

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

MONSIEUR CAVAIGNAC, France's minister of war, has done one thing that Russell A. Alger, the United States secretary of war, might imitate, and deserve the applause of the whole country. The Frenchman has resigned.

THE Vermont regiment was denied the high fruition of the true soldier's desire, to meet his country's enemy in battle. The Vermont soldier's powers of endurance were, however, subjected to a severer test than campaigning in Cuba or Porto Rico. What were the hardships of the tropical jungle in mid-summer, of facing Mauser bullets in muddy trenches steaming with malaria, compared with the rigors confronting a speech from Governor Grout, at Camp Olympia? We know not what others might prefer, but, as for us, give us instead the deadly Mauser, malarial and yellow fever, rancid sow belly and mouldy hard tack, singly or all in one reeking symposium of miseries. Who says the Vermont soldiers are not heroes? Who wonders that they were ordered to lie down when the oratorical fusillade began? It would have withered and prostrated stronger men than those who returned enfeebled from pestilential Chickamauga, and who wiggled before the reviewing stand, under the weight of their guns, in the melting sun, to appease the gall of an unheeding chief executive.

HON. H. HENRY POWERS was once credited with some of the felicities of speech and the graces of common sense. For some time past, however, he has rarely opened his mouth in public without, in the language of the Irish bull, putting his foot in it. His latest offense was in his remarks at Camp Olympia, at Josiah Grout's review of a regiment of troops he abandoned to the tender mercies of the United States government officials. Mr. Powers spoke of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila as "putting to shame" all other achievements of the United States navy. "Put to shame" the deeds of John Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard, of Hull in the Constitution, of Decatur in the United States, of Perry on Lake Erie, of Farragut on the Mississippi and in Mobile bay? Not to mention a score, more or less, of other brilliant achievements, by other men whose names are bright with the glory of the Nation's naval history? The judge needs to revise his vocabulary in the interest of discriminating and judicial expression.

THE Mugwump and Little American press is making great ado over the circumstance, as reported, that certain of the blue blooded Kanakas shed tears when the Hawaiian flag was hoisted down, no more to float again as an emblem of nationality. This was but the expression of a natural emotion, but it does not follow that they are the "victims" of a national crime. People, with Heaven in view, leave this world with tearful grief. The original Kanakas preferred rather to eat the American missionaries than to accept the Christian gospel, and abandoned their heathen rites and customs regretfully. Apropos of the tear-shedding incidents the correspondents narrate the Boston Transcript remarks:

"The fact that the Hawaiian natives shed tears when they saw the flag of Hawaii come down for the last time has started a St. Louis antiquarian to find out how the people of upper Louisiana received their new rulers when, on March 9, 1804, that territory was transferred from Spain to the United States. From contemporary records it is learned that the French people and the Spaniards wept when they saw the flag of Spain lowered, and that only a few faint cheers greeted the Stars and Stripes when it rose above the fort at St. Louis. Yet those very Frenchmen and Spaniards soon wiped away their tears, and their descendants have had a thousandfold cause to be thankful that St. Louis became American."

Thus will it be with those tearful Hawaiians.

BOSTON, modest, unobtrusive self-deprecating Hub of the Universe, finds always in the New York Sun a champion and exponent of her virtues, and a clarion-voiced trumpeter of her fame and the doings of her sons, individually and collectively. But for the Sun's advertisement what would the world know of "the deeds of valor done" by that body of martial anchors, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company? What herald so ready to proclaim—and so versatile in the art of proclaiming—the ancestral greatness and the imperial munificence of Mayor Josiah Quincy? Here is the latest effort of the Sun's artist:

"The thought of the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston was as a fan and a cool fountain to millions yesterday. Catacombs of eternal cracked ice, and glaciers of sherbet, and open polar seas of lemonade, and submarine flats of neretids and nixes, with stalactites of ice-cream in the corridors and cold air furnaces going at full draught—what were they to the breeze and balm of Josiah? The waltz padded around the pole. The Equinax poposes snowballed merrily. Colder and more comforting than all those,

the Hon. Josiah Quincy sat in the vast shadow of his genealogical tree and was calm. The quator sagged with icicles. A wind of winter barked around the world. The Hon. George Fred Williams complained of cold feet."

A Task for the Legislature.

A company officer of the Vermont regiment, referring to the condition of his sick, remarked that the suffering of these men would have been lightened if they could have had plenty of ice and milk. For his company seventy-five dollars was raised at home but it supplied the needs of his sick for but a few days, with milk at ten cents a quart and ice six cents a hundred pounds. The invalids of the companies for whom no provision was made went without even a temporary supply of ice and milk, or any other of the commonest blessings for the sick, but roughed it on "sow belly" and hard tack. The water, even that which was carted from a distant spring, was steaming hot when it arrived at the camp, and, without ice, was absolutely unpalatable.

