

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE authorities of a London hospital have hit upon the novel idea of using their extra ambulance for giving children and convalescent patients an occasional ride. This benevolent scheme has been found to pay well also, for the resulting improvement in health of the hospitalized patients has made it possible to give them an earlier discharge.

At Kilrush races, in the county of Clare, Ireland, the other day, one of the animals entered for the race was the property of a gentleman obnoxious to the Parnellite party, to whom notice was sent to withdraw the horse, and it was announced in posters that there would be disturbance if he insisted on competing. The horse had white stockings and a star, which would have immediately disclosed his identity, so a paint brush was brought into requisition to efface the stockings and the star, and the result proved satisfactory. The animal in this disguise not only ran but won.

A CARRIAGE-ROAD is to be made from Jerusalem to the ruins made at Jericho by the blast of Joshua's ram's horns. A small modern village now stands near the ruins, which are sunk 1,200 feet below the sea level in a well-watered but dreadfully hot valley. A shrine near the road is a monastery at the very cave in which Elijah is said to have been fed by the ravens. The monastery is literally hung on to the face of the precipice, and consists of a series of cells and a hall supported on vaults through which lies the entrance. A few Greek monks live like birds perched on the edge of a nest in this singular abode, to which a chapel pinnacled on a rock is attached.

COMPETENT authorities estimate that not more than six per cent. of the digging has been done in connection with the vast enterprise in the hands of the Panama Canal Company. Financially the obligations of the company are said to be \$153,000,000. Engineer Menocal estimates the actual cost of the entire work at \$375,000,000. To raise this sum of money and the annual cash interest, will raise the obligations of the canal to upward of \$600,000,000 before its completion. It would require a Frenchman's flight of fancy to imagine that the Panama Canal can ever pay its expenses, and also a sum sufficient to pay any reasonable rate of interest on the capital and funded debt.

A WASHINGTON bookseller says Secretary Bayard reads heavy books. The only work the President is known to have purchased lately is that of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Secretary Whitney reads a great deal. He doesn't confine himself, however, to politics, history, or philosophy. He is very fond of novels and reads many. Some are the best and some are the lightest. He is fond of Hugh Conway, Miss Murfree, and Mrs. Alexander's works. He reads such novels as "The Vagrant Wife," "The Tinted Venus," "Called Back," "Struck Down," etc. Secretary Endicott reads novels, too. But he never buys anything in English. He always gets French novels, and reads a great many of them. Other members of the Cabinet appear to read little, or at least to buy few books.

THE daughter of a well-known woman is thus described by a correspondent: The genuine Newport belle, for she has lived there since she was a child, is Maud Howe, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and who, though verging on 30, is still quite as beautiful as when she sat for a portrait now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, which attracted so much attention when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy. She is a striking-looking woman, with an "exquisitely turned jaw," a perfect neck, and an artistic head—round which she binds a wreath of ivy, in the style of the winner of the Olympian games. She is a lady of caprices. At present aesthetic garments are her fad, and she attires herself in limp, loose gowns of dull faded colors, which cling about her in a way that would have charmed Rossetti. Dogs are, with her, another mania.

THE three oldest consulting libraries in the United States are those of Harvard, Yale, and the New York Society. Harvard College began its career with a library which was a part of the bequest from John Harvard, but in 1764 a fire completely destroyed its accumulations of 126 years. Yale College be-

gan its collections in 1700, and was aided thirty-three years later by the bequest of 1,000 volumes from Bishop Berkeley, yet in 1764 it amounted to only 4,000 volumes. The New York Society's library, now containing 80,000 volumes, was founded in 1700, but it did not take this name until 1754. The fourth oldest library is that in Philadelphia founded by Benjamin Franklin and his friends in 1731. The library has now over 130,000 volumes, and, in some respects, is unsurpassed by any other collection of books in the country. Its income is about \$26,000 a year, of which a third is only available for the purchase of new books, yet it attempts, with much success, to do the same kind of service that is accomplished by the Boston Public Library, whose income is \$125,000.

