

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Highest Republican Authorities Concede the Election of Cleveland as President.

The Count in New York County Concluded, and the Tribune Makes Cleveland's Plurality 1,087.

Mr. Blaine Accepts the Result in a Most Graceful Manner and Does Not Seem Cast Down.

Telegrams to the Pioneer Press.

New York, Special Telegram, Nov. 15.—In spite of the fact that in the canvass to-day gains of a hundred or more were reported for Mr. Blaine there is no doubt in New York to-night that Grover Cleveland has carried the state and is elected president. The Tribune itself concedes the fact to-night and will to-morrow morning announce the election of Cleveland. The Tribune's figures give Cleveland's plurality in the city at 43,064, and in the state at 1,076. These figures were made upon the heads of the electoral tickets, however, and it is known that Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor of the Staats Zeitung, who heads the Democratic electoral ticket, runs behind his colleagues about 162 votes.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

of the result of the canvass in this city, as made to Smith E. Weed, of the Democratic state executive committee, to-night, places the vote of the highest Blaine elector on the ticket at 90,093, while the lowest Cleveland elector is 133,157. This leaves a clear plurality of Cleveland of 43,064 in the city, and 1,076 in the state for the lowest electors against the highest. The Democratic committee count, which was two less than the official count developed, gives Cleveland 1,236.

FINAL FROM CHAIRMAN JONES.

It is not likely that the members of the national committee will remain in New York more than a few days longer now. "Ret" Clarkson, the Iowa member, left for home Friday evening. Treasurer Weeks has gone back to Pittsburg and Chairman Jones will leave for the same city next Wednesday night, as soon as the official vote is declared from Albany. Mr. Jones said to-night:

"I don't believe there is much to add to what you have already heard from me. If I had been able to have gone back to the actual frauds perpetrated at the polls, I believe we would have carried this state by a handsome plurality."

"When did you discover that this could not be done?"

"Only on Monday last, after our last address had been issued. There has been a good deal said about that address, but everything was said and done in the best of faith on the representations of reputable men from all parts of the state. As soon as we found that the actual ballots in the state had been by law destroyed and nothing remained but the returns of the election officers, we were convinced that nothing but the most flagrant frauds would induce the canvassers to go behind the returns. This did not transpire, and the result you know."

"When did you first begin to doubt the success of Blaine's election?"

"When I saw the business men's parade here on Saturday afternoon, previous to election. That gave me an idea of the independent election which I had not had before."

NEW YORK COUNTY COMPLETE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The board of canvassers completed the canvass of the 712 election districts of this county this evening. The first election district of the Eighteenth assembly district, by error, returned 54 votes to the Blaine electors. The number should have been 81. The committee on corrections will rectify the error and report in favor of 81 votes Monday morning. With that return in the official vote of the lowest Democratic elector in this city is 133,157, and for the highest Republican elector 90,093, giving the lowest Cleveland elector a plurality of 43,064.

DESEATED COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The national and state headquarters of the Republican and Democratic committees closed to-night. Chairman B. F. Jones, of the Republican national committee, left his rooms early. Secretary Essenden and Committeeman Elkins remained during the early evening, and were in conversation with Walker Blaine. All conceded Cleveland's election. Assistant Secretary Loomis said:

It is all over. We only await the action of the state board of canvassers Wednesday next, but we have made a good fight, considering that we did not have one-third the amount of funds controlled by the national committee in the Garfield campaign.

The Democratic national committee headquarters in the Senators Gorman, Jones and Barnum had left the city, feeling their work was ended. Chairman W. E. Smith, of the state committee, has gone home to Plattsburg, and Secretary Bunn left this evening. There was little talk about the election. Professional betting men have not settled their wagers, but await the decision of Kelly and Bliss bookmakers, which will be given after the action of the state board of canvassers. The World gives Cleveland 1,107 plurality in New York state, and the Times gives him 1,105. The Sun's revised figures give Cleveland a plurality of 1,077.

ALL THE COUNTIES.