Again the inquiry is made, Why was not Vermont supplying its soldiers languishing in a pestilence-smitten camp, amid the stenches from overflowing cess pools, in hospitals without the comforts the thrifty Vermont farmer supplies his cattle—why was not Vermont providing the regiment with those simple necessities, ice and milk, for the sick? Why was not the State going further and furnishing for the stomachs of these stricken people some delicacy other than sow belly and hard tack? A strong and perfectly healthy man, up here among the Green Mountains, does not exactly hanker after this sort of diet. How might he regard it in a close approach to torrid heat, amid odors not from "Araby the best"? How might a man debilitated by climate and weakened by disease regard this kind of fodder?

Was any officer of the Vermont State government, from any of the departments charged with the administration of its military affairs, at any time at Camp Thomas? And how long did he stay? Did he "mess" with any of the boys, or visit the hospitals? Did he venture far beyond the precincts of headquarters and the officers' mess? Did he, or did the regimental or company officers, report the condition of the men, the sick and the well, to the head of the State government? Ignorance of the condition and sufferings at Chickamauga Park can hardly be pleaded, and if it were it would avail. The newspapers were full of reports showing that all was not serene at Camp Thomas. Enough was known to place the most obtuse of administrators on the alert, and to point his nose towards the spot where were encamped the men for whose welfare he was primarily responsible, and who had at his disposal a sum of money ample for every emergency.

Governors are appointed to govern, Presidents are charged with the obligations of chief executive authority, and cabinet officers with the responsibilities of administration. The man in chief authority cannot skirk the responsibility of the initiative in official action. He enjoys the honors and emoluments of office; he must shoulder, also, its cares and burdens, and become sternly accountable to the people for his stewardship. If the death or needless suffering of a single soldier is the fruit of official dullness, or heedlessness, or parsimony, or incompetency in any form or degree, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depth of the sea of oblivion that is the common lot of the great mass of unofficial and untitled mankind. The people of Vermont want to know all about the causes of the mortality and sickness, and general inefficiency, in a regiment that never passed the national boundary, and never engaged an hour in active military service. The Legislature chosen yesterday ought to manage to procure and publish the information—without fear and without favor.

Some of the Honors of War.

The first United States volunteer cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders," has been mustered out of the service, and the history of a military organization, picturesque and unique, comes to an end.

The widest extremes in social and material conditions met in the ranks of these troopers. Among them were the cowboy of the western plains, and the carpet knight of the metropolis of the Nation. The cow puncher of the South and West stood side by side with the representative of the four hundred of the elect of Gotham's society. But whatever distinction of family or wealth there may have been in their ranks, the "Rough Riders" were as one man in physical courage, in contempt for danger and death, resolution in battle and endurance of severest hardships. They were an embodiment of a certain defiance of the laws and limitations of this mortal being that is a distinguishing mark of the American soldier. This characteristic has been exemplified in every war which America has been

engaged. It has been conspicuously displayed in the wars this people has waged from the beginning with the Indians in their fastnesses of the plain, desert and mountain. It is peculiarly an American characteristic, the product of the physical conditions amid which the American has developed, and the institutions of freedom which appeal so powerfully to his patriotism.

But the "Rough Riders" have been no more courageous than the trained soldiers of this country. They were a picked body of men, resolute and daring spirits, with an appetite for danger and adventure, seasoned, morally and physically, by association with peril and fortified by the possession of the art and the strength for attack or defense. So they are probably entirely exceptional among volunteer soldiers in their skill and capacity as fighters, their daring and hardihood, their thirst for battle and insensibility to its perils. But theirs was not the insensibility of "the dull driven cattle," a readiness to stand up, unappalled, as targets for an enemy's rifles. With courage and interidity they were magnificent there was the full employment of those subtle means that count for success in armed contests far more than mere brute courage. There are, indeed, others in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, but the peculiar elements combined in this corps, the dramatic quality in all its movements, the eminence of its commander, the brilliancy of its achievements, have fixed upon it the public gaze more intensely than upon any other single organization. Furthermore, all its doings have been minutely chronicled by the historians of the war who have recorded their observations from the firing line of embattled forces—vivid history of matchless deeds, by historians dauntless as their heroes.

