The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1884.

THREE PAPERS FOR $2.

By special arrangement with the publisher of Good Cheer and Our Country Home we are able to offer readers of The Phœnix both of these papers and The Phœnix one year for $2. This arrangement is made strictly for the benefit of our subscribers, to give them the largest possible amount and variety of reading for the least money.

Good Cheer for October was 32 pages in size, and contained five stories, two or three sketches of travel and adventure, a dozen poems long and short, health papers, home papers, etc., besides a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter. All these contents were by leading writers, new, original and of high merit. The November issue will be a special Thanksgiving number, full of the spirit of that old-time family festival.

Our Country Home aims to be a complete agricultural paper. It is made for the country homes of America. It is intended to help make country life better worth living, country homes more comfortable and beautiful, farms more profitable, village homes happier,—to lead the way, in short, to the best methods in farming, gardening and housekeeping. Its several departments are in charge of well-known specialists.

The Phœnix is sent to new subscribers from now to Jan. 1, 1886, for $1.50; Good Cheer one year, 25 cents; Our Country Home, 25 cents—the **three papers for $2.** November is a good month for subscriptions to begin. Send subscriptions to us direct, or give names to our local agent or the postmaster in any town.

FRENCH & STEDMAN.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Gov. Pingree's Proclamation.

It becomes the people of a Christian state to make frequent and devout acknowledgment of the goodness and mercies of Almighty God; to render him our sincere and humble thanks as the fountain of life, liberty and happiness, and the source of every blessing. He has spared us the wasting pestilence and kept from our fair state all civil commotions, and has vouchsafed to us tranquility and peace, with all the blessings that go hand in hand with civil and religious liberty. Under the fostering care of a government gentle and just to the citizen, He has shown us how to preserve our liberties, and we know that so long as we devoutly regard and adore Him as the author and preserver of states as well as individuals, we may continue to enjoy the blessings of a happy and free people. I do, therefore, in accordance with the venerated usage of our fathers, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, appoint Thursday, the 27th day of this month of November, to be a day of public thanksgiving and praise to the Lord our God. And I recommend that all our people on that day abstain from the pursuit of their customary secular callings, and unite with each other and the people of the nation in devout thanksgiving and praise to our Heavenly Father for the manifest blessings of His infinite goodness to us.

Given under my hand and the state seal, in the executive chamber at Montpelier, this eight day of November, A. D. 1884, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

SAMUEL E. PINGREE.

By the Governor:
ALFRED E. WATSON,
Sec'y Civil and Military Affairs.

Gen. George B. McClellan, it is said, is "as good as booked" for Secretary of War.

It isn't a walk-over for the Democratic party by any means. On the contrary it is a "tight squeeze" which will keep them on their good behavior for four years, so far as anything can do it.

Emory Storrs thinks it was Dr. Burchard's three R's which beat Blaine. Bradley Smalley of the Democratic committee also gives the old man the credit of having cooked the Republican goose.

Gold is now flowing into this country from Europe at the rate of $1,500,000 a week, and Uncle Sam can once more take up the pleasant occupation of melting British sovereigns over into American eagles.

Theodore B. Roosevelt of New York is glad that Roscoe Conkling—"that flatulent pouter pigeon in politics"—is out of the Republican party at last. The alliteration strikes us as a much happier one than Dr. Burchard's.

Blaine's personal friends in Maine are now beginning to say, "If the candidate had been Arthur the Republican party wouldn't have been beaten." The time to have thought about that was before the Chicago convention was held.

Gen. Neal Dow and the Maine prohibitionists, who have worked for Blaine's election, are disgusted with the course of the St. John men, and believe that their action has set the prohibitory movement back by several years. Gen. Dow says he always thought St. John a level-headed man until he went to New York and announced his desire to beat Blaine.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks the majority of the independents were honest, but makes an exception in the case of those Massachusetts malignants who defeated Henry Cabot Lodge for Congress out of pure malice, envy and jealousy. "And for whom did they vote and work?" asks Mr. Roosevelt. "For Loveridge, a Greenbacker and ex-barkeeper. If that be conscientiousness in politics, I'll none of it."

Reports come from many places in the south that the ignorant colored people are in a state of terror over the news of the Democratic victory, believing that they must now be returned to slavery. In Clinton, Miss., last Friday an old negro cut his throat when he heard that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected, and gave as a reason for the act that he preferred death to slavery.

The Argus has a story this week that Senator Edmunds has declared within a few days that he will not again be a candidate for election to the Senate. This resolution, the Argus says, is caused "partly by the Senator's own delicate health and the ill-health of his wife and daughter, and partly by resentment of Republican criticisms on his conduct during the presidential campaign." We seriously doubt whether Mr. Edmunds has made any such expression, and we certainly hope he has not, as will every other true son of Vermont.

The general truth of Mr. Blaine's speech at Augusta the other evening cannot be denied, but it is also true that there is another side of the southern question, that another set of factors are involved, which must be stated and conceded in making up a fair judgment of the case. We are convinced that there is a real element of national patriotism growing up in the south, but it cannot be built up, and a break in the Solid South cannot be accomplished by utterances in this spirit. We wish Mr. Blaine hadn't made that kind of a speech.

The prevalence of the cholera epidemic in Paris, and the appearance of sporadic cases of the disease at Buenos Ayres in South America is a sharp warning to the people of this country that the infection is relentlessly pursuing its westward march, and that nothing but uncompromising vigilance will prevent it from gaining a foothold in the United States sooner or later. The national board of health has addressed a circular letter to the governor of every state in the Union, urging the necessity of looking carefully after the sanitary condition of all cities and towns, and Secretary McCulloch has issued an order prohibiting the unloading of rags from any infected port.

