St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Thursday, Nov. 27, 1884.

The Harvard students have petitioned the faculty not to have attendance at prayers compulsory. An exchange thinks they ought to be kept at prayers till they know better than to tar the bronze statue of John Harvard.

DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle was shot in his own office by a young man named Spreckles, son of the sugar king, who felt aggrieved at an article published in the Chronicle. DeYoung is not thought to be fatally wounded. His brother was shot and killed in the same office by Rev. I. S. Kalloch, mayor elect of the city, a few years ago, for some criticism in the paper.

The last issue of the Brattleboro Phenix shows great candor and good sense in its treatment of the political situation. While it supported Mr. Blaine heartily, it recognizes the mistakes of the party, accepts the situation gracefully, and gives valuable advice to the party for present and future use. If the republican party lives and conquers hereafter it must follow in that channel rather than the one indicated by such papers as the Boston Journal. It is about time the better element of the party came to the front and demanded a halt.

Mr. Blaine's Speech.

Mr. Blaine's talk to his neighbors at Augusta the other evening printed elsewhere seems unfortunate in that its tone is calculated to create uneasiness and distrust at a time when the greatest care should be taken to foster good will and harmony. Mr. Blaine must have known of the campaign talk in the South, that if the democrats should elect their candidate for president the colored population would again be reduced to slavery. This talk naturally greatly excited the ignorant colored people. How cruel then to needlessly excite their fears. Already the danger is that they will be so alarmed that they may in some sections make open revolt and do things which will make their condition much worse than it now is.

A few weeks ago Mr. Blaine wrote an able and long letter of acceptance of the republican nomination for the presidency. Some people called it the ablest paper on national affairs ever published. In that letter was the following paragraph:

Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are today more marked than at any period in the 60 years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquillity and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last. The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy.

The above were the candid utterances of Mr. Blaine before he was angered by defeat. If the South needed last July "capital and occupation, not controversy," that is what is needed now.

B. K. Bruce, formerly United States senator from Mississippi, a colored man and one of the leading men of his race, gives his views of the effects of Mr. Blaine's speech as follows:

That speech of his at Augusta will doubtless be the cause of great uneasiness and mental distress among the colored people of the South. Fortunately its effects can only be short-lived. Such utterances were demagogical in the extreme and wholly unwarranted. I think I ought to know something about our people in the South. The greatest harmony exists between the white and colored races. Blaine's charges of intimidation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falsehoods. To-day the South is loyal and peaceful, its people, white and black, are, or were until Mr. Blaine fomented this new antagonism, in the right frame of mind to enter upon harmonious relations with the North. They were especially desirous that the pleasant business relations should not be interrupted. This is exactly what Mr. Blaine strikes at, and his Augusta speech has lowered him more in popular estimation than any act of his life.

The Use of Money in Elections.

Chairman Jones of the national republican committee, denies the report that the committee is largely in debt from expenses incurred during the campaign. However this may be, every good citizen should disapprove of the corrupt manner in which money is used to carry elections. It is a menace to our free government. The idea of dividing the community into two hostile parties, with agents to collect and disburse money at their will, without responsibility to any one, is a danger to be averted if possible. Read Mike Cregan's explanation of the loss of New York in the late election, for instance: "The national committee are the biggest chumps I ever saw in politics. The boys all know that. Why, we lost New York because they would not give us the 'sugar' to carry it with. They only gave us $30,000. When we ought to have had at least $150,000."

Legislating Against Skating Rinks.

A correspondent of the Burlington Free Press writes that paper of Saturday as follows: The bill introduced by Senator Ide, providing that the manager of a skating rink shall not admit a member of a public school contrary to the "forbidding of the Prudential Committee, under penalty of $10," provoked a warm expression of opinion from Senators Ide, Thompson, Cristy and Howe against the rinks. It was said that skating rinks ruined the health and morals of our girls. They were liable to strains and falls, from the effects of which they might never recover; they met there people of a bad character who would not be admitted to their houses, and many instances of improper intimacies were given. The bill was ordered for a third reading. In the afternoon Senator Paul, with the unanimous consent of the senate, introduced a bill providing that the managers of skating rinks shall pay a license in no case less than fifty dollars, to be paid before the rink is opened, and the license may be made as high as three hundred dollars, and even then the selectmen may close the rink upon petition setting forth that it is improperly managed.

Still Making Temperance Voters.

