

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT!

The Republican party must go!

The State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting at New Albany, December 4.

The Republicans rejoice with exceeding great joy over Massachusetts "going" Republican.

MAHONEY'S defeat seems to be the occasion of universal rejoicing everywhere. In South Carolina they gave him one hundred guns.

As election in Vermont might warm up the Republican party, The Massachusetts affair will not last it more than a week. The corpse needs "suthin'" warm now every few days.

Mr. TILDEN voted the straight Democratic ticket last Tuesday. The New York Tribune must now see the necessity of paralyzing the old man pretty soon again. He is entirely too robust.

Now as Massachusetts has escaped old Ben Butler, perhaps it would be a good time to start up anew the Gresham or Harrison boom in Indiana. Give the little battalions some air, gentlemen.

The Democratic State ticket of New York, with the exception of one name, has a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000, and the Republican papers called it a Democratic defeat. Give us some more "defeat."

JUDGE MAYNARD, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, of New York, was snubbed under. Prohibition is not popular even in Republican States. Judge Maynard ought to have listened to the "bugle blast" from Iowa.

With New York, New Jersey and Indiana against them, to say nothing of Ohio, perhaps the Republican editors who are rejoicing over the present political outlook may be able to figure out the election of a Republican President.

It must have been a very refreshing sight to New York Democrats to see the Republican bosses of New York City on the night of the election claim that the great State had gone Republican and taking drinks on the strength of it.

Trux trouble with the Danville, Va., negroes, planned by the Mahone crowd, did not pan out very handsomely for the Republican ticket. We may look for something more in the same line during the next year. The Northern heart must be fired, and the fruits of the War must be gathered.

It is now understood that "the Marshes" go back to Tewksbury. Massachusetts probably stands in need of the revenue derived from paupers' skulls. The last quotation placed them at sixteen dollars per head, dry salted. The pickled article may be worth more. Massachusetts Republicanism is a great institution.

Old Ben Butler took the top off the pot of Massachusetts radicalism just long enough to show what a vile mess they were cooking up there. One more year and he would have driven the Republican leaders into exile. He made things lively for a time, and now the old Pilgrim Fathers can get back into their graves once more.

Talk about Southern Bourbons will you? Was there ever a more hide board, never learn nor forget anything set than the crowd that old Ben Butler has had to fight during the last year? The old man was just beginning to let daylight through them when he was defeated. His failure was bad for Massachusetts. In another year he will be needed again.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE ELECTIONS OF 1883.

Is there anything in the late elections, when fairly analyzed, calculated to dishearten the Democratic party of the country? Is there anything in the elections of 1883 which warrants, on the part of the Democratic party of the country, confidence in its strength and exultation over the outlook?

Such questions are pertinent. To discuss them in a manner worthy of the historical facts which underlie and surround them is worthy of fair minded broad gauged men. They are above and beyond the grasp of petty sheets controlled by low-grade intellects, whose mistake insolence for independence; whose ignorance, combined with imbecility, gives a product of meanness and malignity as unlike honorable conclusions as the flow of a city sewer is unlike the healthy water of a mountain stream. Such sheets, in discussing the significance of the election in 1883, are certain to say "they were decidedly favorable to the Republicans." As a matter of course the statement is a lie, whether told by a paper which points to Christ or the devil for its example in journalism.

In 1880 the Democratic party went out of power. From 1880 to 1876 it remained in exile. Then the people, by a popular vote and a majority of more than 150,000, declared in favor of its reinstatement. Why it did not then take control of the Government need not here be recited, except to say that it was owing to a combination of crimes of such stupendous wickedness that they will grow in infamy as the years roll on.

During the period that the Democratic party was out of power, from 1880 to 1876, it was the target for such abuse, vilification, malignant vituperation, falsehood and defamation, as was never before directed against any particular party or organization known to the history of the world. And yet, after sixteen years of Republican defamation and arraignment for every crime known to the code and a damning brood of others, spawned as he demanded, the people in their majesty declared that this malignant and ostracized party was infinitely superior to the party which had traduced it. Such are the facts as they confront the world.