Edward Hudson, the Boston Herald's well-known Washington correspondent, called on Gov. Cleveland in the executive office at Albany last week and tried to get him to tell whether he means to hold by the civil-service rules when he gets to be President, but without marked success. Following is the most significant paragraph from Mr. Hudson's report of his interview:

"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 I inquired of him whether it might not be worth while for him to in some way indicate, if that were his purpose, that the spirit of the civil-service regulations would be adhered to after the 4th of March next. 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 said, repeating the words in a very decided manner and with a gesture of the head that indicated more than the tone in which he spoke. 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 cannot be driven, but who will do the driving himself whenever it is necessary.' One might get a great deal of such a man, but to demand, I should say, would be a losing business."

A Few Things to Remember.

We have small patience with those Republicans who dolorously consign the country to the dogs, and cry out that the Republican party has forever lost control of public affairs because the Democrats have won the election by a small plurality in New York. A few things are very sure, and one of them is that in the eyes of the people the faithful observance of certain principles of government and of political policy are of more importance than the question as to which party shall control the country.

To begin with, every good citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, sincerely hopes that Grover Cleveland will give the country a clean, strong administration. If he does this—if he refuses to be controlled by place-hunters and political bosses, if he faithfully conforms to the spirit of the civil service law and tries to extend the field of its operation, if his administration favors a system of national education, if it accomplishes a reduction of taxation and reform of the revenue while holding fast by the protective principle, if it maintains the rights of every American citizen, not merely abroad, but at home and in the Southern states—if all these things are done, then the country will have had good government for four years and we can well afford to remain under Democratic rule.

But do Republicans believe that the Democratic party will accomplish these reforms?—for it is the party as a whole and not Gov. Cleveland and his cabinet alone that must do the work. We do not believe the Democratic party will do it. Everything in its record shows that it will not do it. And if it does not do these things—if, on the contrary, its first act is to put a Democrat in every Federal office, if it refuses to do anything for the education of the Southern blacks, if it "reforms" the tariff on a free-trade basis, if it leaves the negroes to be driven from the ballot-box in the Southern states at the muzzle of the shot gun without protest, if it leaves Mormonism to work its own debasing will—if Cleveland's administration and the party behind it does all these things, or a majority of them, or permits them to be done, then in the year of grace 1888 the people of the country will rise up and cast them out of power, and the Republican party will return, purified, chastened and strengthened, to the control of public affairs. To say that the Democratic party will so tie the hands of the people that they cannot do this is to admit that our system of government is a failure and the Republic doomed to ruin.

If the election canvass of 1884 has shown anything it has shown that the people of this country are bound, first of all, to have fidelity and an eye single to the public good in the administration of public affairs. It has shown that the people will not brook that any party shall put forth candidates that do not stand for the best that is in that party. It has shown that there is a large body of independent voters who will not be bound by party ties when a principle which they believe to be vital and essential is at stake. It is a few facts like these which the Republican party needs more than anything else to take seriously to heart at the present time, without foolishly yielding to despondency on the one hand or to vindictive hatred of the men who have helped to defeat it on the other.

With Conscience Void of Offense.

Vermont Republicans have seen the campaign of 1884 run its course and come to an end with a good conscience. For months before the national convention was held, and in the convention itself, they tried earnestly to secure the nomination of candidates who should stand for the very best that was in the party. When the convention was over they believed and said that a mistake had been made, but they saw no way open except to stand by the party through which every reform had been made and every step of progress had been taken. The great mass of its members held loyally to its standard, and now in the face of temporary defeat they are ready to take up the work once more in calm confidence that the party which has saved the Union, freed the slaves, and knit a nation together anew, has still a mission before it, and the strength and earnestness to accomplish it.

Who Did It?

(COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.)

The Independent Republicans did it.

The political Prohibitionists did it.

The unforgiving and revengeful New York Stalwarts did it.

Senator Edmunds did it.

Dr. Burchard did it with his deadly alliteration.

Cyrus Field and the other New York monopolists did it with their Delmonico dinner.

The Solid South did it with its 153 electoral votes. (*Mr. Blaine's reason.*)

"The Republican National Convention did it. It could have made a nomination which would have united instead of dividing the party."

This last reason the Burlington Free Press puts at the head of its list of "Did Its," and in our own estimation we accord it a like place of honor.

A Word of Advice.

We advise both those newspapers, like the Albany Journal and the Boston Journal, and sundry individuals, who are reading all Republicans who refused to support Mr. Blaine out of the party, and doing so in abusive language, to shut their mouths and keep them shut. We hope to see the Republican party on such a basis, and with such nominees in the field, four years hence, that all reputable men who have ever called themselves Republicans will be glad to work inside the party lines. And this much is sure—the newspapers and individuals who are now shouting the loudest that "Party Treachery must be Punished" are the ones who will be the very gladdest to have all the independent Republicans at work for "our" side when another campaign year comes around.

Not the Party, but the Candidate.

It seems to us that those papers, like the New York Tribune and the Boston Journal, which profess to believe, and attempt to show by figures, that Mr. Blaine was the strongest candidate that could have been nominated by the Republicans, prove altogether too much. If they are right, the Republican party had fallen into such bad estate before ever the campaign began that its success was impossible. For ourselves, we greatly prefer to believe that such was not the case.

When Mr. Blaine was nominated it was upon the claim of his friends that he would sweep the West like a wildfire. In point of fact his majorities fell off largely from those of Garfield in every western state. He lost Indiana entirely, while Michigan's vote was only saved to the Republican ticket by a narrow margin. Mr. Blaine carried no state accounted as doubtful except California. Is it to be reasonably supposed that President Arthur, Judge Gresham, John Sherman or Gen. Hawley, to say nothing of Edmunds and half a dozen others, would not have done as well?

