BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS

The Contest for the Presidency Settled in Favor of the Democracy.

The Official Count in New York State Shows that Cleveland Is Elected.

Gov. Cleveland's Attitude Toward Civil-Service Reform—Mr. Blaine Interviewed.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

Cleveland's Plurality About 1,100.

The official count of the election returns in the State of New York was practically completed on Saturday, Nov. 15. All the Assembly districts in the city of New York were canvassed, and very little change was made from the results first reported. The losses and gains balanced each other to a great extent, and Cleveland's plurality in the State was shown to be a little over 1,100. This decides the great Presidential contest of 1884. Grover Cleveland, having received 219 electoral votes, as against 182 for James G. Blaine, will be the next President of the United States. The following table shows the official vote of New York State by counties, as returned by the canvassing boards:

Counties.	Blaine.....	Cleveland..	Butler.....	St. John...
Albany	17,698	18,545	983	312
Allegany	6,668	3,886	736	1,180
Broome	7,182	5,780	144	458
Cattaraugus	7,463	6,065	372	930
Cayuga	9,206	6,041	421	591
Chautauqua	10,670	5,861	431	540
Chemung	5,198	4,719	613	185
Chenango	5,462	4,410	334	506
Clinton	5,973	5,151	19	35
Columbia	6,424	5,854	36	168
Cortland	4,042	2,774	112	375
Delaware	5,934	4,956	112	437
Dutchess	9,701	8,677	98	498
Erie	26,249	24,759	260	725
Essex	4,551	2,776	61	65
Franklin	4,638	2,948	67	70
Fulton	4,617	3,524	38	227
Genesee	4,631	3,643	41	386
Greene	4,167	4,152	.....	.....
Hamilton	521	567	3	21
Herkimer	6,138	5,328	56	327
Jefferson	9,029	7,075	33	636
Kings	53,512	69,288	2,442	1,426
Lewis	3,854	3,778	14	114
Livingston	5,191	4,039	118	375
Madison	6,608	4,864	86	529
Monroe	18,325	13,249	603	1,209
Montgomery	5,505	5,413	48	134
New York	90,093	133,157	3,422	1,291
Niagara	5,875	6,193	69	500
Oneida	13,790	13,820	189	894
Onondaga	16,892	13,165	99	601
Ontario	6,382	5,643	127	233
Orange	9,968	9,841	175	647
Orleans	3,997	2,908	68	669
Oswego	9,976	7,434	265	560
Otsego	6,871	7,307	84	432
Putnam	2,103	1,526	4	89
Queens	8,445	10,367	270	201
Rensselaer	13,759	13,414	686	416
Richmond	3,164	5,135	75	90
Rockland	2,593	3,697	28	123
St. Lawrence	13,441	6,035	20	311
Saratoga	8,190	5,846	92	425
Schenectady	3,260	2,977	41	106
Schoharie	3,472	5,339	37	173
Schuyler	2,616	2,039	111	154
Seneca	3,303	3,627	59	119
Steuben	10,047	9,060	587	904
Suffolk	5,876	6,429	53	457
Sullivan	3,332	3,607	232	183
Tioga	4,367	3,379	204	401
Tompkins	4,420	3,992	267	373
Ulster	9,929	9,870	157	429
Warr n	3,577	2,793	179	123
Washington	7,337	4,222	115	255
Wayne	6,843	4,730	468	433
Westchester	11,286	12,524	255	437
Wyoming	4,441	3,189	53	483
Yates	3,191	1,918	430	200
Totals	561,999	563,105	16,902	25,171
Plurality for Cleveland	1,106			

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Cleveland, 219—Blaine, 182.

The following table shows the electoral vote by States in 1880 and 1884.

STATES.	Garfield.	Hancock.	Blaine.	Cleveland.
Alabama	...	10	...	10
Arkansas	...	6	...	7
California	1	5	8	...
Colorado	3	...	3	...
Connecticut	6	...	...	6
Delaware	...	3	...	3
Florida	...	4	...	4
Georgia	...	11	...	12
Illinois	21	...	22	...
Indiana	15	...	...	15
Iowa	11	...	13	...
Kansas	5	...	9	...
Kentucky	...	12	...	13
Louisiana	...	8	...	8
Maine	7	...	6	...
Maryland	...	8	...	8
Massachusetts	13	...	14	...
Michigan	11	...	13	...
Minnesota	5	...	7	...
Mississippi	...	8	...	9
Missouri	...	15	...	16
Nebraska	3	...	5	...
Nevada	...	3	3	...
New Hampshire	5	...	4	...
New Jersey	...	9	...	9
New York	35	...	...	36
North Carolina	...	10	...	11
Ohio	22	...	23	...
Oregon	3	...	3	...
Pennsylvania	29	...	30	...
Rhode Island	4	...	4	...
South Carolina	...	7	...	9
Tennessee	...	12	...	12
Texas	...	8	...	13
Vermont	5	...	4	...
Virginia	...	11	...	12
West Virginia	...	5	...	6
Wisconsin	10	...	11	...
Total	214	155	182	219