The Republican party, having succeeded in setting Hayes and Wheeler in offices conferred upon Tilden and Hendricks by the people of the United States, gained a lease of power four years. It is not required in this connection to recount the methods employed to secure the election of Garfield nor refer particularly to the awful scenes which

were enacted soon after his inauguration. For haggard, ghastly horror they are without a parallel. In their enactment Republicanism exhibited its innate nature, and the civilized world stood dumb in the presence of its black depravity.

In 1882 the people of the United States again took the matter in hand and again rendered the verdict in favor of the Democratic party, and as a consequence the "National" House of Representatives—the people's branch of Congress—is overwhelmingly Democratic. The excited party is again in power. The people have again rendered its principles, its policy and its men. From exile to authority, stepping steadily, grandly, gloriously to the front, crowned and accepted as the ruling party of the Empire Republic of the world.

So far all is well. What is the story of 1883? What has been lost? What is there to make Democrats doubt in regard to results in 1884? Is it the Iowa election? Do Republicans point to Iowa a Republican State by majorities in the near past, ranging from 50,000 to 80,000? In the late election Republicanism barely pulled through, and not a bonfire blazed throughout the land in honor of the Republican victory, which bears the unmistakable evidence of defeat. Was the Ohio election calculated to discourage Democrats throughout the land? Verily, when Republicans can draw consolation from results, such as overwhelmed their horse, foot and dragon in Ohio, they are three times welcome to it.

Is there anything in the Virginia election calculated to inspire Republican hopefulness or to make Democrats hang their heads in despondency? If so, some faithful organ of the Republican party should proceed to give the facts and figures, they will be interesting and convincing. Did the election on Tuesday last indicate a boom for Republicanism in New Jersey? Ought Democrats to feel dispirited on account of results in that State? If not, wherefore the Republican idiotic droll—the denigrated drive about the elections being "favorable to the Republicans?" Ah! we have it, Butler didn't carry Massachusetts. Who cared a sou whether he did or didn't? It was a personal fight between Butler and Tewksbury on the one side and codfish and cash on the other side. Cash and codfish won. Butler was right in the fight. Massachusetts wanted to again enter upon the pauper skinning and the pauper stuf business. Butler opposed it and got beat. Massachusetts is in the old Republican rut again; the saw that was washed has gone back to her wallowing. It was peculiarly a local fight, and utterly without National significance; and the great Democratic party of the Republic contemplates the contest as a matter of not the slightest importance to the contest of 1884. Again, Connecticut has gone Republican. Very well—let her go. In God's name let there be a few mourners around the Republican bier in 1884, and the Wooden Nutmeg State, for aught the Democratic party cares, may sob herself dry at the funeral.

But the election which is relied upon for Democratic dejection, discouragement, sadness, melancholy, gloom and blue devils is that which took place in New York. Manifestly, New York ought to have done better, she should have done better; but, since she could have done worse, Democrats are not disposed to sob, give up, sell out, nor do ought else inconsistent with the glowing, cheering fact that in a struggle in which local issues were productive of the most formidable embarrassments, and with an enemy which could mass the resources of an unscrupulous administration. It gained a victory, and held the Empire State for her Democratic mottoes. Such is the situation. There are votes enough in sight to elect a Democratic President, and the Democratic party of the Republic is ready at the tap of the drum to enter the campaign of 1884.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

Tuesday, November 6, 1883, was a notable day, a high day, a grand day for the Democratic party of the great American Republic. Thunder peals of victory came from New York, New Jersey and Virginia. They went on a glorious mission, from ocean to ocean, from the far away Northwest where the winter king is enthroned, to the far away Southeast, where perpetual summer reigns and the mocking bird in the orange tree bawls greets the rosy morning with roundelay sweeter than Patti ever sang. Thus north and south, east and west, from center to circumference of the Republic, the people listen to the shout of Democratic victories, and with joyous acclaim, respond, "Vox populi vox Dei!"

The Democrats have carried New York. The Democrats have carried Virginia. These States give an aggregate electoral vote of fifty-seven for President in 1884.