And suppose that with one of these men as the candidate New York had proved the pivotal state, as it did with Mr. Blaine. It is not disputed on either side that the Stalwarts cast at least 4000 votes against Mr. Blaine—most of them in Roscoe Conkling's home county of Oneida. Their votes would have elected the Republican candidate by a handsome plurality. Is there any reason to believe that they would not have been given to any one of the men we have named except Mr. Arthur? The 25,000 St. John votes cast in New York were very largely the votes of protesting Republicans, and nine-tenths of them would have been given to any Republican candidate whose record did not put him on the defensive. How many Independent Republican votes were given to Cleveland in New York it is impossible to tell, but the number was certainly enough to offset the Irish votes which Mr. Blaine drew to himself in the cities of the state outside New York. The only inference, then, on the face of things, is that almost any representative Republican except Mr. Blaine would have carried New York and saved the election.

We are not now discussing Mr. Blaine's candidacy on its merits. We are not undertaking to say whether the Republican opposition to him was well or ill founded. We simply protest against the conclusion that the Republican party has been defeated on its principles or condemned on its record. It is more satisfying to one's pride, to put the matter on no higher ground, to believe that one's candidate has been rejected, than to admit that one's party has been hopelessly beaten.

In Retrospect.

(From The Phœnix, March 21, 1884.)

If anybody has been childish enough to believe that James G. Blaine was "out of politics" he has been mistaken—that is all. A well-defined Blaine boom begins to crop out in various directions and is having its last run in Pennsylvania just now. Observers in Washington say that Blaine's friends are using every effort to kill off Mr. Edmunds's chances. *Mr. Blaine will never be President of the United States.*

It is with no "I told you so" feeling of exultation that we reproduce the above paragraph from our files of last March. The shot was a random one, but it nevertheless expressed our candid and intuitive conviction upon the political outlook of the time. We believed Mr. Blaine would "never be President of the United States," because we deemed it impossible that the Republican party should be guilty of the folly of nominating him.

But he was nominated, and in our issue following his nomination we frankly said that we believed a mistake had been made and the Republican party had thrown away a great opportunity. We also said that this mistake could not be corrected by deserting the Republican party and going back on the principles of a lifetime. We advised Republicans who threatened to bolt to wait for the second sober thought, and we admonished ourselves, with all other disappointed Vermont Republicans, that our opposition to Mr. Blaine was founded in prejudice rather than in actual knowledge of wrong-doing on his part. We believed Mr. Blaine's nomination was unwise, not because we thought him a corrupt man, but because his candidacy at once put the Republican party on the defensive.

So believing we gave him our cordial support and have earnestly desired his election. That he has made a splendid canvass no candid man can deny. He has borne himself like a man throughout. He has uttered no improper or compromising word. He has stood calm, resolute and undisturbed in the face of the cruel and vindictive attacks which have been relentlessly showered upon him under the foil of independence in politics. To-day by virtue of the good fight which he has made he stands far higher in the esteem of Vermont Republicans than when the canvass began.

But the experiment of his nomination, which was a more than doubtful one at the start, has proved a losing one in the end, and we of Vermont who tried by every honorable means to secure nominations which stood for the best that was in the party, but were refused and rebuffed, and have yet "pulled true and voted right," have no regrets for our course. We are beaten, but the responsibility of defeat is not with us and we are ready to take hold with courage renewed and work earnestly for the future which we believe the Republican party has yet before it.

Mr. Edmunds.

For a fortnight past stories have been coming from Montpelier that there was "much criticism" of Senator Edmunds because of his failure to take an active part in the late campaign or raise his voice for Mr. Blaine. It has also been said that the feeling against Senator Edmunds among the members of the legislature is so strong that if he was to come before them for re-election his return to the United States senate would be refused—a statement which we believe to be false, but which, if true, brands the majority of the legislature of 1884 as men of such littleness of mind and narrowness of prejudice as unfits them to be called representatives of the people of Vermont. On Wednesday the Boston Journal demeaned itself by weaving these stories into an editorial condemning Mr. Edmunds and declaring him to be no longer the "favorite son" of Vermont.

We have ourselves thought and said that Mr. Edmunds kept himself unnecessarily frigid during the campaign, but it is also true that those who know Mr. Edmunds best know that he has kept himself silent as a matter of the wisest policy both for himself and for the Republican party and its presidential candidate. It was better that he should not speak at all than that he should speak and have some prominent Democratic friend catch up his words and hurl them back to Mr. Blaine's hurt.

Whatever clamor heated partisans may thoughtlessly raise for a time, Mr. Edmunds will, as always, hold himself immovable and invulnerable. It would be a sad day for Vermont—it would set the staunch little state forth in a sorry light before the country—should the attempt ever be made to elect a legislature on the issue of refusing Mr. Edmunds a return to the Senate because he has refused to take an active part in the campaign—no matter if he has made a mistake in doing so, or if his attitude has displeased his party for the time being. But that thing will never happen. All personal and partisan bitterness will presently die away, and before another two years have run their course any who now clamor against Mr. Edmunds, if any there be, will have returned to a normal sense of his eminent services to his party and the country.

How Mr. Blaine takes It.

Mr. Blaine is reported as accepting the result of the election cheerfully, and as having no personal regrets growing out of his connection with the campaign. Whatever regret he feels, he tells a correspondent, is for his party and the country, not for himself. The causes of the Republican defeat in New York he finds in the action of the Independents and Prohibitionists, in Dr. Burchard's unfortunate use of the three R's, and in the fact that a rainy day kept 5000 to 10,000 Republicans in the country districts at home. He believes the Republican party will prove true to its grand past and will increase in strength with the coming years. He expects that in 1888 it will again be called back into power. Mr. Blaine will take his family to Washington for the winter very soon, and will at once set to work on the second volume of his "Twenty Years in Congress."