Cleveland's majority, 37.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Cleveland Seems to Have a Plurality of About 100,000.

We present below a table of the popular pluralities for President in the various States, in 1880 and 1884. In many of the States the exact pluralities for this year are given, while in others close estimates are made on partial returns. Complete returns will not vary greatly from these figures:

States.	Garfield's plu.	Hancock's plu.	Blaine's plu.	Cleveland's plu.
Alabama	.....	34,509	.....	40,000
Arkansas	.....	18,828	.....	21,416
California	.....	78	13 000	.....
Colorado	2,803	.....	4,000	.....
Connecticut	2,656	.....	.....	1,322
Delaware	.....	1,033	.....	4,276
Florida	.....	4,310	.....	4,160
Georgia	.....	49,874	.....	42,000
Illinois	40,716	.....	25,109	.....
Indiana	6,636	.....	.....	7,340
Iowa	78,959	.....	18,742	.....
Kansas	61,731	.....	63,346	.....
Kentucky	.....	43,449	.....	50,000
Louisiana	.....	27,316	.....	17,872
Maine	8,868	.....	20,260	.....
Maryland	.....	15,191	.....	10,886
Massachusetts	53,245	.....	24,275	.....
Michigan	53,890	.....	5,000	.....
Minnesota	40,688	.....	35,000	.....
Mississippi	.....	40,896	.....	35,683
Missouri	.....	55,042	.....	32,000
Nebraska	26,456	.....	16,500	.....
Nevada	.....	879	1,380	.....
New Hampshire	4,058	.....	4,010	.....
New Jersey	.....	2,010	.....	4,405
New York	21,033	.....	.....	1,106
North Carolina	.....	8,326	.....	25,500
Ohio	34,277	.....	31,802	.....
Oregon	671	.....	2,000	.....
Pennsylvania	37,275	.....	80,620	.....
Rhode Island	7,416	.....	6,000	.....
South Carolina	.....	54,241	.....	52,000
Tennessee	.....	20,514	.....	16,000
Texas	.....	98,388	.....	107,000
Vermont	26,999	.....	22,100	.....
Virginia	.....	43,956	.....	8,000
West Virginia	.....	11,148	.....	4,000
Wisconsin	22,763	.....	12,000	.....
Total	537,001	529,983	385,044	484,966
Pluralities	7,018	.....	.....	99,926

THE WINNER.

An Interview with Gov. Cleveland—His Attitude Toward Civil-Service Reform.

Edmund Hudson, editor of the Washington *Capital*, has had an interview at Albany with Gov. Cleveland. In reference to civil-service reform Mr. Hudson says: "I remarked to the Governor that his election had been followed by something like a panic among the minor employes of the Government at Washington, who are supposed to hold their places in accordance with the new civil-service regulations, and inquired of him whether it might not be worth while for him to indicate in some way if that were his purpose; that the spirit of the civil-service would be adhered to after the 4th of March. To this the Governor briskly replied:

"'I think I have said enough on that subject. It is in my letter. It is in the platform. There is no use trying to beat brains into people's heads. Let them attend to their business—let them attend to their business.'

"He repeated the words in a very decided manner and with a gesture of the head that indicated more than the tone in which he spoke."

Mr. Hudson's impressions of the President-elect are thus given:

"In conversation the Governor speaks with a good deal of animation, and the strongest impression one gets from him is of great firmness and force in adhering to a course once it is adopted. One would say, 'Here is a man surely who can not be driven, but who will do the driving himself whenever it be necessary.' One might ask a good deal of such a man, but to demand I should think would be a losing business.

"It is a pleasure to write these words, knowing that they will reach the eye of many who have been saying and believing that Grover Cleveland is a weak man, and that he won't know how to withstand the pressure that inevitably bears upon the freshly chosen occupant of the White House. There is strength and decision in his utterances which would seem to say that if any man wanted to have a row with Cleveland, he could be accommodated immediately, and would not be asked to postpone the ceremonies until another day. His manner is that of a business man who conducts large affairs without pretension, without circumlocution, without unnecessary talk or labor, but with care and judgment."