With this showing it is well to put upon record the electoral outlook for 1884. In facts clearly established by the voice of the facts, expressed at the polls, so that there need no foundation for controversy. In this connection we submit the following as the electoral vote certainty for 1884:

| DEMOCRATIC STATES CERTAIN. | Populace in 1880. | Electoral Vote. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama..... | 1,292,597 | 19 |
| Arkansas..... | 862,925 | 12 |
| California..... | 864,031 | 9 |
| Delaware..... | 186,008 | 3 |
| Florida..... | 239,465 | 4 |
| Georgia..... | 1,542,181 | 12 |
| Idaho..... | 1,578,201 | 13 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,616,460 | 13 |
| Louisiana..... | 932,918 | 8 |
| Maryland..... | 551,000 | 10 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,131,897 | 9 |
| Michigan..... | 2,168,430 | 16 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,311,146 | 15 |
| New Jersey..... | 5,082,821 | 20 |
| New York..... | 5,299,750 | 36 |
| North Carolina..... | 2,198,250 | 15 |
| Ohio..... | 2,968,577 | 23 |
| South Carolina..... | 958,577 | 9 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,541,359 | 12 |
| Texas..... | 1,591,719 | 13 |
| Virginia..... | 1,612,565 | 12 |
| West Virginia..... | 618,437 | 6 |
| Total..... | 30,762,873 | 244 |

Of the States in the foregoing list not one can be rationally claimed by the Republican party—not one, upon any approximately just hypothesis, can be regarded as doubtful. It is from base to apex a Democratic column, a Democratic pyramid built to stand, grand in outline, perfect in all of its symmetrical proportions, admirable for contemplation, representing principles which are to prevail and control the policy of the Government and the destinies of the Republic.

The States which we have enumerated, and which constitute the Democratic column,

had a population in 1880 of nearly 31,000,000, and they have declared for Democratic supremacy. Vox populi vox Dei. Unfortunately for the Republican party it is not permitted to claim as certain only the following States, and just here we enumerate the States not in the Democratic column which are all the Republican party can claim. They are as follows:

| STATES. | Populace in 1880. | Electoral Vote. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Colorado..... | 114,327 | 3 |
| Connecticut..... | 622,700 | 6 |
| Illinois..... | 2,072,871 | 18 |
| Iowa..... | 1,634,615 | 15 |
| Kansas..... | 286,076 | 6 |
| Maine..... | 648,936 | 6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,758,088 | 14 |
| Michigan..... | 2,168,430 | 16 |
| Minnesota..... | 780,772 | 12 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,028,937 | 10 |
| New Hampshire..... | 346,991 | 6 |
| Oregon..... | 174,788 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 4,282,891 | 24 |
| Rhode Island..... | 278,231 | 4 |
| Sermon..... | 1,232,891 | 10 |
| Wisconsin..... | 1,315,497 | 11 |
| Nevada..... | 62,256 | 3 |
| Total..... | 18,968,245 | 157 |

Of the foregoing list of States, which are all the Republican party have even an attenuated right to claim, there are a number which may justly be regarded as doubtful. Of the list the following now have Democratic Governors, viz: Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada and Pennsylvania, and Iowa may be fairly said to be a doubtful State, giving a total of sixty-four electoral votes.

But taking the population of the States, we show that States having 30,000,000 of people have declared for Democracy, while States having only 18,000,000 of people have declared for Republicanism, and that of these States six have Democratic Governors, and may, therefore, fairly be declared doubtful States. Taking this view of the situation, the Republican party is reduced to the following contemptible dimensions. It can claim as certain to cast their electoral vote for a Republican candidate for President in 1884, the following States only: Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. These States give an aggregate of ninety-three electoral votes.