A Hint for the Times.

A truer word has not been spoken than that of the New York Tribune when it says in a late issue that in the campaign just ended there have been "too many brass bands and banners, too much coal-oil and excitement, in proportion to the amount of quiet work for the education of the people." The Tribune also reminds its readers that when the Republican party came into power "it gained all its success by patient and earnest appeal to the public intelligence," and the peculiar feature of its work was the careful and thorough measures adopted for the enlightenment of the people, not in crowds and masses alone in times of excitement, but by meetings held and literature distributed in every school district.

It is true beyond dispute that our recent political methods have been entirely too much those of attempting to carry people off their feet by some outside noise and show, by working up a short-lived furore of "enthusiasm" rather than by measures of political education and appeal to sober reason. If we could have our way here in Brattleboro, instead of spending any time in trying to shoulder the blame on to anybody's shoulders because there has been a break in the Republican ranks, because there are so many Independents, or because there has been less of life and fire this year than in previous campaigns, we would have reading clubs of young men (and old ones, too) formed, who should take up political history, the science of government, and economic questions, and pursue a regular course of study and reading in these subjects under competent leadership. A pleasant social evening could be spent each week in such study, and if faithfully kept up in four years from now we should have at least a small company of voters who would know what a political campaign is all about. We wouldn't confine the study or the companionship to members of either party, but when the four years' course is through we would cheerfully take our chances on there being 75 per cent. of Republicans among the students.

The time to start such a movement is now while the blood is warm, and the men to do it are those who hold themselves the leaders in our political, social and community affairs.

What Wilmington is Doing.

At the Wilmington town meeting held on Tuesday it was voted almost unanimously to rescind the vote bonding the town in aid of the Brattleboro and Bennington railroad. A committee of three was appointed to confer with Newton Brothers and other parties interested in building a road from Readsboro, and report at a future meeting. C. M. Russell, Chauncey Smith and T. L. Barnard were chosen as such committee. A well known Wilmington man writes us: "Wilmington is in earnest in the railroad enterprise, and the prospect is the most favorable that it has ever been for the building of a road." We wonder how this prospect strikes the Brattleboro opponents of our own Wilmington railroad enterprise.

Mr. Cleveland Talks.

In a newspaper interview on Tuesday Gov. Cleveland offset Mr. Blaine's Augusta speech by declaring that—

"The title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed. Everything is secure in the constitution, which it would be an absolute impossibility to change. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party or the newly-elected administration proposes to oppress or endanger any part of our population, or to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if those [illegible] croakings and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor in mutual [illegible] to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

The New York Count Completed and the Success of the Democratic Ticket Conceded.

By mutual agreement an informal count of the votes cast for electors in New York city was pushed ahead with last Saturday, in advance of the count of votes for other offices, in order to arrive at the result of the national election and set the public mind entirely at rest. This count showed Cleveland's total plurality in the state to be 1062, and the result was so telegraphed over the country at an early hour on Friday evening. The announcement was accepted as final by all parties, and the Republican national committee freely conceded Cleveland's election.

The summary of the vote of New York, as given by the associated press, is as follows—its statement of Cleveland's plurality varying, as will be seen, by about 30 votes from that already given. The vote in New York city is: Cleveland, 150,019; Blaine, 89,993; St. John, 1086; Butler, 3576; Cleveland's plurality 41,[illegible]. The vote of the state exclusive of New York city is: Cleveland, 3[illegible],947; Blaine, 471,096; St. John, 24,158; Butler, 13,462; Blaine's plurality 41,[illegible]. The total vote in the state is: Cleveland, 563,[illegible]; Blaine, 561,904; St. John, 25,174; Butler, 16,[illegible]; Cleveland's plurality 1052. The official canvass of New York city reduced Cleveland's plurality from [illegible] to [illegible], a loss of [illegible]. The exact statement of the Democratic plurality cannot be had until officially declared by the state board of canvassers.

The State Canvassers at Work.

The state board of canvassers of New York convened Wednesday to ascertain and officially declare the result of the vote. Their work has not yet been completed. An error in the footings in Richmond county, which gave rise to a rumor that the state board had counted for Blaine, has been satisfactorily explained.

The Outlook for Civil Service Reform under Cleveland's Administration.

In conversation with a newspaper man at Washington last Saturday Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, talked freely about the probable effects of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks upon the maintenance of the civil service law. He also freely expressed his opinion of Gov. Cleveland, giving him a clean record as a public official. We copy the main portion of Mr. Eaton's remarks, for the reason that all authentic information about the man who is to be our next President, and about his probable line of policy, is of interest. Mr. Eaton said:

"I have taken no part whatever in the late campaign. [illegible]"

[illegible]

Mr. Roosevelt Frees His Mind.

(His remarks to a Pioneer Press reporter at St. Paul last Saturday.)

What caused the defeat? A combination of [illegible]

[illegible]

Who had the Money?

(From the Boston Journal.)

There is a great deal of talk about campaign expenditures. Democrats say the Republican national committee had a million. They did not have much more than a quarter of that sum. The federal office-holders never paid so little, and the greater part of the rich men were for Cleveland. In New York city, the New York World says, the two Democratic candidates for mayor contributed $100,000 each, the candidates for judges $10,000 each, and candidates for Congress as high as $25,000. That is, the Democrats had half a million from candidates in New York city.

Gov. Cleveland has engaged rooms at the Arlington House in Washington for a week before the inauguration.

MR. BLAINE ON THE RESULT.