A Washington special to the Chicago *Times* says: "A Southern member of the Democratic National Committee says that in the course of a conversation Gov. Cleveland said to him: 'If there is any one matter to which I have given my fullest attention, it is to reform and efficiency in the civil service. When I came to Albany as Governor, I found nearly all the departments full of clerks whose political predilections were Republican. The State officials who came into office with me called upon me shortly after my accession, and asked what were my views in relation to removals from public service for political reasons. One gentleman, whose department is perhaps the most important at the office, said: 'My office is full of extreme Republicans, appointed by Gov. Cornell. Now, what am I to do?' I replied," said Gov. Cleveland: "'You are responsible to the people for the good administration of your office. Your confidential subordinates should be selected with great care, and those you doubtless will appoint from your personal friends. There can be no objection to your making inquiry respecting the qualifications, zeal, and ability of your official force. If a clerk is faithful and competent he should be retained, no matter what his political predilections may be. During my term I have discharged no employe from the Executive Department for political reasons, and many of Gov. Cornell's personal following are still in the service of the State. If I am elected President," said Gov. Cleveland, with emphasis, "the clerks in the great departments at Washington who are fit for their positions will remain in office. Ability and zeal in the service will be the measure of usefulness. The rules of the civil service commission will govern all minor appointments."

An Albany special to the Chicago *Times* says: The fact that Cleveland had been elected has been so thoroughly established in men's minds here for the last three days that when the final announcement came it caused little excitement. At the State-House Gov. Cleveland has been attending to his business as usual, to all appearances the least interested of all around him in the result, but Col. Lamont, his Secretary, has been constantly in receipt of telegrams announcing the progress of the canvass. These results he would from time to time announce to Gov. Cleveland, who would simply nod his head in silence and go on with his routine work. While all around him were anxious and excited, he showed no sign of interest in anything save his duties as Governor of New York.

The Executive Chamber in the new Capitol at Albany is a most commodious and extremely handsome room. It is richly furnished, decorated with life-size pictures of historic citizens of New York, and is one of the sights of Albany were it not that it is Gov. Cleveland's office. But now that it is daily occupied by the President-elect of the United States, the first Executive elected by the Democrats in twenty-four years, it is doubly an object of interest. At a large desk at the northern end of the room sits Gov. Cleveland. His office hours are from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and so far during all the excitement of the campaign he has hardly missed a minute from his desk. He is a man about five feet eleven inches in height, weighing 250 pounds, compact and muscular in build, and, to all appearances, both mentally and physically strong. The pictures of him shown during the campaign are, in the main, correct likenesses, but they fail to show the expression of his eyes, which are clear, bright, and fearless. He is always dressed in a black Prince Albert coat and black pantaloons, and his sole neck gear is a black silk ribbon. In manner he is extremely easy and cordial, in no way arrogant or conceited, has not the slightest trace of what is vulgarly known as the "big-head," and his every appearance is that of a successful business man at the head of a large establishment who has much to do, but is yet calm and self-reliant, under the consciousness of being thoroughly competent to perform his work quietly and well. He has none of the pretenses of a vain man, none of the hesitancy of a weak or blundering one. He is entirely free from self-assumptions of any kind, and his manners are those once described as being "the best because you noticed no manners at all."

Day in and day out his office is crowded. The door swings wide open, and all who please can enter. There is no guard at the entrance, no flunkeys around. The Governor is always democratic, and as easy of access as a hungry lawyer anxiously waiting for a fee. In and out the crowds come and go. Some of the visitors are his friends come to see him, most of them strangers anxious to look upon the next President. To all of his acquaintances he has a greeting and a hand-shaking, and pleasant words for any stranger who wishes to speak to him. No introduction is thought necessary, and the different stations in life of his visitors seem to make no difference in the kind of greeting given them by the Governor. A large part of the visitors are women, and they wander around the room, look at the pictures, admire the furniture and fittings, and constantly glance curiously at the quiet man working so industriously at his desk.

THE LOSER.

Mr. Blaine Discusses and Explains the Causes of His Defeat.