But after the highest merit of praise has been given the "Rough Riders," or any other white organization that clothed itself with glory in the terrible contests around Santiago, can there be any abatement in the tributes that should be paid to the valor of the colored troops that, side by side with their white comrades, pushed back the Spanish lines through the dense chaparral, and charged the intrenchments and fortifications? Were there any braver soldiers, was there more reckless daring, devotion more supreme, gallantry more conspicuous, achievements more brilliant and substantial, than must in all justice be written down to the credit of the black troops of the United States army? None whatever. The devotion and heroism that, during civil war, sheltered Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons, fed and nursed them and piloted them out of the rebel lines, that fought the battles of the Union against their old masters with a bravery that never quailed, developing a new race of military heroes, were all thrown into the fighting around Santiago, enhanced tenfold by the efficiency long military training had imparted to their ability to serve the government that had given their race its freedom. Honor and grateful remembrance for the colored troops.

The Oregon's Engineer Talks.

Everything pertaining to the now historic race of the Oregon, from San Francisco to Key West, is possessed of the liveliest interest. The engineer officers of the fleets lately operating in Cuban waters were entertained last week by the Engineers' Club of New York. It was announced that there would be no speeches, but Chief Engineer Milligan of the Oregon was importuned to tell of the famous run of the vessel, and to give an account of its engineering force during the trip. No one on the ship had any idea that the Oregon would continue beyond Callao on its voyage to the east coast. At Callao orders taking the ship back to San Francisco were confidently expected, but directions to continue to Rio as fast as possible were received. At times the machinists worked from twenty-four to twenty-six hours consecutively and all were greatly overworked. At one port Capt. Clark told the chief engineer he wanted to make the next port in ten hours. The engineer replied that he didn't think the men could stand the strain. The assistant engineers insisted that they could make the port in ten hours, and they did, the men standing three watches at the engines and two in the fire-room. In the latter place the temperature was 140 degrees. Respecting an anticipated emergency, and how Captain Clark would have met it, Engineer Milligan said:

"Getting around into the Atlantic, we heard that the Spanish torpedo-boat Tamaric was waiting for us. If we had met her she would have had the advantage of knowing whether we had been declared, and so Captain Clark decided that if she came anywhere near us we would act as if we had been declared and we know all about it. (Applause.) At Rio we heard that that war had been declared and that Dewey had met the Spaniards. We also got a telegram from the navy department saying that four Spanish cruisers and three sea-going torpedo boats had left Spain and perhaps were looking for us. The telegram said that if they met us the department hoped we would whip them. It seemed to me a good deal to hope for. Captain Clark

called us all into his cabin and told his plans if we met that fleet. He meant to turn and run, for the Oregon can fight running away as well as any other way. We have lots of guns to bring to bear stern. Captain Clark said he meant to string them out in a long race; to do the fastest torpedo-boats first, then the fastest cruisers, and then go back to fight Cervera himself. I think the occurrences of July 3 showed his good judgment, for not all the Spanish fleet had the same speed, and from what I saw then I think his plan would have succeeded."

At Barbadoes the authorities would not allow the Oregon to communicate with the navy department for twenty-four hours after its arrival, so the ship steamed to Jupiter Inlet, off the Florida coast. There the vessel was ordered to Key West, if in fighting trim, or to Hampton Roads if in need of repairs. The next day the Oregon was at Key West. The country knows the rest.

The Views of a Peace Commissioner.

The views of Mr. Whitelaw Reid upon the questions with which he will be called upon to deal as a member of the Peace Commission is made clear in a well-reasoned article from his pen published in the Century Magazine for September. The title of the article, "The Territory with Which We are Threatened," will mislead the reader, for Mr. Reid is a convinced annexationist, and makes it clear that he does not regard the extension of our domain as a calamity. We say he is an annexationist. That is made evident by his Century article, but he is as far as possible from being one of that class who cry aloud for expansion with jingo fervor and a vacant mind. Mr. Reid reaches his conclusions by candid reasoning, and bases them upon considerations of National duty, which afford us a sounder moral justification than interest or inclination. His position is summed up in this language:

"The candid conclusions seem inevitable that, not as a matter of policy, but as a necessity of the position in which we find ourselves and as a matter of National duty, we must hold Cuba as long as we can, and till a permanent government is well established for which we can afford to be responsible; we must hold Porto Rico and we may have to hold the Philippines. No American who has an adequate sense of the moral obligations we have assumed will dispute Mr. Reid's conclusion that we are bound in honor to retain Cuba until the government which we replace Spanish rule in Cuba is better than Spanish rule. If the Cuban people under our protection and tutelage develop in time the capacity to set up and maintain a government of their own for the stability and behavior of which we shall be willing to be held accountable, then we shall willingly withdraw from the island and under the binding obligation of the pledge of congress, to leave the government and control of the island to its people, when "pacification" has been accomplished. But pacification must be a fact before that pledge becomes operative.