Mrs. O'CONNELL, who has just settled her boycotting difficulties, is the daughter and heiress of a very remarkable man, Charles Bianconi, who went to Ireland as a poor Italian boy-peddler of images, and founded the celebrated Bianconi cars, which for many years were the only public conveyances in many districts in Ireland, and the most popular in all. He was a strong Nationalist, and supported munificently all O'Connell's movements. The boycotted lady when very young wedded Morgan John O'Connell, a man thirty years her senior, a nephew of the Liberator, and, as M. P. for County Kerry, one of the most popular men in the House. Since his death and her father's, which followed, she has devoted herself to her only boy, John, who was deformed and a cripple from childhood, and who, after being unsuccessfully treated by many of the first surgeons of Europe, has been so completely renovated as to ride to hounds, through a series of operations by Dr. Lewis Sayre, which are recorded among the special triumphs of surgery. The lady is winsome and bright, and has been always charitable, generous, and patriotic. Her boycotting has created universal surprise.

THE movement to confer on the women of China and India the benefits of Western medical science has brought brilliant opportunities within reach of female physicians. Dr. Woodhull, who began to practice her profession the day after her arrival at Foochow last winter, writes that the calls upon her services are more than she can meet. The hospital for Chinese women recently opened at Shanghai, under the charge of American women, is already well filled with patients. Lady Dufferin is President of the association that has been established in India to import skilled women physicians from Europe and America for the purpose of training capable native nurses, midwives, and medical practitioners. Every white physician in Oriental countries is asked almost daily if he cannot prescribe for suffering women without seeing them. Debarred by social customs from consulting men doctors, Oriental women are the victims of great and unnecessary misery. They are thus shut out from the advantages of Western medical art, although they know its value and desire to avail themselves of its resources.

A CHEMICAL examination of water brought up from great depths in the Mediterranean proves, as suspected, that the deep sea water is more salt than that at the surface, though nothing can be found to show the existence of a bed of salt at the bottom to produce such extra saturation; in fact, strata of water of less density are met with below those of greater density. Thus it appears that the outer current in large part carries with it the excess of salt produced by the surface evaporation, the cause of the circulation being due, it is believed, to hydrostatic action purely. That is, the water of the Mediterranean is continually losing by evaporation a larger amount than is returned to it by rains or rivers, and, consequently, the inflow from the Atlantic must take place to keep up the level. If this inflow consisted of fresh water, the total quantity of salt in the Mediterranean would remain the same, and the density, therefore, would undergo no increase; but, as the upper current of salt water brings in a certain quantity of salt in addition to that which the Mediterranean basin previously contained, the density of this water is increased, and a column of it reaching to any given depth becomes heavier than a corresponding column of Atlantic water, the excess of downward pressure consequently displacing the lower portion of the column of water, which will flow outward as an under current.

VIEWS ON THE ELECTION.

How the Situation Is Regarded at Washington—The Administration Pleased with the Outlook.

Views of Vice President Hendricks and Ex-Senator McDonald—Comments of the Press.

Washington Views.

The President very justly believes that the success of his own party in his own State is an expression of confidence in him, and an approval of his course. It shows that his party will come out and vote, whether on account of or in spite of his course is a matter of secondary consideration. The result in New York gives the President a standing with the Democratic party in the country that he could not have had without it. He received news of the probable result on the train coming from Buffalo, and manifested great pleasure. Upon reaching the White House the good news was confirmed, and the size of the victory was made more apparent, and the President's satisfaction was complete. He at once telegraphed his congratulations to Gov. Hill.