The newspapers report that St. John was hanged in effigy at Newport, this state, Tuesday night and labeled traitor. Also that he was hanged in effigy Monday night in Chilia, N. Y. The figure was labeled "Traitor to temperance, his party and his country." The effigy was left hanging, bearing a notice: "No one allowed to take this traitor down except the sheriff of Monroe county." We cannot conceive of any surer way to make temperance voters than such acts as these.

Fresh Letters from the People

TWO WATERFORD MEN FREE THEIR MINDS.

WATERFORD, Nov. 18.

Mr. Stone—Sir: I want you should stop my paper as I don't ever want to see it again. The course you have taken is very inconsistent and very disgusting to a true republican. I think a man can be a good temperance man and not be a prohibitionist. I wish the cursed stuff could be obliterated from the world, but you can never do it through the democratic party.

H——.

ANOTHER VIEW FROM THE SAME TOWN.

WATERFORD, Nov. 21.

Mr. C. M. Stone: As a constant reader of your paper, I have never admired it more than the past year. The noble stand you took in the campaign has been highly honorable in every point. To stand by the right fearlessly is a high honor to an editor. Through persecution Justice and Truth grow brighter. May your paper increase a hundred fold, for the sentiments it inculcates.

C——.

AN EARLY CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Mr. C. M. Stone: Please cross the name of Mrs. —, —, ——, from your subscription list of The Caledonian, and accept the advance pay for a Christmas present.

Summerville, Nov. 24.

BETTER THAN A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

[In the same mail with the above Summerville letter came the following note from a prominent citizen of this town, whose name, if we should give it, would add great weight to his strong utterances:]

My Dear Mr. Stone: For conscientious expression of opinion, and candid treatment of all sides, in the late canvass, I think The Caledonian has fairly won the confidence and esteem of every unprejudiced reader. I take the liberty of saying this because I feel it very heartily.

——.

Nov. 22, 1884.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE SUBSCRIBER'S PRIVATE LETTER.

F——, N. H., Nov. 17.

Mr. C. M. Stone—Dear Sir: I have read The Caledonian most of the time for forty years, seldom missing a number for the last twenty-eight years, and now feel moved to make known to you my appreciation of it as an independent, reliable family newspaper; more particularly at this time when you are probably receiving more curses than praises. The curses are coming now, but your praises will be sung after you are dead. That may be poor consolation to you but it seems to be a law of human nature, or at least a custom. If a man follows his convictions of right, or is a seeker after truth, he will often find the path a very uncomfortable one if his conclusions do not agree with those of the masses around him, as has been verified thousands of times all along down through the ages. If he wants ease and repose he had better shape his conclusions to suit the masses.

For one to follow his convictions of right requires self-sacrifice and moral courage, and he is entitled to respectful treatment if nothing more. But public opinion is often unjust and intolerant. Majorities are not always right. Reforms begin with one or a few, and the majorities that denounce the minorities to-day or this year, may agree with them to-morrow or next year; often forgetting the time when they were in the minority. When Charles Sumner was taunted with being in the minority he promptly replied "One is a majority when in the right." One of Father Taylor's prayers would be appropriate at this time. When a certain clergyman visited his church out of curiosity and declined a seat in the pulpit because it had been once occupied by Rev. Henry Ware, he fell upon his knees and said, "Let us pray: Oh, Lord! there are two things that we want to be delivered from; one is bad rum, the other religious bigotry. Which is worst, Thou knowest, I don't. Amen." We might add, political bigotry.

We have reason to be thankful that there has been some progress made within the last two hundred years, for then a man had to hang or burn in person for his freedom of opinion. Now they only hang his image, which is much more satisfactory to the man.

I did not endorse your views in this campaign, and I voted for Mr. Blaine; nevertheless I like your paper all the same and have the highest regard for your sincerity and moral courage in following your convictions of duty. I agree with Philip Gilbert Hamerton who says of Mr. Emerson, "To me he taught two great lessons. The first was to rely confidently in that order of the universe which makes it really worth while to do our best, even though the reward may not be visible; and the second was to have self-reliance enough to trust our own convictions and our own gifts such as they are, or such as they may become, without echoing the opinions or desiring the more brilliant gifts of others."

I don't care to have any notice taken of this letter. I merely write as an old subscriber to express my sympathy to you who I feel should have the respect of all sincere people.

F——.

A NOTE FROM THE TOWN OF STEADY HABITS.

PEACHAM, Nov. 18.