The Boston *Journal's* special correspondent at Augusta, Me., has had a long conversation with James G. Blaine. The defeated candidate, who, by the way, appeared in the best of health, said that, whatever might be the final result of the count in New York, he had had from the first no other desire than that a fair count should be made. So far as he was personally concerned, he would be content with either victory or defeat. Success would not elate him and defeat would not depress him. He was engaged in congenial and profitable work, which had been interrupted by the campaign, and the deep regret that he would feel at a Democratic triumph would be altogether for his party and his country, not for himself. "I lived too near the Presidency in 1881," Mr. Blaine added, after a long pause, "and have too keen a sense of its burdens, its embarrassments, and its perils, to be unduly anxious for the office." When asked how he accounted for the closeness of the result in New York, Mr. Blaine said: "Well, considering the loss by the bolt of the Independent Republicans and the far greater loss from the action of the Republican Prohibitionists, the wonder is at first sight that the Democrats did not carry the State by as large a majority as they confidently expected they would. This result was prevented by the great accessions to the Republican ranks of Irish and Irish-American voters and workingmen of all classes who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They believe, and believe wisely, that free trade would reduce their wages."

"You really think, then, that you got a considerable Irish vote in New York?"

"Indeed, I had thousands upon thousands," replied Mr. Blaine, "and should have had many more but for the intolerant and utterly improper remark of Dr. Burchard, which was quoted everywhere to my prejudice, and in many places attributed to myself, though it was in the highest degree distateful and offensive to me. But a lie, you know, travels very fast, and there was not time before election to overtake and correct that one, and so I suffered for it."

Mr. Blaine was then asked if he thought the Irish-American vote was organized at all, or had competent leaders.

"Yes," he said, "I was deeply impressed by the ability, the earnestness, and sincerity of those whom I met. There, for instance, is Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*. He is a man of the most unselfish devotion to any cause he espouses, possessing a great faculty for organization, with marked ability and untiring energy. Gen. Kerwin, of the *Tablet*, has in a large degree the same characteristics, and is a far-sighted and able man, with a fine record as a Union soldier. Others were very powerful on the stump and did royal service. These men, with others whom I did not personally meet, have made a break in the Irish Democratic vote—one that I believe will widen and increase in the future as the full significance of the attitude of the Democratic party on the tariff question becomes understood and appreciated. Our Irish and Irish-American citizens will in time get tired of voting in accordance with the wishes of the English free-traders."

I said to Mr. Blaine that the Irish in Boston thought he understood the character of their people better than any other Republican leader. Mr. Blaine replied that it would be egotistic for him to assume that, but said that perhaps there was a strong leaning of the Irish element toward him, because of the fact that on his mother's side he was of Irish descent. In Pennsylvania, his native State, he had received an enormous vote, some counties hitherto strongly Democratic having been completely reversed in their popular majorities by the change of the Irish in his favor. This, however, was, of course, due in part to the fact that he stood so distinctively as the representative of protection to American industries, an idea which prevails with more force in Pennsylvania than in any other State.

"But," said I "did you not lose correspondingly in the German vote?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Blaine. "All through the West the Germans supported me nobly. How else could I have carried Chicago by 9,000, Cincinnati by 5,000, and Cleveland by 5,000? Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa have the largest German population in the West, and I carried them by splendid majorities. Such ABLE AND INFLUENTIAL EDITORS as Markfreit in Cincinnati, Kauffman in Cleveland, Pretorius in St. Louis, and many others, brought great strength to the Republican cause. There was immense effort made to prejudice the Germans against me, but it failed. They are a wonderfully cool-headed people, inflexibly honest in their conclusions, and just in their judgments, and I have abundant reason to thank them for their liberal support. I shall not forget it. At different points in the West I found German and Irish clubs cordially uniting in public demonstrations."

The correspondent then brought the conversation back to New York, asking Mr. Blaine if he thought the Prohibitionists were honest in their support of St. John.

"I have never during the campaign," replied Mr. Blaine, "reflected upon the motives of any man, and I shall not do so. I content myself with saying that I think the Prohibitionists were misled, and that they did not correctly measure the possible result of their course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action difficult because they really wanted to vote for me, but they seemed to be under the strange delusion that the temperance cause could best be promoted by supporting their own Presidential ticket, and by their course they influenced prejudicially the national issues which were really at stake."

"You attribute the close vote in New York, then, solely to the action of the Independents and Prohibitionists?"