HE MAKES A SPEECH TO HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN AND TELLS THEM WHAT HE FEARS FROM THE CONTROL OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

On Tuesday evening a large number of the citizens of Augusta formed in procession and marched to Mr. Blaine's residence to tender him a serenade and to renew their expressions of confidence and esteem. In reply to a short address from the spokesman of the delegation of citizens Mr. Blaine made a speech of which we give the main portion:

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than four hundred thousand, almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn have great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct in an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power, that equality which says to every citizen, "Your vote is just as good, just as potential, as the vote of another citizen." That cannot be said to-day of the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than 6,000,000 American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal voters, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those states where they have a majority of more than 100,000, they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens scornfully trodden under foot. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brave and True Words from Henry Cabot Lodge.

(From his speech at the Essex Club dinner in Boston last Saturday.)

I went to the Chicago convention, as you all know, in active opposition to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. I went also with my mind made up that I was to accept the result as a delegate and the head of the Republican organization in the state to support the nominee of the convention. If Mr. Blaine should be made. [illegible]

[illegible]

B. B. Smalley to be the Democratic Boss in Vermont.

(Washington Despatch to Springfield Republican.)

Three men conducted the office work in the Cleveland campaign. They were Senators Gorman and Barnum and B. B. Smalley of Burlington, Vt. As a matter of curiosity, it may be said that Smalley is a federal office-holder, clerk of the district and circuit courts. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday of last week was the last day for the introduction of bills in both houses of the legislature, and it was made the most of. Eighteen bills were introduced in the Senate and 69 in the House, making 146 in all in the upper branch and 515 in the lower. The House has surpassed all previous legislatures in the number of its bills—even the famous legislature of 1880, which sat until Christmas. But little business was transacted in either house on Saturday beyond listening to the reading of the new bills.

On Monday short afternoon sessions only were held. The House debated the bill making the Governor's salary $2000. An amendment was adopted making the salary $1500 and the third reading of the bill was ordered for Tuesday. The senate passed several unimportant bills, among them the House bill requiring the election or appointment and qualification of town clerks to be certified and returned to the county clerk, and Judge Walker's bill relating to forgery and counterfeiting of certificates of stock and evidences of title to property.

On Tuesday, after a somewhat extended debate, the House passed the bill increasing the Governor's salary to $1500 by a vote of 149 to 92. The House also passed, unanimously, the bill establishing a soldiers' home in Vermont.

The committee on agriculture reported a bill making the offering for sale or selling of oleomargarine or butterine as butter punishable by a fine of $50.

The senate passed the bill from the committee on the insane, increasing the duties of the supervisors, changing somewhat the law for commitments, and increasing by 50 cents a week the payment for state patients.

On Wednesday the house passed the bill for the better protection of fish and Senator Chapin's highway bill, and settled the Wilson contested election case by adopting a resolution declaring that Judge Smith held an office of trust (that of postmaster) under the United States government at the time of his election as representative, and that he could not, therefore, hold his seat.

The senate had another hot fight over the proposed removal of the Orleans county shire but without settling the matter.

The senate railroad committee have reported a bill making the railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. His powers are not enlarged. They will report against Senator Holton's railroad commission bill.

The grand list committee have reported Mr. Dungan's bill providing for offset on real estate as well as personal property for taxation. The committee were tied on this bill, and reported it "without expression."

The bill requiring towns to furnish textbooks for the use of schools was debated in the house and ordered to a third reading on Thursday morning. Passed.

The house also ordered Senator Chapin's highway bill to a third reading.

The bill for a new state library building was ordered to a third reading on Thursday with the amount of the appropriation reduced from $50,000 to $25,000.

The Bennington shrievalty case was decided by declaring McCall, the Republican candidate, elected.

Mr. Franklin of Newfane presented the petition of Mrs. Grata E. Davidson of Newfane and 24 others, praying for municipal suffrage.

Final Adjournment.

Both houses passed a joint resolution Tuesday fixing on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock as the date of final adjournment.

Bills Approved.

The governor has signed bills relating to the education of the blind; authorizing the compiling, printing and distribution of the laws relating to elections, qualification of voters and the naturalization of foreign born citizens; changing the time of holding the supreme court in the county of Windham; authorizing payment of counsel employed by the town grand jurors in criminal cases; extending the time of making the grand list in cities and towns like Burlington, Rutland and Brattleboro; to incorporate the Fayetteville park association.

The Election of Judges.

[illegible]

Whole number of votes cast		257
Necessary for a choice		129
Homer E. Royce had		[illegible]
Jonathan Ross had		[illegible]
H. Henry Powers had		[illegible]
Jonathan Redfield		[illegible]
James Barrett		[illegible]

And there were seven blank votes. The president announced that Hon. Homer E. Royce was elected to the chief judgeship.

Judges Ross, Powers, Veazey, Taft and Rowell were subsequently re-elected by acclamation.

For the sixth assistant judge Stephen C. Shurtleff of Montpelier (Democrat), Wm. H. Walker of Ludlow and L. H. Thompson of Irasburg were severally placed in nomination, and supported in nominating speeches. When a ballot was reached the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast		251
Necessary for a choice		126
Wm. H. Walker had		124
Lafayette H. Thompson had		[illegible]
Stephen C. Shurtleff had		[illegible]
John G. Walker of Barton had		[illegible]
James M. Tyler of Brattleboro had		[illegible]

And there were two blank votes. There being no choice a second ballot was taken:

Whole number of votes cast		257
Necessary for a choice		129
William H. Walker had		136
Stephen C. Shurtleff had		[illegible]
Lafayette H. Thompson had		[illegible]
George L. Clark of Halifax had		[illegible]

And there were two blank votes. William H. Walker was declared elected and the joint assembly was dissolved.