The official figures of all the counties but one are as follows:

Counties	Blaine	Cleveland
Schoharie	2,344	1,907
Saratoga	2,344	2,344
Orleans	1,089	1,089
Yates	1,273	1,273
Schoharie	2,831	2,831
Warren	994	994
Hemlock	6,345	6,345
Seneca	318	318
Clinton	6,822	6,822
Putnam	577	577
Tioga	988	988
Oswego	2,542	2,542
Cattaraugus	1,315	1,315
Westchester	1,238	1,238
Rockland	1,104	1,104
Albany	2,742	2,742
Essex	1,490	1,490
Lewis	76	76
Wayne	2,113	2,113
Herkimer	810	810
Oneida	3,725	3,725
Washington	3,515	3,515
Essex	1,775	1,775
Madison	1,741	1,741
Steuens	967	967
Montgomery	46	46
Fulton	1,093	1,093
Chautauque	4,806	4,806
Monroe	5,076	5,076
Cayuga	3,152	3,152
Lewis	1,152	1,152
Osage	436	436
Niagara	316	316
Rochester	1,971	1,971
Hamilton	46	46
Queens	1,922	1,922
Suffolk	553	553
Genesee	988	988
Jefferson	1,944	1,944
Franklin	825	825
Ontario	685	685
Dutchess	1,624	1,624
Ulster	59	59
Columbia	1,266	1,266
Chenango	479	479
Chenango	1,052	1,052
Oneida	30	30

Browne	1,402
Schuyler	577
Sullivan	275
Orange	127
Wyoming	1,252
Columbia	870
Albany	617
Delaware	978
Kings	15,746
Franklin	1,600
St. Lawrence	7,408
New York	43,064
Greene	15
Unofficial	

HOW BLAINE FEELS.

HE ACCEPTS THE RESULT CHEERFULLY. BOSTON, Nov. 15.—A special to the Herald from Augusta says Blaine regards the official count in New York as practically settling the presidential election. Blaine, it is stated on the best authority, received this afternoon a telegram from New York announcing the completion of the official canvass of 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 he 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 the coming years. He expects in 1888 it will again be called back into power. 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.

A marriage in Paris between Mlle. Deslandes and Vicomte Fleury is compared to the reconciliation of the Capulets and Montagues. The bridegroom is the son of Napoleon III.'s confidential adviser, Gen. Fleury, while the bride is granddaughter of Catalani, the celebrated singer, who was noted for her intense hatred of Napoleon. When she visited Paris in 1806 the Emperor held out the most tempting inducements to her for an engagement at the opera. A wish from such a quarter was of course a command, and Catalani, fearing the consequence of a refusal, slipped out of the capital secretly at night and made her way to England.

A Special to the New York World from Schenectady, says: Two weeks ago a clerk in the Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad at this place, was married by Justice Atkins to a stepdaughter of Mr. Secor, of Rotterdam. The union was not one of the groom's desiring, but was a matter of life or death. The stepfather of the young lady whose affections had been tampered with met the gay young Lothario and drawing a revolver commanded the youth to marry the girl. There was no use of argument; the old man had the "drop" on him and the marriage was performed. It is understood that the young man has not seen his bride since the union took place, and that he has engaged counsel in an action for divorce on the grounds of forced marriage.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, medical director on Stonewall Jackson's staff, says the General had, as if by miracle, escaped wounds until at Chancellorsville, when it seemed his guardian angel deserted him, for he was struck by three bullets in quick succession. The first went through the right hand, lodging under the skin. The next entered the left forearm just below the elbow and came out near the wrist, completely shattering both bones. This was followed by an ounce ball crashing through the left arm near the shoulder, severing an important artery. To add to the catastrophe his horse took fright and dashed madly through the timber before he could get the reins gathered up in his left hand.

A Philadelphia Coroner's jury proposed to punish a drug clerk because some strychnine pills, which he had not marked poison, were fatally swallowed; but a judge orders his release. "The Legislature could never have intended," says his honor, "that a prescription of a reputable physician, in a case of delicate treatment, in which one of the poisons named should be used in the proper quantity, should be sent by the druggist to the sick room of a nervous patient with the word 'poison' marked on the label. Such a law would be destructive of medical science, unreasonable, and against the spirit of sound legislation."

