

rieties of strawberries in cultivation that will not be greatly benefited by giving a slight protection in winter. It is not necessary, nor would it be judicious, to cover the plants sufficiently to keep out the frost, because, if this was done, it would smother them. A light coat, say an inch deep, of straw or coarse hay is all that is required, for the object is merely to prevent frequent freezing and thawing during winter and spring. It is not the cold that causes the injury, but the sudden changes in temperature in northern localities. Where the snow remains upon the ground all winter, other protection is not so necessary; but even then it will be the safest way to cover the plants. We have never been able to obtain a full paying crop of strawberries unless they were protected in winter; and there are very few of the most common sorts that will not yield enough more to pay all the expense of covering.—When the plants are cultivated in hills or rows, the material used for winter protection has only to be pushed aside from over the crowns so the plant in spring, and allowed to settle between the rows and form a mulch to keep the fruit clean and the ground moist in summer. The plants should not be covered in fall until the ground begins to freeze, or the weather is so cold that all danger from a late growth of the plants under covering is past. One good snow or a light fall of snow will generally settle the hay or straw so that it will not be blown off.

Raspberries. Nearly all of the foreign sorts of raspberries, and the seedlings therefrom that have been raised in this country, are tender, and require some kind of protection in winter. There are, it is true, a few exceptions, like the Belle Fontenay, Marvel of the Four Seasons, and perhaps, the Clark; but even these will yield a larger crop if protected. The canes of most of the varieties are sufficiently flexible to permit of their being laid down and covered with soil. This is the cheapest and best method of protecting all the slender growing sorts. When a large plantation is to be covered, it may be done with a plough. The canes are first laid down in rows, and a little earth placed upon them, then a furrow is turned from each side, covering the whole stool.

Grapes. The practice of covering grapevines in winter is not a very common one except along our northern boundaries. It is a question, however, whether many of the half-hardy varieties would not be benefited, even in the Middle States, by a slight winter protection.

The fruit-buds are often so much injured by cold that they produce only small deformed bunches. Vines may readily be protected with mats, without being taken down from the trellises, although the best plan would be to train them in such a manner that they could be laid down, and covered with soil, the same as we do raspberries. The vines should be pruned before covering, and then there will be no necessity of taking them up until the growing season commences in spring. Sometimes the vines are laid down and covered with leaves, straw or other coarse litter; but such material usually furnishes a fine harbor for mice, who will often do more injury than can be readily repaired.

Decorative Fruit Trees. Little can be done towards protecting these except on a small scale. Where evergreen-boughs can be obtained, they may be placed around and over small fruit-trees, and afford them considerable shelter. If it were not for field-mice, coarse long straw might be used with advantage; but as it would not be safe to use this material we advise those who desire to protect their trees to try branches from large evergreen-trees, or what would be far better, plant an evergreen hedge on the north side of the garden.

—A union convention of the Sunday schools in New Hampshire will be held at Manchester, beginning Thursday forenoon, November 5, and continuing through Friday.—The convention is intended to be to the Sunday school what the normal school is to the public school.—Among those who are to be present to assist on the occasion are Prof. L. T. Townsend and Rev. B. V. Pierce of Boston, Revs. Smith Baker and J. E. Dame of Lowell, Rev. James De Normandie of Portsmouth and Rev. H. A. Philbrook of Nashua. These names show that the gathering will be purely unsectarian, embracing as it will all the denominations. Its meetings will certainly be interesting.

—Ladies call at Mrs. Curtis' and get your winter hats while you have such a variety of styles to select from. Receiving new styles daily.

Bradford Opinion.

BEN: F. STANTON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the Freemen of the Second Congressional District of the State of Vermont:

Whereas, The committee appointed by the General Assembly to receive and canvass the votes given on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1874, in the Second Congressional District for a Representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States having given notice to the undersigned Governor of the state, that no person received a majority of all the votes given in said District on that day and have forwarded to me a statement of the number of votes given for each person, as follows, to wit:

For Luke P. Poland..... 5,756
For Charles N. Denison..... 7,938
For Charles N. Davenport..... 1,900
For John B. Mendon..... 628
Scattering..... 326

And it thereby appearing that the electors of said district have made no election of a Representative to represent this state in the Congress of the United States:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises you are required to meet at the same places in the several towns in said district, where the meetings were last held for the election of a Representative to Congress, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next at one o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a person to represent this state in the Congress of the United States; which meeting shall be conducted in all things pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in the Executive Chamber at Montpelier, this twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

ASAHEL PECK,
By the Governor.
W. P. DILLINGHAM,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

"Hands Off."