Col. Lamont says that in proportion to the size of the State fewer removals were made in New York than in almost any other State. It is certain that the Presidential patronage was not used to any extent to help the party in New York, because many of the local bosses were complaining of the fact during the campaign. The President, the Governor, and the two New York members of the Cabinet were entirely agreed that the Democratic party in New York would be best served if the Federal administration kept its hands off. The overwhelming Republican defeat three years ago was the result of indignation at an attempt, or a supposed attempt, by the national administration to manage New York politics. Tuesday's election showed that the Democratic party can carry New York State without the employment of Federal patronage, and this success of a party which possessed the power but would not use Federal patronage is a distinct and a very important gain for civil-service reform. Had the Democratic party lost New York it is certain that every Republican and every Democratic opponent of civil-service reform would have accepted the result as a demonstration of the purely Utopian character of the reform.

Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, said to-day: "We owe it to that man," pointing to the White House. "It was because the people had confidence in him that they voted for Hill. They knew he would not have supported Hill if he had not wanted him elected. They knew he was earnest in that. He demonstrated it by going several hundred miles to vote for him. The victory is an indorsement of the administration."

Second Comptroller Maynard says the victory in New York is not a surprise to him. It is a mistake, he thinks, to say that it is a "straight Democratic victory." Inasmuch as New York is such a close State that there can not be a straight victory for either party. There is an independent vote of about 75,000, composed of members of both parties, which can decide the result. While the so-called mugwump papers opposed Hill, the majority of the independent and Republicans who voted for Cleveland supported Hill, and the Democrats got the support of the labor vote. It was shown by the vote outside of New York that Mr. Hill got the same support that was given to Tilden.

Representative Frank Hurd says it is a splendid victory, and highly gratifying, but he declines to express an opinion as to whether or not the victory was an indorsement of the administration.

Ex-Representative Casey Young said the victory would strengthen the Democratic party. The only effect it could have upon the administration would be to strengthen it in its present policy, to which the victory would be considered to be due.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild thinks the victory in New York is due to the policy followed by the President, and it is an indorsement of the administration.

The President, Mr. Manning, Mr. Whitney, and Gov. Hill were in perfect accord as to the President's policy concerning appointments in New York. He thinks any attempt to use the victory as an indorsement of any other policy, and to make the President act differently with regard to appointments, will fail.

Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, said: "I think that the result shows conclusively that the country is Democratic by a safe majority. That is as good a reason as I can give for the result."

Gov. Hill Speaks His Mind.

Elmira (N. Y.) special.

Gov. Hill was serenaded by the Elmira Club. In response to calls he delivered an address, in which he thanked his neighbors for having assisted in vindicating him from the charges which had been brought against him during the campaign, congratulated the party upon the fact that New York is a Democratic State, and said that the result showed that the independent Republicans had left their party and become permanently identified with the Democratic party.

Mahone Overthrown.

Not only is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia elected, but the Legislature has been captured from the Republicans, and Mahone's doom is sealed. Since Conkling's defeat in New York this is the most signal overthrow of a political Republican "boss" that has occurred in this country. Nowhere in the United States was either party so completely owned and ruled as the Republican party of Virginia has been ruled and dominated by Mahone. The very worst elements in human nature—greed and ignorance—have been the means and instruments of his elevation. He had behind him a solid, compact mass of voters who could neither read nor write. He appealed to the dishonesty and avarice of the people by advocating a systematized scheme of repudiation and fraud. Northern Republicans have stood by him, and with their money and influence fused this mass of ignorance into an organization. To shatter it, to break him down, to make his dishonesty of no avail, is one of the great triumphs of this triumphant hour.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Carry New York and Virginia, and the Republicans Iowa.

Pennsylvania and Nebraska Go Republican by Large Majorities—Other Elections.

Elections were held in a number of States for Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday, November 3. A summary of the results in the various States, as gathered and telegraphed to the press on the morning succeeding the election, is given below:

NEW YORK.

Hill and the Entire Democratic State Ticket Elected, but the Legislature Republican.