Editor Caledonian—Dear Sir: I feel prompted to do that which I have never done before—write to your paper. I have believed in the course you have taken in this canvass, for I believe in doing right. When the great republican convention refused to favor submitting the prohibition question to the people I said I am ready for the third party. When they gave the brewers and distillers two hours to press their claims and the prohibitionists ten minutes, it was plain there was no hope from that quarter.

Have the ku-klux left the south and arrived in Vermont? Or what is the matter? Is this a land of free speech and free thought? What means this tirade against Christian ministers, editors and respectable citizens? What have they done that men should say, "I wont hear that man preach again"; "I wont have that paper another week"; "I'll never vote for that man again." Why, they have voted for the purity of home against the hell that is made by strong drink; for the protection of their boys from the rum curse and their girls from drunken husbands. For the protection of the people. Taxpayers from three-fourths of the taxes that now eat up their hard earnings.

Oh, consistency! Cry out against bulldozing at the south, but practice the same thing at the north as far as you can. The spirit is the same. One thing I want you to be sure of, if you stir up the devil so that he roars, you are on the right track. Keep a clean paper for time to come as you have in the past and good people will honor you.

Two weeks ago a man stood up in Tremont temple, Boston, holding in his hand a republican newspaper largely taken in Vermont and all New England and said, "I cannot carry this home to my family it is so full of everything that is vile."

Although good men are hung in effigy the principle for which they labor is "marching on." Cleveland is elected, but "God reigns and the government is safe." The ballot is supreme and some time it will be asked, "Will the prohibitionists vote for this man?" instead of, "Will the brewers and distillers vote for him?"

PROHIBITIONIST.

Who Did It!

[Compiled from various sources by the Brattleboro Phœnix.]

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 illiteration.

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 that 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.

Mr. Cleveland Speaks.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, BLACK AND WHITE, TO BE PROTECTED.

Gov. Cleveland, interviewed at Albany last Thursday in regard to the impression among the colored people of the South that a change in the administration would unfavorably affect their conditions, said: I have been astonished at the statement that an apprehension existed among the colored people, that in some way their rights, now secured to them under the laws and constitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a democratic president. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose that they may again be made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears, that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary; but there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon this subject to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be stirred except by a change in the constitution, which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides, the present condition or status of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it. If there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing, so far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the constitution and law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, or to destroy the business interest 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 mischievous creakings and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future.

Boycotting.

The plan of expelling from republican associations the republicans who voted for Mr. Cleveland or Mr. St. John, and of boycotting traders who decline to sell their principles, is very poor practical politics, and recalls the old pro-slavery tactics before the war. The republican wrath with the St. John men is especially contemptible. The St. John men did at this election precisely what the liberty party men did in 1844. They stood up to be counted for a principle which they believed to be more important than any which divides the parties, and upon which the position of neither party suits them. The republicans who rail and rage at their course are the lineal successors of the old pro-slavery democrats who mobbed the original republicans. Their conduct shows precisely how far certain republicans have fallen below the principles and character of the party, and their conduct merely confirms the conviction of a multitude of the most intelligent and patriotic men in the country that the republican party has survived its moral vigor and impulse.

In this city and Brooklyn if the gentlemen who control the republican associations propose to "weed out" of the party connections all republicans who did not vote for Mr. Blaine, they will weed out the vitality of the republican party. As Mr. Edwin Packard said in Brooklyn, the independent republicans have not belonged to the party for what they could make out of it, and to put out gentlemen like Mr. Packard, Mr. Forman, Mr. Deming, and the Committee of One Hundred, and to leave in Mr. Daggett and his friends in Brooklyn, and Mr. O'Brien and his friends in New York, may leave a number of persons who are expert at "deals," but it annihilates a party which can carry elections. Undoubtedly the events of the summer have severed a great many of the best men from the party. But the merest tyro in politics can see that if the whole republican host that would not support Mr. Blaine is to be ostracized, the party will be very select, but cannot be successful.

If this boycotting method had been applied to the party in New York in 1882, the "remnant" would have been a ludicrous representative of the party. If it is to be formally announced by the action of republican associations that refusal to support a candidate whom the voter holds to be dishonest is incompatible with republican principles, what self-respecting man could wish to belong to the party? The republican party should avoid dangerous inquiries. If the condition of membership is unquestioning and unscrupulous support of all party nominations and measures, the party is already gone. But how unnecessarily foolish this policy is appears from the result of the late congressional elections. While the republican vote for the presidential candidate, as we state elsewhere, has declined in a startling ratio from that for Garfield, the democratic majority in the house of representatives has been reduced at the same election nearly one-half. Now if this freedom is incompatible with republicanism, so much the worse for republicanism; and if republican managers think that expulsion and calumny and boycotting are the true way to deal with those who will not support improper nominations, or nominations improperly made, they merely persevere in the unspeakable folly which they showed in the nomination of Mr. Blaine.—[Harper's Weekly.