Speaker Blaine is a plain talker and drives right to the point when delivering a speech. While on a recent visit to Cleveland, Ohio, he was called upon for a speech, and took for his text the new creed of Democracy, "Hands Off." He said: "This means that the Federal Government must not interfere anywhere, no matter how great an abuse may be heaped upon a citizen. That is the doctrine proclaimed everywhere, and upon that doctrine, here and now and everywhere, the Republican party takes issue, and declares that a citizen of the United States, of high or low degree, rich or poor, black or white, native or adopted, must be protected by the Government of the United States whenever and wherever the local authority is incompetent or unwilling to protect him, and if there be within the sound of my voice an adopted citizen of Irish or German descent let him not turn aside from the magnitude of this question by saying, in the cant language of the day, that it is a mere 'nigger' question. Gentlemen, it goes to the very root and marrow of the rights of citizenship, and unless you and I are able to protect the meanest, the poorest, and lowest citizen of the United States, your safety and mine are not guaranteed. Let me submit to you a great anomaly in the administration of justice. It was but three weeks since all the civilized world was shocked by the barbarous massacre in part, and the mobbing and abusing altogether, of sixteen colored men in the State of Tennessee. The Government of the United States, if no redress was given, was about to interfere. The Democrats say 'hands off,' 'home rule.' If down South in the State of Tennessee they want to abuse and maltreat and main and hang these negroes they have got a right to do it. You must not interfere. That is 'home rule.' Now let me present to you what I think is the anomaly. If those sixteen colored men had been injured and mobbed, and part of them murdered as they were, on the soil of England this country would have gone to war to vindicate them. [Voice—'That's so.'] Now, mark you, we would have gone to war to vindicate the rights of those men; or if, on the other hand, (and I beg your attention to this,) these sixteen colored men in Tennessee, lawfully pursuing their business in that State, had been the subjects of Great Britain, and they had been injured, England would have called this country to account for it, and we would have had to redress the wrong and right the grievance; but being simply American citizens on American soil, we have, according to the Democratic doctrine of 'home rule,' no right to interfere. This is Democracy, gentlemen, as it stands now under the new doctrine of 'home rule,' as proclaimed by the most recently-revised creed of that party.

THE THIRD TERM BUGBEAR.—President Grant, at a cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, gave as definite an expression of his views upon the third term question as the public are likely to get. The session of the Cabinet was quite protracted. After the regular routine business was ended the third term question was brought up by an allusion to the speech Monday night of Gen. Dix. After the question had been quite thoroughly canvassed by the different members of the Cabinet the President expressed himself very emphatically upon the entire subject. He said in substance that the subject of the third term had never been presented to him in any formal, official shape which required from him a definite answer, and that in the absence of some such authoritative offer of a third term candidacy to him he did not think that it would accord with the dignity of the office of President of the United States to give a public expression to his opinions upon such a subject. The President also stated that no person had ever suggested to him that he should become a candidate for the third Presidential term; that he himself, not even by the remotest intimation, had ever hinted to any person that he desired to become a third term candidate, and that such a thought had never once occurred to him. He also said that the discussion of Casarism or the third term, so far as he was concerned, was a mere idle newspaper sensation, a political trick and a stupid farce.

TUESDAY, October 20th, was the day for the election by the Legislature of a Senator for six years from the fourth of March next, and it was supposed by some that the Vermont partiality to rotation in office would render at least problematical the re-election of Judge Edmunds. But no such thought seems to have entered the minds of the majority of our legislators, and when twelve o'clock came around, Judge Edmunds was quietly re-elected by a vote which, while it expresses the political sentiments not only of his State but of the country, must be flattering to him personally as a testimonial to his personal worth. In the Senate, the vote lacked but one of being unanimous. The House distributed its votes as follows:—Edmunds, 157; Phelps, 48; Willard, 13; thus giving the present incumbent a majority of 96 votes.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.—The committee appointed to investigate as to why the testimony taken on the hearing before the committee to investigate the affairs of the Vermont Central railroad had not been published, held a session Wednesday evening of last week. The testimony developed the fact that the reason the reporter had not furnished the testimony, was a personal allusion between him and the printer, Senator Clarke. The testimony fully exonerated the committee and the Central railroad from all fault in the matter.

The democrats of this district have nominated Alexander McLane of Fairlee, for Congress. He is an enterprising farmer of good personal repute—like hundreds of others of both democrats and republicans in the district. Most of the democrats of Orange county voted for Denison at the election in September, but Judge Poland being out of the way it is understood they now propose to vote for their own candidate.