The election in New York was for Governor and other State officers, five Justices of the Supreme Court, and both branches of the Legislature. Governor David B. Hill, the Democratic nominee for Governor, led his State ticket to complete victory, but the Republicans still hold both branches of the Legislature. Dispatched from New York City on the morning succeeding the election give the following figures and estimates of the result of the poll: "A close estimate places the Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 11. Assembly—Republicans, 75; Democrats, 83. The present Senate stands—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13. Assembly—Republicans, 73; Democrats, 55. The Sun places Hill's plurality at 12,395. The *World* and *Herald* estimates his plurality at from 28,000 to 30,000. Hill's plurality in King's County (Brooklyn) will be about 10,000. For sheriff the City Press Bureau says Grant (Tammany) will have 7,000 over Jacobus (Republican), and more than 10,000 over the Democrat. Eight hundred and one election districts and wards outside New York and Kings Counties give Davenport 167,012; Hill, 151,240; Bascom, 8,348. The same districts last year gave Blaine 191,225; Cleveland, 171,829; St. John, 7,434; net Democrat gain, 3,391. In this city New York Democracy openly traded Hill for Republican county votes, but Tammany and Irving Hall uniformly voted the straight ticket. The day passed off very quietly, all business having been suspended to meet the vote. The *World* city table shows Hill's vote to be 122,816; Davenport's, 76,144; Bascom's (Pro.), 999; total vote, 199,959; Hill's plurality over Davenport, 46,672. In 1884 Cleveland's majority over Blaine was 43,064. In 1882 Cleveland's over Folger was 77,129. George C. Barrett, the Judge who recently sentenced Ferdinand Ward, has been re-elected to the Supreme bench for fourteen years, for the New York County District. Timothy J. Campbell, nominee of Tammany and Irving Hall, was elected to the Eighth New York County District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of 'Sunset' Cox. The election of Gov. Hill by anything like a pronounced majority is a very great surprise all around, especially as it is generally known that the large mugwump vote developed last year was loyal to Davenport and the Republican ticket. The *World* and other Democratic papers claim that the Stalwarts knifed Davenport unmercifully, and not a little of the credit for Republican defeat is marked up to Mr. Conkling."

IOWA.

The Republican State Ticket Elected by from 5,000 to 12,000.

Iowa elected a Governor and other State officers and Legislature. The latter will elect a successor to Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Republican, in the United States Senate. A Des Moines dispatch of the 4th says: "Returns from 360 of the 1,703 voting precincts in the State give Larrabee 47,711 and Whiting 44,399—a net Republican gain of 1,718. It seems certain that Larrabee and the entire Republican State ticket are elected by from 5,000 to 12,000 majority. It must be remembered, however, that only about one-fifth of the State has been heard from, and that nearly all the returns are from cities and large towns. The Republican gains in the precincts heard from average six votes to the precinct over the vote of two years ago, when Sherman had 2,000 majority for Governor. If this ratio is maintained the majority will be 11,000. There are almost no returns on the Legislative vote, but such as have been received show that the Republican Legislative candidates have in almost every case run behind the State ticket. The Democrats have ceased to claim the election of their State ticket, but insist that they have carried the lower house."

VIRGINIA.

Fitzhugh Lee Elected Governor and a Democratic Legislature Chosen.

Votes were cast in Virginia for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and an entire House of Representatives and Senators. The precincts heard from were composed of several Republicans and fourteen Democrats. The weather was fine throughout the State, and both parties went to the polls in force. The result was that a very large vote was cast for the day. Democratic gains over the vote of 1884, when Cleveland received a majority of 6,141, are reported from nearly every county and city in the State. Richmond gives a Democratic majority of 2,500, a Democratic gain of 6,000 and returns four Democratic members of the Legislature. Petersburg cast a Republican majority of 600. Norfolk shows a Democratic gain of 1,400. The Republicans claim that Norfolk is placed in the Democratic column by means of a gross miscount, and that the votes in the Fourth Ward were counted out. It is also claimed by them that many negroes were cut off from voting by the closing of the polls at Richmond, Lynchburg, and elsewhere. A dispatch from Richmond says that "returns from 329 voting precincts, including Richmond, show a net Democratic gain in this State of 7,612. Calculating the remainder of the State by the same ratio of gain, Lee's majority will approximate 25,000. The indications are that the Democrats will have two-thirds of the Senate and 60 out of 100 members of the House of Delegates. The Legislature will choose a successor to Mahone in the United States Senate."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Quay Elected State Treasurer by a Heavy Majority.