The Effect of the Election on Business.

WHAT H. B. CLAFLIN SAYS ABOUT IT.

The Boston Journal of Monday prints the following under date of New York, Nov. 22. H. B. Claflin of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., said last night about a rumor that he had discharged over 200 employes from the suit department, owing to depression in trade: "I have not discharged anybody and do not intend to unless for some specific cause, as inattention or incompetence of individuals. As for depression in business I am sure I have seen nothing of it and know nothing of it. On the contrary, within the last eight or ten days, since the result of the election has been generally accepted, I have noticed a very marked improvement in trade. Our business has certainly improved, and I have no doubt the business of other firms has felt the same stimulus. There was a time shortly before and shortly after election when there was some stagnation. In fact, I have not for many years known election excitement take hold on business as it did this fall. It is a long time since I have seen men so absorbed in politics, so given to talking politics at all times and in all places. That such a tension of the public mind should affect business is perfectly natural. But as compared with other presidential years I think the reaction came quite as soon as is usual, and that, if anything it is even stronger than in many years. I regard the outlook as very promising. I see indications all about me of a good and healthy business movement. The general sentiment among merchants, so far as I know is one of confidence and security. I am sorry these preposterous rumors of depression gain currency."

A Speech from Mr. Blaine.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Nov. 24.

Editor of Caledonian—Sir: The undersigned, patrons of The Caledonian, respectfully request the publication of Mr. Blaine's address to his friends and neighbors at Augusta, Nov. 18, in your next issue. E. W. Culver, E. F. Brown, Sam. T. Brooks, Franklin Fairbanks, J. L. Perkins, T. M. Howard.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Friends and neighbors—The national contest is over and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years and twice within that period losing the state, has come back in this campaign to an old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for 30 years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes, a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth—an affection which I inherited from my ancestry and which I shall transmit to my children.

But I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence and the state of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends of New England who worked so nobly for the republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines, who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the republican cause in the east are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the west. In that magnificent cordon of states that stretch from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single state failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the republicans of the Empire state who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought against foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 200 would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than 500 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the republican standard and have made the north as solid as the south.

My thanks would still be incomplete if I failed to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign-born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests. 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 400,000—almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their 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 of 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 any other citizen." That cannot be said to-day in 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 votes 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. The eleven states that comprised the rebel confederacy had by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder wherever violence and murder are thought necessary they are absolutely deprived of all political power.

If the outrages stopped there, it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightly and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the north. To illustrate just how that works to the destruction of all fair elections let me present to you five states in the late confederacy and five loyal states of the north, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the south the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, have in the aggregate 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the north the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate 48 electoral votes and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five southern states which I have named. The northern states have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in the southern states, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that, as presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a southern white man in the Gulf states is entitled to double the political power of a northern white man in the lake states—it is to affirm that a confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern white man as odiously as ever northern Norman stamped it upon Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north. With the southern democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount as did the supplies of the slaves to a bare subsistence equaled in cash perhaps at 25 cents a day if averaged over the entire south. The white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the south must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer or wages in the north ruinously lowered, and it has steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs reproduced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of. The north will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent states, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the south been already deprived by the democratic party of their constitutional and legal right as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the north realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election.

It is a portentous fact that the democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy, all and I mean all without a single exception, personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in these states no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a democrat he may be to-day, has the slighest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the life-time of the generation that fought the war and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the republican party and they will step to the command of the democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained they held the same position for 30 years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the pilgrims, who first stood on Plymouth rock, and from liberty-loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of white men under the national government and will give to the northern man who fought to preserve the Union as large a voice in the government as may be exercised by the southern man who fought to destroy the Union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Toward him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth.

Some Opinions of State Press.

TRUE AS PREACHING.

Horse-racing under the auspices of our agricultural societies ought to be prohibited for the reason (and this is not the only one) that the business—that of breeding and training fast colts—which the societies thus encourage, is a business from which no substantial benefits are ever realized. The breeding and training of colts for the race course is but a species of gambling, and certainly much odium attaches, or should attach, to our agricultural societies for giving it their encouragement. The value of a horse, whether his record is 2:30, 2:20, or 2:10 is a fictitious value. If it be well under the second figures, just given, he is likely to bring to his owner a considerable sum of money. But in every case, without exception, the money is dearly earned.—[Montpelier Watchman.