It is understood that President Arthur would like to be United States Senator to succeed Senator Lapham whose term expires next March, and whose successor will be chosen by the New York legislature.

Rev. Dr. Burchard says that what he intended by his unfortunate alliteration was that the Democratic party endeavored to use the Catholic population of this country for partisan purposes.

The Republican national committee claim not to have had over one third the funds to use in the campaign just ended that were controlled by this committee in the Garfield campaign.

The respective national and state headquarters of the Republican and Democratic committees in New York city were finally closed last Saturday night, Cleveland's election being fully conceded on all sides.

Gov. Cleveland has made no sign as yet, but he is expected to resign his governorship about Jan. 1st. David B. Hill of Elmira, who will then become governor, is a lawyer and a bachelor, and will undoubtedly serve the state creditably during the year of office which will remain for him.

The attendance on Beecher's church is 500 to 1000 less than it was before he volunteered his services in whitewashing Cleveland's private character.

Gov. Cleveland attended the Presbyterian church as usual last Sunday morning. In the afternoon attended to private correspondence at the executive office for an hour or two, and for the rest of the day staid quietly at home.

Geo. Wm. Curtis writes to an anxious government clerk that he believes Gov. Cleveland, as President, will respect the letter and the spirit of the reform law, and that non-political officers who have been honest and efficient in the discharge of duty, and who have not misused their positions for party or political ends, will not be arbitrarily dismissed for political reasons.

A rowdy crowd in St. Johnsbury disgraced themselves and the town the other night by hanging St. John and C. M. Stone, the "Independent" editor of the Caledonian, in effigy.

An error has been discovered in the vote for state senator in Cook county, Ill., which elects the Democratic candidate, Brand, instead of the Republican, Leman. This gives the Democrats a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, and will send a Democratic United States senator to succeed John A. Logan.

The most sweeping change brought about in any state at the recent election is that by which the complete Democratic delegation of six members of the present House of Representatives from California is changed into a complete Republican delegation for the next House.

The story that the Republican National committee come out of the campaign heavily in debt is positively denied by the treasurer.

The number of federal office holders in the United States is placed at 110,000, of whom 15,000 come within the civil service regulations, leaving 95,000 offices at the disposal of the incoming Democratic administration.

Local Intelligence.

Announcements.

PICTURE FRAMES are cheap at Cheney & Clapp's.

A GOOD COMMON WAGON for sale cheap. Inquire at the Phœnix Office.

The old reliable Hartford, New York, Pennsylvania and Foreign fire insurance companies represented by Chadwick & Childs afford absolute protection. [illegible]

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING at Cheney & Clapp's.

Brattleboro.

—A special meeting of Post Sedgwick is called for to-morrow evening at 7:30.

—The post office will be open Thanksgiving day from 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

—The Centreville school, winter term, will begin Monday, Dec. 1st, with Mrs. Warren as teacher.

—Next Sunday morning the service at the Universalist church will be appropriate to the annual Thanksgiving.

—Hardie, the artist, left for New York on Wednesday to begin his winter's work in that city and Washington.

—Ambrose Knapp and Edward Clark expect to open business in their new quarters in Ryther's block next week.

—Rev. E. J. Adams, D. D., of Holyoke, Mass., will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday in exchange with Mr. Tower.

—A petition to the legislature for the enactment of a license law, in circulation here for two days, received some 300 signatures.

—Col. J. J. Estey is in Atlanta, Ga., where he will remain for a month on business connected with the southern branch of the Estey Organ company.

—The Philharmonic society are fitting up their new rooms in Hooker block in a handsome manner, and will have an opening on the evening of Dec. 11.

—The fall examination for teachers in the common schools will be held in the High school building on Saturday, Nov. 29, commencing at 9 a. m.

—The Thanksgiving service of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches will be held in the Baptist church, with a sermon by Mr. Tower on "The Source of our Prosperity."

—"Uncle Bill" Gould, the veteran plumber, celebrated his 79th birthday last Tuesday. He has done the plumbing at the Vermont asylum for 41 years, and bids fair to make it a half century.

—A wicked Republican neighbor over the way suggests that the "given point" which it took the Democratic procession "25 minutes to pass," last week, was the "point" on cemetery hill where Cobb's cider barrel stood.

—Rev. T. M. Boss, for seven years past pastor of the Congregational church in Springfield, this state, preached at the Centre church last Sunday, on his way to the new field of labor which he has accepted at LaCrosse, Wis. The Rev. Mr. Lee preached at Springfield.

—Misses Lillie and Alice Brooks, daughters of F. W. Brooks, left on Wednesday for Bainbridge, Ga., where they will spend the coming winter, as they did last winter, with their aunt, Mrs. Babbitt. They will probably visit the New Orleans exposition during the season.

—A petition to the selectmen is now being circulated to have Mr. Crowell granted certain rights of occupation on Flat street for the erection of his proposed new building, so that he may at once go on with the work without waiting for formal legal process before the courts.

—The "Vermont W. C. T. U. Bulletin" is another addition to Brattleboro periodical literature. It will be conducted by Mrs. E. G. Greene and published at the office of the Woman's Century. The circulation of the National and State Bulletins combined reaches 4,800 copies each issue.

—A Springfield Republican item says that Wilmington and Dover merchants are arranging to have their freight come by way of the Hoosac tunnel instead of by way of Brattleboro. They claim that they can make a saving of 6 to 10 cents a hundred by the means—an alleged margin large enough to kill the story, we should think.

—The fire in the old Fisk block took place a year ago last Sunday morning. Who could have been found in Brattleboro a year ago today sanguine enough to predict the thorough-going improvements in Main street which are now substantially completed, giving us the handsomest business street of any town in the state?