"No, not solely," replied Mr. Blaine. "According to numerous advices I have received from Central and Western New York, it would seem that the rainy day lessened the Republican vote. The Democratic majorities lie in the cities, where, by a few minutes' walk on a good pavement, a man reaches his polling-place. The Republican majorities are in the country, where large numbers live three, four, or even five miles from the polling-place, which on election day had to be reached over muddy roads and in a rain-storm. Had the day been fair, the Republican majorities in the rural counties could have been increased, one good judge writes me, probably by 10,000, but all agree by 3,000 to 5,000. The actual difference between the two parties in the final count will probably not exceed a thousand—about one-twelfth of 1 per cent. of the total vote, or one voter in every twelve hundred for the entire State. So, if the Democrats have really carried New York by this small margin, as the latest news indicates, you can see how easily a fair day might have reversed the result. But great political battles, like military battles, are often lost or won by an apparently trivial incident or accident which no human foresight can guard against."

A special from Augusta says: "Mr. Blaine regards the official count in New York as practically settling the Presidential question. Mr. Blaine, it is stated on authority, receiving this afternoon a telegram from New York announcing the completion of the official canvass in that city, and informing him that the plurality for Cleveland in that State would be 1,137. The same authority states that Blaine accepts the result very cheerfully, and has no regrets growing out of his connection with the campaign. He feels that he made a good fight and gracefully bows to the verdict of the American people. He believes the Republican party will prove true to its grand past and will increase in strength with coming years. He expects that in 1888 it will again be called back into power. Mr. Blaine leaves for Washington the middle of next week, where he and his family will spend the winter. He has leased the Sargent house in Farragut Square, and will shortly resume his work on the second volume of 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The volume will be ready by June next for publication."

CABINET-MAKING.

Much Gossip, but Little News.

Cabinet-making for the President-elect goes on at a lively rate. Senator Garland of Arkansas is the latest aspirant for the Attorney Generalship. Lamar's home organ announces that the Mississippi statesman neither expects nor wants anything. In the meantime Cleveland is attending to his Executive duties as usual, and maintaining his characteristic silence. It is understood that he will resign the Governorship about Jan. 1, when he will be succeeded by the present Lieutenant Governor, David B. Hill, also a Democrat.

A Washington telegram says: It is understood that the friends of Senator A. H. Garland will push him for Attorney General in Cleveland's Cabinet, his selection to the position to represent the South in the incoming Democratic administration. Garland is a moderate Democrat of marked ability, and has won distinction in the Senate chamber. The matter is the chief topic of conversation here, and has created a considerable flutter in political circles. It also has a double significance, as his retirement from the Senate would require the next Legislature to select two United States Senators instead of one.

Another Washington telegram: In regard to the formation of Cleveland's Cabinet there is, of course, much gossip, but no news. All is conjecture, and no one knows except Cleveland, and he won't tell. Indeed it is ridiculous to think that he has yet made up his mind. It is known, of course, that the South wants the postoffice and the Attorney General's office, and that much is generally conceded it as a moderate demand. The Treasury Department will go to New York State, and the remaining positions be distributed around. McDonald, Bayard, Thurman, and McClellan are all talked of, and are prominent candidates. If the Postoffice goes to the South, Regan, of Texas, may get it, unless the fact that he was in Jeff Davis' Cabinet raises too great a howl among the bloody-shirt wavers. As stated above, the matter is as yet entirely one of speculation and guesswork, and will remain so for some time.

THE SPOILS.

What a Republican Correspondent Says of Cleveland's Policy.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, stalwart Republican, telegraphs as follows: Many of those Democrats who have been hungering and thirsting for the Federal flesh-pots for so many years have already in a figurative sense taken up the line of march for the national capital. It will save the over-anxious ones considerable labor and worriment to be informed that Governor Cleveland has positively instructed his secretaries at Albany to destroy, without showing to him, all letters applying for office. The score or more of applicants for Cabinet positions will please take notice."

The following reply to an inquiry sent to George William Curtis by a Government employe at Washington has been made public:

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, New York, Nov. 14.

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 12th. There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will encounter a tremendous demand for a clean sweep, but I think that, while changes will be, and ought to be, made for perfectly legitimate reasons, he will respect the letter and spirit of the reform law, and that non-political officers who have been honest and effective in discharge of their duty, and who have not misused their positions for party or political ends, will not be arbitrarily dismissed for political reasons. I have no authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland. My faith is founded upon the sole knowledge of his character and convictions. Truly yours, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Southern Newspaper Opinion.

By the election of Cleveland "we are put upon our good behavior," says the *Appeal*, of Memphis. "We must demonstrate our loyalty to the Government and prove that we are not fools who attempt to turn back the course of time and events, or to change the unalterable past."

