other contests in view.

The "Official Count."

[New York Times.]

The Blaine people have been talking as if the "official count" of the votes cast last week in this State did not begin until yesterday. In point of fact, as the *Times* has pointed out, the official count of the votes was the count made in every election district on the night of November 4th, and there is no other. The canvass in the counties, begun yesterday, is merely a method of certifying this result to the State Board of Canvassers more conveniently than could be done if the returns were transmitted from each election district direct to Albany. Neither in the county canvass nor in the State canvass is there any exercise of "judicial functions," or any power to do anything but add up the district returns and report the result.

The Blaine people are endeavoring, nobody but themselves know why, to produce the impression that it may in some cases take weeks to arrive at the truth with regard to the vote of New York. That is entirely erroneous. It is true that when the State is carried by so large a majority as to leave no hope on one side or fear on the other the morning after election, the precise figure of the majority may remain for some days in doubt simply because nobody has any particular interest in ascertaining what that figure is. But it is not true that the result of the election can long remain in doubt, nor has it long remained in doubt since the present election law was in force or since the telegraph came into free use in every county of the State. The election in this State last week was so close as to require enterprising newspapers in this city, in order to supply the wants of their readers, to receive daily dispatches from all points which were in doubt until the doubt was cleared up.

This was the course taken by the *Times*, and the *Times's* reports of the result are fully vindicated by the figures arrived at yesterday by the boards of supervisors in the thirty-nine counties out of the sixty the State contains in which the official addition of the district returns was yesterday completed. The plurality of Governor Cleveland over Blaine in the State, according to the latest advices received by the *Times* before the supervisors met, was 1,252. The variation in this total effected by the official figures from the thirty-nine counties amounted to—how many votes, thinks the reader? Neither more nor less than six votes, in a total vote of a million and a quarter! This is a net result, of course, of a series of additions and subtractions, but the minuteness of these in quantity, while it is an emphatic vindication of the statements in regard to the election made by the *Times* to its readers, is an equally emphatic condemnation of the newspapers and committee which refused to recognize a result so clear and indisputable and kept insisting that the result of the election was still involved in mystery and doubt, which the canvasses in the counties would be necessary to clear up. The steps by which the *Times's* figures were obtained furnished a guarantee that the possible margin of error, after its dispatches had been continued for three or four days, had been so reduced that a plurality of 1,000 in the State was as unassailable as if it had been a plurality of ten times that number.

The minuteness of the errors, both in number and amount, is nevertheless remarkable. The errors in the *Times's* latest reports occurred in nine out of the thirty-nine counties now officially reported, and amounted altogether to exactly twenty-two votes. The counties erroneously reported were Alleghany, Dutchess, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, and Steuben. Four of them, involving eight votes, were in Mr. Blaine's favor, and five, involving fourteen votes, were in Governor Cleveland's favor. The difference of six votes is the reduction of Cleveland's plurality from the *Times's* latest figures before the county canvass was made. The largest error was that in Jefferson county, by which eight votes were taken from Mr. Blaine's plurality. The next error, this time in Mr. Blaine's favor, was of three votes in Alleghany county. In the remaining seven counties four of the errors affected two votes each and the other three affected one vote each.

People who have been in the dark concerning the methods of collecting election returns employed by newspapers will readily understand, from this statement, that the confidence expressed by the *Times* in the election of Cleveland was founded on a mathematical certainty, while the doubt about that result affected by the Republican National Committee and the New York *Tribune* was a mere sham, and the "claims" by Blaine and on his behalf were either willful untruths or the expressions of an ignorance almost equally wilful. The county canvass thus far reported covers two thirds of the State in territory, and perhaps one third in population. To allow a change of 150 votes in the whole State from the plurality, heretofore given by the *Times*, of 1,252 votes, would be making an extravagantly liberal estimate, especially when it is remembered that the totals for the great metropolitan counties of New York and Kings have already several times undergone careful revision, and that the margin of possible error here is, therefore, far narrower even than .0006, which appears to be the proportion of error in the returns of the *Times*.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848. Dr. Bull commenced to prescribe his Cough Syrup in the same year, and now it is the leading cough remedy throughout the country.

RIGHT ON TIME.

The Man Who Has Not Shaved Since 1860 Turns Up.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A tall, broad-shouldered man, of apparently fifty-five years, walked into Binder's Seventh-street barber-shop on Saturday afternoon and seated himself in a chair. A heavy black beard covered his face and his shirt-front, and was finally lost to sight within the capacious recesses of his waistcoat.