—The First Regiment band members refuse to play at the skating rink for less than a dollar each per evening, with not less than eight pieces to be employed. Mr. Jackson, the manager, offers them 75 cents each per evening, he to employ one or more pieces as he may choose. For the present the skaters skate to the music of a piano and cornet.

—The assignees of S. M. Waite's estate have some $16,000 or $17,000 lying on deposit in the Brattleboro banks, which they would be glad to pay over to the creditors and close up the estate, but which Waite's course in keeping the matter before the courts prevents them from doing. What his motive is and when the end will be can only be guessed.

—As soon as a day or two of good weather permits, connections will be made and the water will be let into Mr. Crowell's reservoir. For this winter only the overflow from the pipes now coming into the street will be turned into it. That is to say, the surplus of water not used by present consumers will go to fill the reservoir. The full supply cannot be had until connection is made in the spring with the supply collected on S. S. Sargent's farm above West Brattleboro.

—In one place in its report of last week's Democratic celebration, the Reformer says: "When the band struck up in front of E. P. Brooks's house on High street, the rear end of the procession was just passing the Congregational church on Main street." In another place it says, "It required 25 minutes for the procession to pass a given point." Doesn't it strike you, Bro. Davenport, that 25 minutes was a good while for it to take to cover this distance, which does not exceed 80 rods? Some good Republican watches made the time 7 minutes, but probably their wheels didn't fly around as fast as your imagination did.

—The warrant has been duly posted for the annual village meeting on the first Monday in December at the usual hour, 7:30 p. m. The first article in the warrant is to see if the village will accept the amendment of the charter recently made by the legislature, changing the time of holding the annual meeting to the first Tuesday in May, and in case this amendment is not accepted the usual routine business will be transacted. We do not learn, however, that anybody objects to the change in the time of holding the meetings, and the amendment will undoubtedly be accepted. It behooves the voters of the village to be present at the meeting in full numbers, that the business may be done intelligently and satisfactorily.

—An Indian summer of unusual length and loveliness ended on Monday of this week with one of the sunniest and most perfect days of all. Tuesday night a snow storm set in and continued through the whole day Wednesday and far into the night, so that the town awoke on Thursday morning to find six or eight inches of snow on the ground, and sleighs came into general use during the day. Our correspondents report 8 to 12 inches of snow in other parts of the county and the storm extended all over this section and through New York state. This morning was crisp and clear, and at sunrise the tree tops were covered with a frost tracery which was beautiful beyond description. But the winter has not come to stay, and the farmers are praying for heavy rainfalls before the season closes in. The springs and streams have rarely been so low at the end of November.

—Serious trouble has been encountered this week with the heating apparatus in the new school building, the furnaces failing to heat some of the rooms sufficiently to allow the children to be kept in them. The High school room warms without trouble, but in the recitation rooms on the second floor the temperature cannot be raised above 65°. The most trouble has been experienced in the two front rooms and the northwest room on the first floor, occupied by the Grammar school. On both Wednesday and Thursday the senior class was dismissed by the committee on account of the low temperature. If the operation of the apparatus does not improve after the Thanksgiving vacation the inventor of the system, who put in the furnaces under an absolute guaranty of their successful working, will be sent for. Should they then fail to work satisfactorily, there will be no alternative but for him to take out his apparatus and replace it with steam heat. The district will suffer no money loss in either case, but it is to be hoped that the schools will be saved from the interruption and disturbance which such a change would involve.

—A notable wheelbarrow ride came off on Tuesday afternoon as the result of a wager between Fred Richardson and J. M. Baldwin on the outcome of the presidential election. Richardson was the unlucky Blaine man, and had to wheel Baldwin from here to Guilford. The start was made from the American House at 3 o'clock, where a crowd of several hundred people assembled to see them off. Baldwin appeared "in costume," and C. F. Miller and Charles Clancey marched by his side bearing torches, while the military band and citizens in carriages and on foot followed, the whole forming no inconsiderable "procession." Richardson persevered in his undertaking, wheeling his adversary the whole [illegible] miles in 1 hour and [illegible] minutes, including [illegible] stops which reduced the actual time of running to [illegible] minutes. A "forlorn brigade," headed by John Clarkson, met the party near [illegible] Flagg's residence and escorted them to the Broad Brook House, where, the ride ended. After a suitable rest, during which the band discoursed some of their best music, the party returned by team, arriving about 6 o'clock. Some of the boys think Richardson got the laugh on his side, because he had Baldwin "almost frozen to death" when he got to the end of the ride. In spite of Baldwin's entreaties to be allowed to walk up the hills Richardson compelled him to ride every inch of the way, and when the procession got to Algiers the November wind had chilled him through in his airy costume.

—The following is the list of letters remaining in the Brattleboro post-office, Nov. [illegible]:

Ladies—[illegible]

Gentlemen—[illegible]

Miscellaneous—[illegible]

THOSE "DEMONSTRATIVE DEMOCRATS"—A FEW COLD FACTS ABOUT POLITICAL CELEBRATIONS IN BRATTLEBORO.

—We think the devil smiled when he read the Reformer last week. He smiled, and then grew green with jealous envy because he knew that a fellow lived in Brattleboro who could give him points and then beat him hollow at his old game of lying. When we wrote our report of the Democratic celebration last week, we did it in a spirit of absolute fairness, with a good-natured leaning toward the side of making the occasion appear fully as big as it was. Remembering what the conduct of the local Democracy towards the Republicans was four years ago, we chose not to belittle it in any way—not even by comparing the celebration as it really was with what the managers' big posters declared it was going to be. But when the Reformer brazenly says that this was the "grandest political jubilee ever witnessed in town, if not in Vermont," that "500 to 700 men were in the procession," that there were "300 men carrying torches," that "Brattleboro was never so handsomely illuminated," and so on to the end of the chapter, it is too much, and the truth must be told.