THE EFFIGY BUSINESS.

The burning of any man in effigy because of his opinion is an act of stupidity; free criticism of opinions is correct, but vulgar abuse of a man's person is an outrage that every good citizen ought to denounce. A northern republican ought to be ashamed of such stupid vulgarity; let him leave that wretched expression of political hostility to the passionate and illiterate south. Discussion, debate, dissent, criticism, are all right, so long as they are confined to a broad consideration of warring opinions and discordant politics, but the moment we cease to be impersonal, and indict and abuse a fellow-citizen personally because he does not vote with us, we are little better than the bulldozers, "red shirt" night riders and kuklux of the south. A man who would be brutal and intolerant enough to burn his neighbor in effigy in Vermont because he voted against his cause would, in Louisiana, Mississippi or South Carolina, be prompt to make his state solid with the shotgun. All lawlessness deserves denunciation, whether wrought by republicans or democrats. Above all things is liberty and below all things is lawlessness, and the political banditti on either side that drop discussion and criticism for personal insult, violence and outrage, ought to be made to feel the full strength of the arm of the law.—[Rutland Herald.

THE FREE PRESS'S MISTAKE.

The Brooklyn Union—which seems to think it knows more about Vermont than the Vermonters—insists that the 1612 votes cast for St. John in this state represent republican opposition to Mr. Blaine as much as if the men who cast them had voted for Cleveland. This is simply absurd. Ninety-nine hundredths of the votes for St. John in this state were rabid prohibitionists, who would have voted the prohibition ticket if Mr. Edmonds or any other man had been the republican nominee.—[Burlington Free Press.

SENSE FROM A BLAINE MAN.

Let no one fear about the country because Cleveland is elected. The world will keep right as just the same. The uncertainties on account of a change of administration may create uneasiness and delay as relating to business, but the democrats in power will hesitate before they will disturb or change the prominent features of the republican policy under which the country has had its greatest prosperity.—[Bellows Falls Times.

A CLIP FROM THE CLIPPER.

At St. Johnsbury recently some fools thought it smart to hang in effigy the editor of the Caledonian because he didn't support James G. Blaine. In this city on the night of the election when the Free Press associations were doing their best to furnish the people with the latest dispatches, all of which cost them money, a set of vagabonds tore down their bulletin board when it did not read as they wanted. At Montpelier a lot of those wise men, mad at the defeat of Blaine sought to get up a stampede over the election of Judge Taft because he had said in a joking way he thought of voting for St. John, while he did not vote at all, and now the Rutland Review announces that Senator Edmunds is to be forever disowned and dishonored because, in substance, he did not sell his cow and contribute all the proceeds to the Blaine campaign fund. Vermont will need reconstruction ere long, regardless of party.—[Burlington Clipper.

CHOICE OF TWO EVILS.

We think the parties in their choice of standard bearers four years hence will give greater weight to the moral issue than ever before. It will show wisdom on the part of all young men desiring political fame, to lead a faultless life as one of the prime essentials to preferment. The partisan press is pitiless and the class of people who of two evils will choose neither is rapidly enlarging.—[Newport Express.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A BLAINE SUPPORTER.

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.—[Brattleboro Phœnix.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

The Boston Journal inflicts on Senator Edmunds an article surcharged with wormwood and gall. The Journal, or some one behind it, seems to have a grievance against the Vermont senator, and like a screeching vixen with broom in hand, it falls afoul of the object of its resentment and roundly belabors him for certain alleged offences of omission. In the intervals of the shrew's onslaughts we imagine we hear the cool, calm tones of the imperturbable voice remarking to a protesting world: "Don't mind the old lady; it eases her feelings and don't hurt me." It may not be generally known that Mr. Z. A. Smith of Maine is editor of the Journal. Can it be that this fact accounts both for the milk and the acidity of the milk in this cocoanut? Until the appearance of this termagant's screed it was popularly understood that Senator Edmund's brains had had something to do with "his fame and reputation in the senate of the United States," that his brains had given him the rank he has won; and that he had reflected honor on his state, his party and the nation; but it seems that position, honor and fame have all been contrived for him, and that he has been invested with them as with a suit of ready-made clothing. It is affecting to have an illusion so long cherished so rudely dispelled.—[Montpelier Watchman.

A JOKING LEGISLATOR.