"The generation that has grown up since the war knows little about the slavery quarrel," says the *Virginian* (Lynchburg), "and, casting all those bitter memories behind them, will go forward in the paths of union and fraternity toward the achievement of national greatness, irrespective of sectional or State lines."

"Cleveland's election will dissolve the solid South, in all probability," says the *Dispatch* (Richmond). "Lift the pressure from without, and Southern electors must divide on economic questions."

"The negroes will soon learn," says the *Herald* (Vicksburg), "that their freedom and their rights as citizens rest on something more than the result of a Presidential election. Nothing but the defeat of the 'Republican' dynasty would ever have convinced them of this."

"It belittles the election of Gov. Cleveland," says the *Courier* (Charleston), "to regard it as a Democratic party victory. Without the votes of Independents he could not have been elected. Their votes were cast for him because he had proved himself to be a faithful public servant, and one who would treat a public office as a public trust."

"The people of the South," says the *Register* (Mobile), "have every reason to rejoice over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. But they do not rejoice as Southerners, but as Americans; not as citizens of Virginia, Georgia, or Alabama, but as citizens of the United States. The election of Cleveland intensifies the national feeling at the South; it has done more than anything else has done since the war to make us feel that we are indeed part of a common country. All talk about the South capturing the capital is sheer nonsense. It has assisted in capturing the capital from the hands of the Republican party, but it is not indifferent to the fact that the hard fighting has been done by the Democrats and Independent Republicans of the North. The South, of course, will share in the fruits of victory, but it will make no exorbitant demands, it will not impede the work of reform by a clamor for spoils. If it does we shall be much disappointed."

The Northern Press.

There is not going to be a political reaction in the direction of Bourbonic theories, policies, and practices. It is gratifying to observe that the organs of opinion in the most Bourbonic part of the country are now generally inclined to accept unalterable facts, stop trying to make history, and quit combating the inevitable.—*Chicago Times (Ind. Dem).*

No colored man need fear that his race is to be permanently injured by the success of any political party of this time. He is free and his labor is needed to develop the resources of the South. The white people will find it vastly to their own advantage to treat him with justice and fairness. This very selfish reason, if no other, will be sufficient to prevent any gross injustice being done him for any length of time.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

If the Democratic President and Congress give the country a fairly good administration the Republican people will receive their share of the general benefits. If it prove a bad administration the Democrats will have to suffer their portion of the evils and will be turned out of power neck and heels in 1888. We are all in the same ship, and no patriotic citizen will ever be willing that any lasting harm shall come to the country, whichever party may be in power.—*Chicago Tribune (Rep.).*

The victors may well determine to enjoy their triumph modestly and with a firm determination that it shall insure to the happiness of the nation and the regeneration of the Republic rather than to the advantage of a political party. We heartily congratulate the Democrats on their success. Now that the official result is known, any attempt to further unsettle the business of the county will be a crime.—*New York World (Dem).*

The contest is over, and Cleveland is elected President. The result may be attributed to various causes. The treachery of Republicans sufficient in numbers to turn the scale in New York, the surrender of the Prohibitionists to the rum-leaders, the Delmonico banquet and the impression it conveyed, and the injudicious and unjustifiable utterance of a feeble man—each of these causes singly was enough to affect the verdict which has been passed. The most senseless and illogical opposition, and probably the most fatal, was the vote of the Prohibitionists. They have no excuse to offer for their action. They knew the effect of their vote before casting it. It could by no possibility do aught but harm to the Republican party. The cause of prohibition is lost, and the temperance cause is injured materially. The honest men of the Prohibition party have to thank the fanatics for the wrong they have brought upon them.—*Boston Journal (Rep.).*

CLEVELAND'S FIANCEE.

She Is a Great Favorite in Society.

Niagara Falls special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*: The society gossips of this place are at present much excited over the rumor that a young lady well known here, Miss Folsom, of Buffalo, is engaged to the coming President, Grover Cleveland, who was her father's former partner in business. The young lady is quite a favorite in Buffalo social circles, and is said to be a most agreeable as well as a very intelligent and well-informed person. Rumor also has it that the wedding will occur before Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated, his success in the recent political contest hastening that auspicious event.

How to Treat Books.

Very few people treat books well; indeed, there is no variety of portable property that is so persistently abused as books.

A great many owners of books have a habit of writing their name on a certain page—the twenty-fifth, for instance—or on the title-page, in a bold, plain hand, with ink. This is not a way to be esteemed, even if the book were never to change its owner. But all books, first or last, do change their owners, and pass into new hands.