To our personal knowledge seven responsible men counted the number in the procession at different points on the line, and the numbers which they respectively reported were 278, 272, 273, 276, 274, 282 and [illegible], and their count included all in the procession excepting only the band. The general estimate agreed in placing the number of men of voting age in the procession at not exceeding 150, the remainder being boys. One counter made the number of torches 200 and another 208. As the Reformer states, a lot of new torches were bought for the occasion, and all the Republican torches were borrowed, in the confident expectation that there would be men to carry them; but when the time came several barrels of torches were left unused and their great expectations "failed to materialize." So far as illuminations were concerned, most of the Democratic residences did creditably, but as a whole the route of the procession was a "cold" one. The time has been when Main street was "a blaze of glory" from one end to the other on the occasion of a political celebration, but that time was not last week Wednesday night. There were not a great number of people on the street on this occasion, there was not a great deal of enthusiasm, and the spirit and effect of the demonstration were not so marked as at the time of the creditable little impromptu jubilation over Dr. Conant's election last September. Here, in brief, are cold facts which cannot be successfully disputed.

The greatest political celebration which has been held in Brattleboro in recent years—probably in a quarter of a century—was that held on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, 1880, in honor of the brilliant Republican victories in Ohio and Indiana the previous week. At that time four crowded carloads of Republicans came down from Bellows Falls, between 500 and 600 men were in line, and 80 men on horseback led the procession. When the column passed through Main street at the start, with close ranks, it reached from the People's Bank corner to the corner of Walnut street, and as it naturally spread out as the march proceeded it covered twice that distance. The illuminations all over town were almost universal, the streets were brilliant with lights at every turn, and of that occasion it could with truth be said that "Brattleboro was never so handsomely illuminated."

On at least three other occasions during the campaign of 1880 Republican demonstrations occurred which exceeded last week's Democratic celebration both in the number of men participating and the enthusiasm everywhere manifested.

So much we say, not to belittle or deride the efforts of our Democratic brethren, but simply that our local records may read according to the facts. We didn't see anybody drunk in the procession, but something must have been the matter with Charles's head or eyes, which made him see everything in a whirl and nothing distinctly, and caused a dozen torchlights to look like a hundred. He evidently needs to take care of himself.

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SOME RESULTS OF MR. COLLINS'S TEN YEARS' WORK WITH THE PARISH.

—Last Sunday was the tenth anniversary of the rectorship of the Rev. W. H. Collins over St. Michael's church. At the morning service the rector preached from 2d Peter, iii, [illegible]. An account was given of the work accomplished during the past ten years. There had been 91 baptisms, 85 confirmations, [illegible] marriages and 95 burials. Over $[illegible] has been received through the offertory for outside objects, while the parish, while, in addition to the payment of current expenses, debts and mortgages upon the church property amounting to $6000 had been paid. The church and rectory had been transferred to the trustees of the diocese of Vermont, to be held by them forever in trust for the sole use and benefit of the parish. Many beautiful and costly gifts, chiefly memorials, had been placed in the church, and its chancel furniture is now superior to that of most churches in New England. The ladies of the parish, through their society (originally consisting of 11 members) had contributed $6400 toward the parish and parochial obligations, and the woman's auxiliary, organized in 1881, had distributed articles of clothing, etc., valued at over $[illegible], among the colored people of the south. It is well known that during this period the parish has suffered materially from financial reverses and from deaths and removals. In addition to his work in Brattleboro, the rector has been the minister in charge of Christ church, Guilford, and has held missionary services from time to time in many of the adjoining towns.

On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of Mr. Collins's work among them, the members of St. Michael's parish by common consent met at the rectory to pay their respects to the rector and his wife and spend a social hour together. Soon after the company had assembled Col. Haskins announced his intention of having things his own way for a few minutes and then proceeded to tell Mr. Collins, in a few happily chosen words, that while the parish had listened with surprise on the previous day to his statement of what had been accomplished in the ten years past, they felt that the rector had been quite too modest about claiming any credit of the work for himself. The parish could not "talk back" in church, but they had talked among themselves, and they realized that it was only under the rector's faithful, self-sacrificing lead that their gratifying ten years' record had been made. In acknowledgment of their appreciation of his devoted labors they had provided a small testimonial which Col. Haskins had the pleasure of presenting. He closed with an expression of the fervent hope that the coming ten years of Mr. Collins's rectorship might be no less fruitful in love and good works than the ten years just past had been. Mr. Collins was evidently taken entirely by surprise at this development. He confessed this with evident feeling, and pleasantly said that "he was accustomed to do his talking in church," and that he must be allowed to express his appreciation of the kindness of his parishioners at some other time.

The testimonial which Colonel Haskins presented was in the shape of a purse containing an even hundred dollars in gold coin.

Refreshments furnished by members of the parish were served, and two hours of pleasant intercourse followed among the large company present.

With the single exception of Mr. Merrill at the West village, Mr. Collins is now the oldest resident clergyman in town—measured, we mean, by the length of his pastorate here—and his sterling character and faithful labors in every good work are appreciated no less by the community at large than within the lines of his own church.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FAIR.

—The fair held at the town hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in aid of the soldiers' monument fund proved as successful as was anticipated. The first evening being stormy the attendance was rather light, but that of Thursday evening fully atoned for it. The supply of fancy articles offered for sale was very large, but found ready purchasers, the most costly being sold by tickets. Among the contributions received from outsiders was a box of oranges sent by Quarter-