O. A. Butterfield of Wilmington perpetrated the joke of the session when he told the legislature that the opposition to Judge Royce had arisen "because he had administered the law impartially and utterly untrammeled by prejudice and friendship." Butterfield has never aspired to a reputation as a humorist before, but such profound sarcasm as this must at once entitle him to be called the Sunset Cox of the legislature.—[Brattleboro Reformer.

CORRUPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

There most certainly ought to be a law forbidding any member of the legislature being voted for to fill any state office within its gift, and in 1890 a constitutional amendment ought to be proposed. If we had such a law or amendment now the six judges bill would have succeeded this year. There is hardly an intelligent man in the legislature who doesn't understand fully that the 7th judge is unnecessary, but the pledges to Walker and Thompson induced them to vote to retain him.—[Brattleboro Reformer.

Lieut. Greely has promised his wife that he will never go to the Arctic regions again.

The youngest member elect of congress is Robert M. La Follett of Wisconsin; he is twenty-eight.

Through Grover Cleveland's election the number of presidents furnished by New York will be four, two by accident, Millard Fillmore and Chester A. Arthur, and two by election, Martin Van Buren, elected forty-eight years ago, and Grover Cleveland.

President Arthur has courteously invited the president-elect to make his home at the White House, when he goes to Washington to be inaugurated. This courtesy originated with President Hayes.

Daniel Sullivan, an eight years-old boy at West Warren, had his left arm cut off the other day while putting bent pins on the railroad track to see them run over by the freight trains.

Excursion Tickets

—TO—

Florida and All Points South,

At reduced rates during the winter months, also, through tickets to

ALL POINTS WEST

via the first class lines at lowest rates; quick time, close connections and baggage checked through. For time tables, tickets and any information call on or address

L. L. BISHOP
Western and Southern Ticket Ag't.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

6911

STATE OF VERMONT, CALEDONIA DISTRICT, ss. In Probate Court held at the Probate Office in St. Johnsbury, within and for said District, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1884.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John C. Higgins, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district, deceased, being presented to Court by William Higgins, the Executor therein named, for Probate.

It is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said Court, to be held at the Probate office in St. Johnsbury on the 12th day of Dec. A. D. 1884, and show cause, if any they may have, against the Probate of said Will; for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing.

By the Court, Attest.
WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.
A true copy of Record. Attest.
WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

7072

BLOCKED PAPER.

Letter and Bill-heads printed and blocked in the most approved style at the Caledonian Office. Call and see samples. tf

NOW

IS THE TIME

When you can buy Clothing at a low price. Suits in Men's, Boys' and Youth's.

OVERCOATS.

I own them Cheap and can sell them at a small per cent. I have NO OLD OVERCOATS nor any old goods to show you AT ANY PRICE.

Everything is New, Fresh and Clean and lately bought.

A fine line of Fur Caps and Gloves, Coon, Buffalo and Dog-skin **Overcoats at Very Low Prices.**

None of the above goods have been carried over.

CLEVELAND Hats and Caps, (Blaine hats at a discount) Furnishing Goods in all varieties. Big line of Underwear, Cardigans and Hosiery. The best fine shirt made, laundried and unlaundried, Gloves, Face Shawls, Ties, Suspenders, Trunks, Bags, Grips, Shawl Straps and Umbrellas. All the above to be found at the

Passumpsic Clothing Store,

J. A. MOORE,
Manager.

New Masonic Block,

1 Door North Walker's Bl'k.

Family Groceries!

GEORGE RANNEY,

(Successor to E. B. Merriam,) dealer in

First-Class Groceries!

Teas and Coffees a Specialty.

A new car load of

FLOUR!

at bottom figures.

"CROCKER'S BEST!"

Which can be obtained at no other store in town. Also all the leading brands of Flour at a great reduction from former prices and EVERY BARREL is Warranted as represented.

Full Line of FRUITS, CANNED Goods, Confections, &c.

GEORGE RANNEY,

WALKER'S BLOCK,

Main St., St. Johnsbury.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Chronic Sores, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Lame Back, Lameness and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Circulars free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure Constipation, SICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS. BLOOD PURIFIER, and Skin Diseases ONE PILL A DOSE. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Tell all who read this will send their address on a postal they shall receive FREE by mail advice for which they will always be thankful. Comes one pills by mail 25 cts in stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure, and very valuable. NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. We furnish it in 25 ct. cans, prepd. $1.00. By mail, $1.20. Six cans $5.00, express paid. Very valuable Circulars Free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.