The Republican party now on its last legs, with the people shouting "it must go" and "turn the rascals out," has in 1884 the possibility of securing 137 electoral votes out of 401, but of these sixty-four are in fairly doubtful States, now having Democratic Governors, and hence the Republican party has been reduced by the voice of the people to ninety-three electoral votes according to the outlook to-day. The humiliation of the Republican party is overwhelming. Its punishment, though severe, is deserved. Riot and ruin has been its policy; defeat and death are the penalties it pays. We congratulate the country. The outlook is inspiring. The people have condemned the Republican party and henceforth the Republic is under Democratic sway, redeemed, emancipated, and disenthralled from the burning disgrace of Republican rule, will regain its ancient renown for devotion to principles and traditions which made the American name illustrious throughout the world.

PERSONALS.

WILLIAM COLLINS will be sixty next January.

PETERSON V. NABBY is short, fat and fit.

GENERAL ROBERT TOWNES has just joined the Meth Obed Church.

FRANK STICK is editing an almost unheard-of newspaper in Harlem.

RICK POMEROY is trying to run a silver mine on the profits of a newspaper.

The authority of "Ben Bolt," Nat Barker, seventy years of age, is very ill at his home in Lynn, Mass.

A New York critic having said that Miss Ellen Terry has "an ideal figure," the New Orleans Picayune promptly remarks that it ought to put her on good terms with the boys in the gallery.

SIX widows, aggregate age 535, live in a bunch on a country road near New Haven. New Haven people take to the woods just about there.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, writes from Paris that he intends to visit Germany, Italy, and Spain before returning home, and that he will not be back before next spring.

The Toronto Globe states that since taking up his residence in Ottawa the Marquis of Lansdowne has received a number of letters threatening his life. Possibly applicants for office.

The wife of General Rosecrans, whose illness at the adjournment of Congress alarmed her friends, has entirely recovered her usual health, and is quite able to mingle occasionally in social affairs.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, the story writer, still lives in Washington, where she was a school teacher thirty years ago. Her home, "Prospect Cottage," is embowered in honeysuckles, and occupies a commanding position overlooking the city.

THE Rev. Dr. Penick, who has just resigned the Episcopal Missionary Bishopric of Cape Palmas, Africa, has been called to the rectory of St. Andrew's Church, Louisville, Ky., and will continue on his duties as soon as he returns from Africa.

GENERAL HANCOCK chatted with animation to a reporter the other day, "I am almost well," the General said, "and will be at my office to-morrow for the first time in several weeks. No, there will be no important change consequent upon General Sherman's retirement."

REUTERS' news were not rattled by the cyclone. He remained at his post in Lowell, while the returns were coming in, regaling himself with a cigar and keeping his appetite up to concert pitch. It is getting to be quite common to indulge gentlemen in these little luxuries before they are hanged.

ZIEGLER, the famous chess player, now in New York, is a German by nationality, but a Londoner by adoption and a naturalized Englishman. He will spend about six months in this country, and hence depart for a journey round the world, checkingmating kings, storming castles, capturing queens and dispersing bishops as he goes.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the millionaire, is remembered by an old story which told years ago, G. Vanderbilt, proprietor of a chubbys-faced fish, who, who used to deliver to customers the shad his father bought in the "city." Young William never carried a basket, but always struck his fish on a willow or hickory with.

We can forgive nature for giving Henry Irving a low forehead and a bang when he comes before us as the antithesis of the lovely Ellen Terry. What exquisitely molded features; what a fascinating figure; those speaking eyes; those cherry red lips—ah, but we forget; it was to have been only four lines, a Richard Post.

GEORGE C. SICKLES, the father of General Daniel E. Sickles, called in a cab at a Nassau street polling place, New York, last Tuesday morning, and voted a Democratic ticket. Mr. Sickles is nearly ninety years of age, and he is an interesting object as he scans his ticket on the curb and walks, with a wave of the right hand, to the window.

At the recent marriage of Miss Gertrude Tucker, daughter of the Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Vir-

ginia, to Mr. Logan, of New York, one of the presents was a pair of silver candlesticks, formerly owned by Lady Spottswode, wife of Virginia's old colonial Governor. Mr. Tucker's son is rector of St. Paul's in Norfolk, and has in his church study the chair in which John Hancock sat to sign the Declaration.