The only State officer voted for in Pennsylvania was State Treasurer. Matthew Stanley Quay was the Republican, and Conrad B. Day the Democratic candidate. Barr Spangler ran on the Prohibition ticket and William D. Whitney was the Greenback-Labor nominee. Last year Blaine had a plurality of 81,000, and in 1883, when the last State Treasurer was chosen, the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of 20,011. Returns of the election held on the 3rd indicate the election of Quay by a majority estimated at about 30,000. His majority in Philadelphia is 14,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Robinson Re-elected by a Reduced Majority, on a Light Vote.

Massachusetts elected a Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and voted upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for precinct voting. Returns from all but about eight towns in the State give the following result: Robinson (Rep.), 100,000; Prince (Dem.), 82,381; Lathrop (Pro.), 1,051; Sumner (Greenback) 2,070. Last year's vote throughout the State was: Robinson (Rep.), 159,345; Endicott (Dem.), 111,960. The returns indicate the election of twenty-eight Republican and twelve Democratic Senators, giving a Democratic gain of six over last year. The House will probably stand 157 Republicans, 72 Democrats, and 6 Independents.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republicans Victorious.

New Jersey elected a part of its Senators and the Assembly, and the Senators chosen will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. W. J. Sewell, Republican. A Trenton dispatch says: "The election in this State has resulted in a substantial victory for the Republicans. The only issue was the Legislature, in both branches of which the

Democrats will be again in the minority. The best estimates at midnight give the Republicans 13 votes in the next Senate to 8 for the Democrats, and the Assembly 33 Republican votes and 27 Democrats. This is a Republican gain of 2 in the Senate and a loss of seven in the House, but it leaves a Republican majority on joint ballot."

CONNECTICUT.

Large Democratic Gains in the Legislature.

Connecticut elected one-half its State Senate and a full House of Representatives. A New Haven dispatch says "the result shows decided Democratic gains. Last year the Senate consisted of 17 Republicans and 7 Democrats. This year it will be made up of 14 Republicans and 19 Democrats—a gain of 3 Senators. One hundred and thirty-three towns elect 109 Republicans, 92 Democrats, 1 Greenbacker, and 1 Independent to the State House of Representatives, a Democratic gain of 10."

MISSISSIPPI.

An Extremely Light Vote Cast.

Mississippi elected a Governor and other State officers, and a Legislature which will choose two United States Senators to succeed Senators George and Walthall, the latter of whom was appointed by the Governor to succeed Mr. Lamar. There was no Republican ticket in the field, and of course Gov. Lowry is chosen for another term and the entire Democratic ticket elected without opposition. An Associated Press dispatch from Jackson, the capital of the State, says: "The election passed off quietly. The indications are that the vote is unusually light. Jackson polled 830 votes; it registered 1,000. The negroes generally refrained from voting. The light vote is to be accounted for because of there being no ticket in the field except the regular Democratic State ticket. In a few counties having local disaffections the vote is divided, and a few independents may be elected to the Legislature and to county offices."

MARYLAND.

The Democrats Successful on the State and County Tickets.

The election in Maryland was for a Comptroller of the State, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, all the members of the House of Delegates, and nineteen members of the Senate. In the city of Baltimore clerks of the courts, and throughout the State county officers were chosen. A Baltimore telegram says "the election passed off quietly, and resulted in a sweeping majority for the regular Democratic ticket in Baltimore. The returns are not all in, as the length of the ticket necessitates a slow count. As far as heard from not a single fusionist candidate is elected. The State returns are coming in very slowly, but the indications point to Democratic success in nearly all of the counties, which insures a working majority in both branches of the State Legislature."