Labouchere says that in St Paul's, London, whither he went to hear Canon Liddon preach, one choirman went fast asleep immediately, and about the middle of the sermon another had gone off. On the other side was a choirman fast asleep. The boys were in the greatest disorder, one lying almost across his companion, his neck hanging over him, in a dead sleep. His friend would not arouse him, but kept awake till he awoke and then went to sleep himself. The boys opposite were more lively but not devout. One was making Punch and Judy with his surplice, another sucked candy, another had a sea-squirt, while a fourth was engaged in manufacturing little paper things and trying to get them to stand up on his bench, to the great delight of the rest.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, has enjoyed the somewhat rare privilege of seeing seven generations of his family all but one (a child born six months ago) at the old homestead in New Hampshire. In his childhood eight of his grandparents and great-grandparents lived in Lempestre, Sullivan county, N. H., at the same time, five in one house and three in another. Dr. Miner is of the seventh generation from Thomas Miner, the common ancestor of the Miners in this country, who came to Boston with the elder Winthrop in 1630.

THE HOME CIRCLE AND FARM.

Farm Notes.

"New milk weighs," says the Boston American Cultivator, "8 pounds 8 ounces per gallon; skimmed milk, 8 pounds 9 ounces; cream, 8 pounds 4 ounces; buttermilk, 8 pounds 8 ounces, and water 8 pounds 5 ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific-gravity test, will observe that 3 gallons of skimmed milk and 1 gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk."

When it is decided to fatten a farrow cow, the sooner milking is discontinued the sooner she will be ready for the shambles, and the better will be the quality of the beef. The best beef is that quickest made, and the formation of flesh and fat cannot go on rapidly when the nutriment of the food goes into the milk-pail.

In Northern Dakota, recently, a traction engine drew eight plows, turning a soil four inches thick as evenly and well as could be done by horse power, and at a rate of over twenty-five acres a day.

The American Agriculturist gives the wise advice to farmers not to strike matches for any purpose in the barn. If the lantern goes out it is better to feel one's way out than to run the risk of burning the barn down, with its valuable contents.

Mr. Goilart, the inventor of the ensilage system at his farm in France, tried ensilage twenty-one years before he said much about it. It costs him 3.6 cents a day to feed a cow, and he estimates the cost of ensilage at 90 cents per ton.

As a rule mares are longer lived than geldings, and the majority of instances of prolonged life are among the former. The Pennsylvania Record states that Charles Smedley, residing near Media, owns a mare forty-two years old, and she is still able-bodied, being capable of doing as much hauling as the majority of horses one-third her age.

Feminine Fortunes.

Somebody says that the wealth of this country is rapidly accumulating in the hands of women. It is certainly a fact that if Newport bears any relation to the rest of the United States, this semi-facetious statement is true. It is almost monotonous when the roll is called in the morning at the Casino and at the afternoon drive, for it is the roll of wealth that is called, and one is able to appreciate here to a certain extent, as a foreigner does, our worship of the national god. Actually recalling the experiences of the season thus far, I can not recollect any other distinguishing trait having been mentioned. The accumulation of riches among women here is certainly in its way impressive. There is Mrs. Gammell, who enjoys, or at least we will hope she does, the national reputation of being the richest married woman in the country. The golden halo which surrounds Miss Catharine Wolfe is also recognized in the length and breadth of the land. These ladies between them represent at least \$30,000,000. Mrs. Parn Stevens certainly stands for \$2,000,000. Mrs. William Astor, by the death of her two brothers, is herself the mistress of \$1,000,000. Miss Florence Lyman has the disposition of \$1,000,000, and Miss Ellen Mason and her sister divide several millions between them. There must also be reckoned the wealth of Miss Rachel Kennedy and of Miss Emily Gibbs and her sister. I should have mentioned, even before these, Mrs. Gardner Brewer, of whom I can tell you nothing new, and Mrs. Bruen, whose noble estate is on Bellevue avenue. Here also must be enumerated Mrs. Edward King, nor forgotten the little maid Perkins at Lawnfield, and Mrs. Eleanor Harts-horne, her neighbor. In town again are Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Duncan Pell, Mrs. Kernochan and Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, all independently rich of their husbands' estates. Again are Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Mrs. S. S. Whiting. These by no means exhaust the list, but memory halts before the embarrassment of riches.—Newport Letter.

Dress Warmly.

The season of changes in the temperature of the house and of the outer air is now more apparent, and not only do children require more warmth of clothing, but adults also. Young girls go out dressed in merino and cashmere, looking comfortable, but often with thin underwear. If you ask them, they will assert that they are warm enough, but they are perhaps not aware how the lack of requisite warmth uses up the vital force which is needed to carry on the various functions of the body, and robs them of strength and vigor. Dress warmly, no matter how plain or lacking in ornament; let comfort and health be the first consideration.