COLONEL BAKER, who fell at Ball's Bluff, was buried in a San Francisco cemetery. Some months ago a number of Pennsylvania veterans visiting the Pacific Coast visited the tomb, and found it to be in an unexcused condition. Upon their return East they collected a small fund and sent it to San Francisco to be used toward putting the grave in order. The San Francisco Chronicle says that the monument is in good order, and that nothing has been done to the crumbling monument.

MISS MARY HOWE, a three-year-old miss of Seltsgrove, Pa., had the honor of purchasing the first two-cent stamp sold in that village under the new postal law. After father, wishing to preserve it as a memento for the girl, conceived the idea of writing a letter to the postmaster, asking for a stamp. A few days ago he received the following: "DANVERS, Mass., 10th mo, 10, 1883—DEAR FRIEND: I am sorry that illness at this time prevents me from making a verse for thy daughter. I am God bless her! When she grows up and changes God bless her! I have no doubt Mary Howe will still be the true worth of the house she lives in. With all good wishes for the dear child, I am her and thy friend, John G. Whitier."

CURIOUS CONDEMNATIONS.

The Cream of Interesting Incidents Condensed.

IN 1880 there were seventy-five female and 61,082 male lawyers in the United States.

COLLEGE students in Siam are allowed two wives. This is the Siamese way of having.

A NEW ENGLAND tooth pick factory uses 40,000 cords of wood annually.

THERE are over 32,000 students in the Colleges of the United States. There are 7,000 American students in the German Universities.

A YOUNG man living in Dayton, O., has commenced proceedings to ascertain by judicial decision whether the father of a young lady to whom he was attached had a right to enforce with a horse whip his order to keep away from the front gate.

THEY have in St. Louis an excellently appointed hospital for horses under the charge of an experienced veterinary surgeon, and it is claimed that horses are better taken care of in that city than anywhere else in the country.

ACCORDING to figures furnished to the American Bar Association there were 23,339 lawyers in the United States in 1880; 40,576 in 1880 and 61,082 in 1880. To-day there are 70,000; in another fifty years there will be 80,000. That for their fees.

THREE Kentucky brothers were married on the same day two years ago, and they came as near to simultaneously getting divorces as the Courts would permit, the three suits being instituted at one time, and the decrees being granted within a week of each other.

THE present crop of the New York Supreme Court, to be argued one day last week, in Brooklyn, Louis Abrams, aged six years. A Juror objected, but to no purpose. Louis was the plaintiff in the case against a street railway, and testified he was run over and lost five fingers.

AT the close of the Revolution an exceedingly minded men there were only from 300 to 700 members of the legal profession. In 1880 there were seventy-five female lawyers. Sixty-five of whom were under sixty years of age, while eleven were sixty and upwards. The odds for the clients must have been in favor of special pleaders under sixty.

IN Korea the married portion of women is very low. They count for nothing in the eyes of the law and are wholly without influence. There is one law on this side to this fact—they are not held responsible for their actions. They have no wedding ceremonies, but as soon as a man has paid a certain sum to his bride's father he carries her off and treats her as he likes, she having no redress whatever.

ON the 30th of June last the number of paupers in London (excluding children) was 42,713; on the 30th of August it was 42,713; on the 30th of September it was 42,713; on the 30th of October it was 42,713; on the 30th of November it was 42,713; on the 30th of December it was 42,713; on the 30th of January it was 42,713; on the 30th of February it was 42,713; on the 30th of March it was 42,713; on the 30th of April it was 42,713; on the 30th of May it was 42,713; on the 30th of June it was 42,713; on the 30th of July it was 42,713; on the 30th of August it was 42,713; on the 30th of September it was 42,713; on the 30th of October it was 42,713; on the 30th of November it was 42,713; on the 30th of December it was 42,713; on the 30th of January it was 42,713; on the 30th of February it was 42,713; on the 30th of March it was 42,713; on the 30th of April it was 42,713; on the 30th of May it was 42,713; on the 30th of June it was 42,713; on the 30th of July it was 42,713; on the 30th of August it was 42,713; 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