If a book is so marked, unless the autograph is a noted one like "Ralph Waldo Emerson," or "Charles Dickens," the damage the writing of the name confers is decided and positive. If it is necessary to signify the ownership of a book, let it be done by a printed book-plate pasted on the cover modestly, or by a simple pencil mark, which will last sufficiently long for all practicable purposes. If people would only remember that books are property, and are frail, and need the most judicious treatment, they would greatly subserve their own interests, where they own a book, and promote personal regard for themselves, and the advancement of civilization where they borrow one.

But books are handled sometimes with as little care as a mason uses when he handles bricks. They are twisted and turned backward; the leaves are thrust through the fingers and played with as if they were toys. We have seen them used to set under a window and hold it open, and laid carelessly on the floor and left to be stumbled over by the not very guilty pedestrian, who may very well plead that they should not have been placed where his feet could have reached them. There are still some who turn down a leaf and crease the page to show where they left off reading, or to mark some memorable passages. This is, of course, a vile barbarism, and leaves an indelible blemish. It is utterly inexcusable, too, from the fact that it is entirely unnecessary. A book mark, which may be a simple piece of paper, is all that is needed for preserving the place, and a pencil mark, lightly made here and there, and which can be easily removed, will enable the reader to turn to all passages to which he may need to go back for reference.

It is almost as needful to know how to treat a book as it is to know how to treat a person; and it would not be amiss if in our schools, where books first begin to be used, children should be taught the precise care to be given them. The things unpardonable to which they are subject are numerous, and, with proper rules, early instilled, a new generation might be trained to treat a book as—supposing the places to be changed—you would have a book treat you. For those who have already been ill trained, or who do not have a proper instinct in the matter, there is probably no help, and nothing can be done—except simply to see to it, as far as possible, that your books are kept out of their hands.

POLITICS.

Later Returns of the Election Held on the 4th of November.

Wisconsin.

Official and semi-official returns from forty-six out of sixty-six counties in Wisconsin, says a Milwaukee dispatch, show Republican gains of 2,569, and Democratic gains of 13,788, giving a net Democratic gain of 11,219 over the vote cast for Hancock four years ago. This does not include Milwaukee County, where there is a net Democratic gain of over 2,100. At the same ratio the Democratic gain will reduce the Republican plurality from 22,700 cast for Garfield to about 14,000 for Blaine. The returns on the head of the State ticket from the same counties show heavy gains for Rusk over his vote of three years ago. In the same counties Rusk's gain is 12,812 and Fratt's 3,652, or a net gain for the former of 9,160. The ratio indicates that Rusk's plurality will be about 19,000 or 20,000.

California.

The official county returns of California are coming in slowly, says a San Francisco dispatch. The changes are few and unimportant over those reported, which give Blaine a plurality of about 10,000. Corrected returns from the counties composing the First Congressional District give Henley (Democrat) 59 majority. The Republicans concede his majority, but will insist on a recount. Henley will be the sole representative in Congress of the Democracy on the entire Pacific coast.

Indiana.

The footings of the figures for Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer (one county estimated), are as follows: For Governor, Gray 245,135, Calkins 237,748; Gray's plurality 7,387. For Secretary, Myers 274,100, Mitchell 268,033; Myers' plurality 6,077. For Treasurer, Cooper 245,868, Shiel 235,961; Cooper's plurality 9,907. Auditor Rice's plurality over Bruce Carr is placed at 7,345. It is possible that some errors occurred in the tabulation, which may slightly change the foregoing figures.

Washington Territory.

A dispatch from Seattle, W. T., says: The election is still doubtful in this Territory. The chances favor Voorhees, Democrat, Delegate to Congress. The only issue between the two parties was that of the railroads. The Democrats and disaffected Republicans demanded a forfeiture of land-grants which lapsed over seven years ago. They have probably won their fight. Voorhees' estimated majority is about 300.

Texas.

Official returns from thirty-two counties in Texas show the following: Cleveland, 67,872; Blaine, 26,344; St. John, 1,150; Butler, 879; Belva Lockwood, 4. The same counties gave Hancock 44,173; Garfield, 13,740; Weaver, 7,613. The above counties show an increase of 30,699 votes over the total Presidential vote of 1880. At this rate of increase the Cleveland electors will have a plurality of about 105,000 in the State.

Michigan.