The Kind of Husband to be Most Admired.

If you cannot find a gentleman to marry, girls, do not marry at all. By that term I do not mean a man who is above need of work—he may be anything but a gentleman—but a man who knows how to work, who has self-respect enough to keep him from low haunts, both of speech and action, who

is courteous and honorable, who is not afraid of soiling his hands. The farmer, the blacksmith, the carpenter, any man may be a gentleman under dust, and soot, and chips; but if he is not, do not marry him. There is enough trouble in life without increasing it in any way. Do not subject yourself to the mortification that would be sure to come with a husband who would continually cause you to blush for his coarseness and roughness, for his slippery dealings, or for his hypocritical polish. It is not sufficient that a man looks and dresses well, but he must act and live well besides. Choose a sober, honest, virtuous, industrious man, who is faithful to his religious duties, and you will have for a husband a gentleman of the best kind, one who will do right by you in sunshine and shade, in sickness or health until death parts you.

Are Heavy Hogs Profitable?

This question is asked by the Swine-Breeder's Journal, and it proceeds to discuss the matter. It says: "The above question is often asked and then answered by referring to some person who has sold a lot of heavy hogs at the very highest market price. Just as though it cost no more to raise a 400 or 500 pound hog than it does to raise one weighing 200, when at the same time it is a well-established fact that it costs nearly if not quite double per pound, to raise a hog weighing 500 than it does to raise one that only weighs 200 pounds. Now, it takes very good feeding, ordinarily, to make ten pounds of pork to the bushel of corn, and very often requires a good deal of 'houseslop' and grass mixed in to make even that gain, and at that rate it takes fifty bushels of corn to make 500 pounds of pork. The corn at 50 cents per bushel—the present market price—would be worth \$25; 500 pounds of pork at 6 cents per pound would be worth \$30; here then you have \$5 for your trouble and risk in the hog, houseslops and grass thrown in, not an extra profit for the labor and risk incurred, say you? But, then, it is a fact, well understood by careful feeders, that you can't make ten pounds of pork per bushel if you feed your hogs till they weigh 400 or 500 pounds, and I here venture the assertion that in most instances where such heavy hogs are marketed they have cost more than they bring on the market. Take the average farmer who carries his pigs through the winter as stockers, runs them on grass the next summer and then feeds them out in the fall so as to weigh from 400 to 500 pounds or even 500, and in a large majority of cases the corn and grass they eat is worth more than the hogs would sell for, especially so where hogs are kept in a muddy pen and the corn fed to them in the mud. I will venture the assertion that there are more farmers who make less than six pounds to the bushel of corn than that make ten pounds to the bushel. As a general thing farmers are poor calculators. They worry and work along until they get a 'right smart' lot of hogs together, then they 'calculate' that it will take a 'right smart of corn' to feed them out. Finally, they get their hogs ready for market, and that, too, perhaps, after feeding them through the very worst season of the year, regardless of cost, and possibly get them to weigh 300, 400 or 500 pounds; they sell them at the top of the market, and, of course, get a 'right smart' sum of money for them, and away they run to the first editor they can find and report their sale. In the next issue of this paper the said editor gives a wonderful account how Farmer So-and-so is getting rich raising hogs, and hog-raising pays, etc., when probably if he had kept a correct account of the cost of these hogs—those very twelve hogs that averaged 444 pounds which Joe Anderson's father sold for \$26.65 each, cost the said Joe Anderson's father over \$20 per head in corn and grass. There have been hundreds of hogs marketed within the last three months that, although they were sold at a high price, yet the corn required to feed them would have brought more money had it been marketed the same time the hogs were sold, and for these reasons we conclude that even if a farmer sells heavy hogs at a high price it is not conclusive evidence that he makes money thereby. Take the figures of the Chicago fat stock show and you will soon see that there is no money in feeding stock until they attain such extra heavy weights; but when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at 6 and 7 months old that weigh from 225 to 350 pounds each we think we can figure out a little profit in hog raising, or when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at from eight to nine months old that average from 300 to 350 pounds each, we conclude there is some money in them; and, further, it is proof positive that such farmers are good feeders, and that they keep the best breed of hogs and understand their business."

Small Farms Profitable.

From the Orange County Farmer.