Mr. Editor: In your last week's paper you remarked that the break in the Republican ranks would have readily been healed by Mr. Denison's withdrawing from the field and uniting upon some man who would draw the united strength of the Republicans. The question now is, was Judge Poland, in his letter withdrawing his name from the field, honest? If so why has not the District Committee called another convention, and put another man in nomination? It seems that there must have been an understanding between Judge Poland and the committee. No notice of any convention has been printed; but Judge Poland is still in the field, and his letter a blindfold to deceive the voters of the Second District. Any novice can readily see the course Judge Poland intends to pursue after reading his letter.

The communication in the next column, though in type when the above was received, so aptly answers "Mix's" questions and insinuations, that comment seems unnecessary. We think that Judge Poland wrote his letter in good faith, hoping that Mr. Denison would withdraw his name, and then a new candidate could be put in the field. After waiting more than six weeks, the friends of Judge Poland being un-

able to get any concessions from the friends of Mr. D., determined to again support Judge P., which they will do on Tuesday next.

Mr. Editor: "Mix," in his article in your last issue, mourns because the Congressional campaign "seems to grow personal in form" and very innocently asks, "Is that right?" I suppose he would insinuate that Poland's friends are to blame for this lack of harmony. But will "Mix" stop a moment and consider who it is that has been calling hard names in this contest. Was it Poland's friends or Denison's supporters that flooded the District with libellous circulars previous to the last election? Did not the whole stock in trade of the so called Denison managers consist in personal epithets and abusive remarks concerning Poland and his friends? It even went so far that the independence of the press was impugned, and those newspapers that supported Poland were accused of being bought, when there was no shadow of a foundation for the accusation. After Poland had withdrawn one would suppose that there would be no further need of Republicans calling each other hard names; but the abuse is still kept up. The Vermont Farmer, which I suppose, is the chief Denison organ, in its last issue calls Poland "That political corpse," and terms those who voted for him "The dear, devoted Poland crew." And this is a fair specimen of the epithets running through several articles in that issue. Does "Mix" think that right? "Does it tend to harmony?" Do Denison's friends hope to gain votes by such a course? Would it not be better for them and their organs to cease calling hard names before attempting to criticise any remarks concerning Denison?

The Denison organs and his talking men are seeking to sunder all ties it seems to me, between them and those Republicans who from preference, or from a sense of duty, voted for Poland at the last election. I have yet to learn that because some of us worked and voted for Poland, we have committed an unpardonable sin. If we are a "dear, devoted crew," then let us devote ourselves to a proper condemnation of such a spirit as is manifested by the Denisonites, by voting solidly against Denison next Tuesday. If this is done we may yet administer a fitting rebuke to those politicians who deem it necessary to arrogate to themselves and their candidate all virtue, honesty and uprightness.

It is true that we have no candidate in the field. Neither have they—except one whom the Democrats largely assisted in placing there. Denison claimed not to be in the field before the last election, and his friends, when spoken to about that point, replied that they could not be prevented from voting for him on that account; and if that argument, used by Denison's friends, is a sound one, I suppose that "dear, devoted Poland crew" have a perfect right to vote for Poland next Tuesday, although the Judge is out of the field. Is not that the only consistent course for them to take under the circumstances? Other men have been suggested as candidates since Poland's withdrawal, but it is understood that the majority of Poland's friends in Caledonia and Windham counties refuse to accept of any other man, preferring to vindicate the man who was fairly nominated at the District Convention, and who received a majority of the Republican votes in the last election. Every vote cast for Poland next Tuesday will be cast against the interests of the Democrats. Democratic leaders in this county say they would prefer to vote for Melane, but unless Democrats support Denison, Poland is sure to be elected.

ONE OF THAT "CREW."

The Legislature has elected the following State officers: Hon. Geo. Nichols of Northfield, Secretary of State; Hon. W. G. Ferrin of Montpelier, Auditor of Accounts; T. C. Plimney of Montpelier, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jas. S. Peck of Montpelier, Adjutant and Inspector General; and L. G. Kinsley of Rutland, Quartermaster General. The first two were elected without opposition; for the other three the Democrats voted respectively for H. H. Bishop and Captain J. O. Livingston of Montpelier and John W. Currier of Troy.

The venerable rooster who has so long done the crowing for the Democratic party is having a rough time of it just now. With one foot on the repudiation and inflation dunghill of Indiana, and the other on the hard money platform of the New York Democracy, he is called upon to celebrate a victory for "Democratic principles." Poor fellow he isn't equal to the task.—N. Y. Republic.

—Neck-ties, ruchings, belts and belt buckles at Mrs. Curtis'.

New York democrats are not boasting so loudly about their party victories out West as they were two or three days ago. As the nature and cause of their victories are brought to light through the comments of democratic journals in Ohio and Indiana, the New York democracy begin to think that the less said about them the better. Even democrats see the inconsistency of standing on a hard money platform and at the same time crowing over inflation victories.—Montpelier Journal.

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RICHARD P. AMES,
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