COLORADO.

The Republican Candidate for Supreme Judge Elected.

The voting in Colorado was for a Judge of the State Supreme Court. A Denver special says: "A comparatively light vote has been polled in this county. The Republicans concede the election of the entire Democratic ticket, and the county ticket by majorities ranging from 100 to 3,000. Elbert (Rep.) is probably elected Supreme Judge by 5,000. The interior counties have not yet been heard from."

NEBRASKA.

The Republican Ticket Chosen by Large Majorities.

Nebraska voted for a Supreme Court Judge and Regent of the State University. An Omaha dispatch says "the election was a very quiet one and the vote small. The Republican ticket is elected by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. It is estimated that about 6,000 Prohibition votes were cast in the State."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Republican Ticket Elected—Prohibition and Huron Ahead.

St. Paul telegram: "Specials from all parts of South Dakota show that the Sioux Falls constitution is carried and the Republican State ticket elected. Prohibition will probably carry the day. Huron so far leads in the contest for the location of the Capitol."

KANSAS.

Republicans Successful in the County Elections.

A Topeka dispatch reports: "The elections in the various counties of this State have generally gone to the Republicans. The Republican ticket in this county elect their ticket by 1,600 majority."

CHICAGO.

Independent Voting Results in the Choice of a Mixed Ticket.

There was an election in Chicago for Judge of the Superior Court and five County Commissioners. The city also voted upon the adoption or rejection of the new election law passed by the last Legislature, providing for the restriction of the number of votes in a precinct to 400, and for the closing of the polls at 4 o'clock p. m. The Republican candidate for Judge was chosen, while the Democrats elected three of the five Commissioners. The new election law was elected by a large majority.

DETROIT.

The Democrats Successful in the Municipal Election.

The municipal election in Detroit was a decisive victory for the Democrats. Their candidate for Mayor, Marvin H. Chamberlain, defeated Mayor Grummond, the Republican candidate for re-election, by about 2,000 majority. The rest of the Democratic city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 3,000, with the exception of the Clerk, Dust, the Republican nominee, receiving a majority of about 1,200 for that place.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

Illinois Supreme Judge.

Benj. D. Magruder, Republican, was chosen Supreme Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, without opposition, the Democratic Convention having also placed his name on their ticket.

Fifth Illinois Congressional District.

A special election was held for Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Reuben Ellwood. A. J. Hopkins, Republican, has been chosen by a large majority, on a light vote. The district is strongly Republican.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Thomas B. Vreear (Rep.) was elected County Commissioner of Morgan County by 287 majority, a Republican gain over last year of over 700. The proposition to fund \$50,000 of the floating debt was voted down four to one.

Peoria, Ill.

S. H. Kinzie (Rep.) was chosen Mayor of Peoria by from 400 to 500 majority, a Republican gain of about 1,400. Three Democratic Aldermen were elected, and the new Council is equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

A Raid Made Upon the Inspectors in New York—Their Votes Refused.

"An organized effort to vote was made by women in nearly every district of the State," says a New York telegram. "Several were registered in this city, two in Brooklyn, and several in each of the cities in the interior of the State, including Albany, Troy, Utica, Ithaca, Jamestown, and Ogdensburg. It is not definitely known to-night whether any woman actually voted, but members of the New York woman-suffrage party expressed confidence that out of the number registered a few at all events, had succeeded in getting their votes accepted.

"Three women made the attempt in this city, but the inspectors refused to take their votes. Mrs. Mitchell was the most persistent in attempting to vote here. When the inspectors refused to take her vote, notwithstanding the fact that she was properly registered, she demanded that the oath be administered to her, but this also was refused and she was compelled to resign. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Elmer, 530 to 532nd, of the New York Woman's Suffrage Association, was not permitted to register at all. In 1871 Dr. Margaret E. Miller registered and voted in the First Ward of the city, and her vote was considered as legal."