The owner of fifty acres of good ground who thoroughly understands his business is better situated than his neighbor who owns two hundred acres and farms according to the old theories. The small farmer has less investment, pays less taxes, and cultivates more carefully than the large farmer. In France and Germany the farms are generally very small, often not a fourth of the size of average American farms, but they are worked so carefully that while steadily increasing in fertility they

still produce a great deal more per acre than our own. The owner of many acres is apt to neglect the poorer portions of ground, and, thus manuring, rotating and cultivating are reduced to a system that produces the best possible results.

An example of German gardening will illustrate the point. Within three miles of Port Jervis lives a German family consisting of six or seven persons. For years they have lived on a strip of sandy land less than two acres in size, a part of which is covered by the dwelling, a barn and outhouses. The woman of the family, an able-bodied and intelligent person, who had learned her work in Baden, cultivated this piece of ground, and for a series of years supplied her table with vegetables and sold from \$300 to \$400 worth of vegetables annually. Every inch of room was occupied: From early spring to late autumn crop after crop of lettuce, beets, spinach, cabbage, potatoes, corn, beans, mangold wurzels, asparagus, onions, endive, egg plants, peppers, salsify, cauliflowers and other plants appeared. Every bit of waste material fit for the purpose was thrown on the compost heap or turned into liquid manure, and the naturally sterile piece of ground was made to pay for itself over and over again. The fences were built in trolis form to support grape vines, and not a square inch of ground escaped the payment of tribute exacted by the indefatigable woman who tilled it. Her methods are those in steady use in Germany, where overcrowded population has rendered necessary the thorough working of the soil. Her plants for setting are the first in the market, and she is the last in the autumn to offer fresh vegetables for the table. To such a farmer fifty acres of good land would be a fortune. It is such tillage as this that makes it possible for French, German, English and Italian holders of twenty-acre or thirty-acre farms to earn a living, while American holders of farms, of equally good land, ranging from 100 to 500 acres, work about as hard and are forever under mortgage on the very verge of bankruptcy. The future will certainly witness a great revolution in American farming, and one of the features calculated to bring about a better state of affairs will be the division of land into smaller farms and the consequent improvement in agricultural methods.

Avoid Farm Mortgages.

Money at seven per cent. will double in ten years if the interest is kept invested. If the farmer carries a mortgage of say \$5,000 for thirty years, it will cost him at seven per cent. about \$35,000 for the use of the \$5,000. This enormous figure obtained by the computing of interest at seven per cent. on the amounts paid, is no more than a fair estimation of the cost of such a mortgage, for the farmer can always doubtless invest his money in something which will yield him seven per cent.

Therefore:—1. Do not mortgage the farm unless it seems absolutely necessary. But, as a general rule, it is less valuable than a particular one. It may be well to specify by adding: 2. Do not mortgage to build a fine house. By so doing you will have to pay money for an investigation which does not bring money. 3. Do not mortgage the farm to buy more land. Where there is absolute certainty that more can be made out of the land than the cost of the mortgage, this rule might not apply. But absolute certainty is very rare, mistaken calculation common. 4. Do not mortgage the farm unless you are sure of the continued fertility of the soil. Many persons borrow with the expectation of payment based on an experience of the land's virginity only, which on failing, may leave the land less productive, and the means of repayment thus removed. In this way trouble begins which may result in the loss of the farm. Keep very clear of mortgages.

An Ohio mound was recently explored.

It is located near the centre of Morgan township, is about 50 feet in diameter at the base and 6 feet high, the top being a level circle 35 feet across. The investigation revealed that the mound was formed chiefly of surface soil, and made wholly on top of the ground. At the depth of three feet was found a ring of ashes, five feet in width and two feet deep, containing bits of charcoal. The diameter of the ring is about twenty feet. In and about this were found human bones that had evidently been burned. Inside this, lying at the very bottom of the mound on the original soil, were found in a tolerable state of preservation the skeletons of four full-grown persons, one of them a woman, upon which lay the bones of a well-developed infant. The bodies were huddled together without any systematic arrangement. The skulls were of good size and shape. Only the bones of one showed signs of fire.

Judging from the Spanish papers, excitement has been caused in Spain by the discovery of gold mines in the province of Seville. The Eco de Andalusia publishes the views of several engineers on this point, all of whom agree that vast tracts of the district contain rich and extensive gold mines which have only to be developed to prove a source of great wealth.

James and Harry, the two oldest boys of the Garfield family, have decided to be lawyers.