Forty-three of the eighty counties in Michigan report the official count. Blaine's pluralities, 13,353; Fusion pluralities, 6,370. The remaining counties are evenly divided between the Fusionists and the Republican. The plurality given in figures so far reported will be cut down to between 4,000 and 5,000. The Congressional delegation stands seven Fusion to one Republican.

Kansas.

Official returns from sixty-two out of the eighty-two counties give Blaine 121,400; Cleveland, 70,906; Butler, 11,468; St. John, 3,354; Blaine's plurality, 50,494. Martin, Republican, for Governor, has a plurality in the counties enumerated of 28,083, and the remainder of the State ticket 46,199. It is estimated that the full returns will give Blaine about 60,000 plurality.

Missouri.

The official returns of 108 of the 114 counties in Missouri, including St. Louis, give Cleveland 226,068; Blaine, 193,820; St. John, 1,447; Cleveland's plurality, 35,242; Cleveland's majority, 30,801; Marmaduke, 210,218; Ford, 198,669; Brooks, 9,871; Marmaduke's plurality, 12,749; Marmaduke's majority, 2,878. McGrath, for Secretary of State, has 31,374 majority.

Tennessee.

William B. Bate, Democrat, has a majority for Governor of 6,000 in Tennessee. The Democratic Railroad Commissioners were defeated, but the Legislature is Democratic by a reduced majority. Cleveland's plurality is about 12,000. The Republicans elect three Congressmen out of ten, a gain of one.

Illinois

Following is the official vote of Illinois: For President—Blaine, 337,449; Cleveland, 312,320; Butler, 10,753; St. John, 11,824. Net plurality for Blaine, 25,129. For Governor—Oglesby, Rep., 334,454; Harrison, Dem., 319,436; Harper, Greenbacker, 8,535; Hobbs, Prohibitionist, 10,536; Oglesby's plurality, 15,018.

New Hampshire.

The official returns received by the Secretary of State give the following result of the vote in New Hampshire: Blaine, 43,166; Cleveland, 39,166; St. John, 1,573; Butler, 552. Blaine's plurality, 4,000; Blaine's majority, 1,875. Currier, Republican, for Governor, has a majority over all of 498.

Pennsylvania.

The official vote of all the counties in Pennsylvania gives Blaine a plurality of 80,520. The Republicans will have a majority of 12 in the Senate and 81 in the House. The next Congressional delegation is 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The Republicans gain 4.

Massachusetts.

Complete returns from Massachusetts show the following result: Blaine, 143,416; Cleveland, 119,241; Butler, 23,866; St. John, 10,200. For Governor the vote stands: Robinson, 155,097; Endicott, 108,260; McCafferty, 23,552; Seelye, 8,241. Robinson's plurality is 46,837.

Dakota Territory.

The Legislature of Dakota, according to the latest semi-official returns, will stand: Republicans 68, Democrats 2, Independent Republicans 2. Wheat-grading and anti-monopoly legislation will occupy the attention of both houses this winter.

Connecticut.

The complete vote of Connecticut for Governor was: Waller (Dem.), 67,771; Harrison (Rep.), 66,430; Palmer (Pro.), 2,000; Curtis (People's), 1,418. Waller's minority, 1,030. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine is about 1,300.

Nevada.

With three counties to hear from the Legislature will stand: Senate, 15 Republicans and 5 Democrats; Assembly, 31 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Republican majority on joint ballot, 32. Blaine's majority is about 1,000.

Delaware.

The official vote of Delaware is as follows: Cleveland, 17,054; Blaine, 12,778; St. John, 55; Butler, 6. St. John and Butler electoral tickets were reported in Newcastle County only. The temperance legislative vote was 1,549.

Vermont.

Authentic returns of the electoral vote of all but three small towns in Vermont give Blaine a plurality of 22,100 in an aggregate vote of 56,755. Garfield's plurality in 1880, in an aggregate of 63,275, was 26,910.

Mississippi.

Following is the official vote of Mississippi: Cleveland, 78,457; Blaine, 42,774. Cleveland's majority, 35,683.

North Carolina.

Cleveland's majority in North Carolina, with only two counties to hear from, is a little more than 25,000.

Oregon.

Returns from nearly the entire State show that Blaine's majority in Oregon will be not far from 2,000.

Florida.

A canvass of the returns from all the counties in Florida give Cleveland a majority of 4,160.

The Next Congress.

Mr. McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, says, from the most authentic information he has been able to secure, the next House of Representatives will consist of 182 Democrats, 141 Republicans, 1 Greenbacker (Brumm, of Pennsylvania), and 1 Fusionist (Weaver, of Iowa); a