"Hair cut, sir?" said the barber, as he began to tuck a towel around the collar of his customer, preliminary to picking up his shears. The old man, who had been busy with his beard during the interval, now exposed it to the astonished gaze of the shop. It reached fully three inches below his knees when it was uncoiled. He replied: "No, but"—here he glanced around the shop with a triumphant smile—"I want this beard taken off clean." Apparently seeing that some explanation would be welcome to the astonished gathering of barbers and customers, the old man said in tones that showed the emotion stirring within him:

"For twenty-four years no razor has touched my face. This beard is the result. It was in 1860. I was as spruce a young chap as ever kicked up his heels at a Lancaster county wedding, and everybody knew young Joe Barstow in those parts. They called me 'young Joe' to make a difference between the old man and me. The old man was a Bourbon Democrat to the backbone, and I was with him till the split in the 1860 Convention, when the southerners put up John C. Breckenridge, and we—the North—nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The old man went in on Breckenridge. I felt strong on the subject and worked for Douglas day and night. I used to be very smart in my appearance in those days, but I worked so hard I had no time for prinking up.

"One night I made a speech at a meeting in the old Turnpike Tavern. I had a week's growth of stubble on my face, and before I had spoken a dozen words some lout sang out, 'Go get a shave.' Everybody laughed as they looked at me. 'Get a shave?' says I; 'no razor touches my face until I see a Democratic President in the White House.'

"I have kept my word. Take it off, and roll it carefully up in a piece of paper, barber, for I am going to send President Cleveland a chain made out of it.

Mr. John Gehrhard, Waterloo, Iowa, suffered a long time with rheumatism, without relief from his physician, but a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful conqueror of pain, cured him.

MARRIAGES.

DANDRIDGE—TERRELL.—Married, on the 20th of October, in the county of New Kent, by the Rev. Preston Nash, Miss FLORENCE L. DANDRIDGE to Mr. LEWIS N. TERRELL, of Hanover. *

PHILIPS—GAULDING.—Married, October 29, 1884, at Smithville, Charlotte county, Va., by Rev. R. C. Reed, CHARLES I. PHILIPS, of Richmond, to MATTIE, daughter of R. J. Gaulding, Esq. *

SINTON—SINTON.—Married, on Tuesday evening, 11th instant, by Rev. Thomas Dixon, D. D., SAMUEL SINTON to LIZZIE, daughter of the late Edward and M. Virginia Sinton; all of this city. No cards. *

STRAUSS—THALHIMER.—Married, on Wednesday, October 15, 1884, at the synagogue Beth Ahaba, Eleventh street, Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Dr. A. Harris, Mr. LOUIS STRAUSS, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss BETTIE THALHIMER, of Richmond, Va.

DEATHS.

CLAY.—Died, November 11th, at her residence, No. 210 west Marshall street, Mrs. PURIFEY H. CLAY, wife of Joseph H. Clay, in her seventy-third year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Petersburg papers please copy.

CONRAD.—Died, at the residence of her father, No. 517 south Pine street, Wednesday night, November 12, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock, EMMA MARIE, daughter of William A. S. and Annette A. Conrad; aged twelve months and six days.

Funeral will take place from Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal church THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. *

OBITUARY.

Charles Ramstetter

died in this city Sunday morning, November 9th, after being a sufferer for years, and confined to his bed for two months, with painful disease of the kidneys. Around his death-bed were his sisters, brothers, a few of his most intimate friends, and the Rev. R. A. John.

Conscious to the last, and prepared to meet death, he quietly breathed his last while a brief prayer was being uttered.

Mr. RAMSTETTER was born April 15, 1857, in this city. Early in life he learned the trade of candy-maker and mastered it thoroughly. For the past three years he has been with Mr. John A. Kratz. About two months ago he went to New York to buy goods, and met a physician who told him to return home at once. Greatly alarmed, he returned to Richmond and took to his bed only to suffer and die.

Some three years ago his father and mother died, and he shouldered the care and responsibility of a large family of younger brothers and sisters, and provided for their comfort and happiness as only a noble brother could, and in return they looked up to him with respect and bestowed on him the love and affection due him as their protector. To them it is a very sad loss.

He was a member of the Richmond Grays, and they marched with muffled drum and slow tread to Oakwood cemetery and lowered their lost comrade affectionately in his grave.

The funeral service at the St. John's German Lutheran church was largely attended by his many friends, and the floral offerings were rich and many. The sermon and remarks of the Rev. R. A. John were very touching and brought tears to the eyes of many. (*) A. C. B.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 11, A. F. and A. Masons, are requested to attend a stated communication of their lodge at St. Alban's Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 13th, at 7½ o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

no 13-1t R. B. JACOBS, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE UNION DEMOCRATIC CLUB will meet at the club-room, corner Twenty-third and N streets, THURSDAY NIGHT, the 13th instant, at 7:45 o'clock, to make arrangements for participating in the GRAND DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION on the 18th. All persons who desire to join in the procession, and who cannot be present on the 13th, will send in their names so they can be enrolled and provision made for them.

By order of W. H. CULLINGWORTH, President.

no 13-1t G. W. FOLKES, Secretary.

JEFFERSON-WARD DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Meeting of this Club at 7½ P. M. THIS EVENING at Old-Market Hall. Full attendance desired. Business of importance.

GEORGE GIBSON, Jr., President.

A. L. LUCAS, Secretary. no 13-1t*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC AND RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD CONNECTION COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th of November, 1884, at the office of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock M. J. B. WINSTON,