As to Porto Rico there is, of course, no open question. The island is ours under the terms of the protocol. But Mr. Reid, writing before the protocol was signed, declared that all the world would expect us to hold it. Our position for three-quarters of a century has been that Cuba and Porto Rico were within our sphere of influence. To abandon that position, to give up the craven fear of being great" would be as astonishing as to be grotesque.

What shall we do with the Philippines? That is the one really open question that will come before the Peace Commission. Mr. Reid thinks we may have to hold the islands. Certainly we cannot give them back to Spain. "That would put us in an attitude of nauseating national hypocrisy; give the lie to all our professions of humanity in our interference in Cuba, and prove that our real motive was conquest. What humanity forbade us to tolerate in Cuba it would not justify us in re-establishing in the Philippines." We are in full accord with Mr. Reid's reasonable and consistent attitude in respect to the Philippines as defined in this extract from the Century article:

"What, then, can we do with them? Shall we trade them for something nearer home? Doubtless that would be permissible, if we were sure of securing for them better government than that of Spain, and if it could be done without precipitating fresh international difficulties. But we cannot give them to our neighbors, for they would not instantly provoking the hostility of Russia, which recently interfered to prevent a further Japanese aggrandizement. We cannot give them to Russia without greater injustice to Japan; or to Germany, or to France, or to England without raising far more trouble than we ally. England, we may as well keep them, for the continental nations would like that better than any other control, excepting Spain's or their own; and the Philippines would prefer it to anything save the absolute independence which they are incapable of maintaining. Having been led into their possession by the course of a war undertaken for the sake of human unity, and a geographical limit to our humanity, and say we cannot continue to be governed by it in Asiatic waters because it is too much trouble and is too disagreeable. And, besides, there may be no profit in it.

Both war and diplomacy have many surprises; and it is quite possible that some way out of our embarrassing possession may yet be found. The fact is clear that many of our people do not much want it; but if a way of relinquishing it is proposed, the one thing we are bound to insist on is that it shall be consistent with our attitude in the war, and our honorable obligations to the islands we have conquered and to civilization.

Readers of the Times are aware that this states our own position, and it is the position of probably the great mass of conservative and intelligent Americans, who, while not blind advocates of annexation, see no such perils in the new policy as would justify us in repudiating our National obligations.

With the objections to expansion based on Constitutional ground, on the Monroe doctrine, and on the warnings of the fathers of the Republic, Mr. Reid deals briefly and sensibly. He is positive and emphatic in opposing the idea that these new possessions can ever come into the Union as States, having an equal voice with other States in shaping our National destinies. Here is his plan of government for them:

"With slight modifications the territorial form of government which we have tried so successfully from the beginning of the Union is admirably adapted to such communities. It secures local self-government, equality before the law, upright courts, ample power for order and defence, a voice in Congress for the pres-

entation of local wants, and such control by Congress as gives security against the mistakes or excesses of people new to the exercise of these rights.

We have said that Mr. Reid's article was written before the close of the war, and of course before he could have had any expectation of a personal share in negotiating the treaty of peace. It derives an additional interest now that its perusal reveals to us in advance the views of one of the peace commissioners.—New York Times.

Note and Comment.

General Merritt favors the retention of the Philippines. General Merritt knows which way the tornado is heading.—Washington Post.

The treasury department shows that for the last fiscal year the importations from Porto Rico were: Sugar, 30,554,414 pounds; molasses, 1,371,823 gallons. For the year 1895-96 the imports for raw sugar were 39,379,393 pounds.

Every friend of universal peace rejoiced when he read the Czar's statement this morning. But when he read the despatches from London, that the pronouncement was hastily given out by its august author to forestall the Kaiser, who proposed to make a similar declaration from the Mount of Olives, the matter took a new aspect. The stealing of William's thunder calls for a copyright on the undelivered speeches of monarchs.—New York Sun.

"Bereft of Manila," says the London Times, "the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden, which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bill Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment." All of which is in the nature of food for reflection. The United States may not find it expedient to take charge of the archipelago, but in that event what is to be done with the country?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$41,782,707, an increase of \$22,759,093 over August 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs, \$16,249,699; internal revenue, \$24,015,934; miscellaneous, \$1,517,073. The expenditures for the month aggregated \$66,260,717 an increase of \$22,072,670. The heavy increases on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on the one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

The forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed in the last fiscal year, including the year of 1812, was 64,737, of which 54,852 were for soldiers and 1,885 for sailors. Four widows were reinstated and two promoted and sixty-four orphans and relatives of soldiers were reinstated. One hundred and thirty-nine ex-Union soldiers were reinstated and 279 promoted. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1898 was 993,714; amount paid for pensions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$144,651,870, average value of each pension, \$131.79. Comparison shows that more pensions were granted in the last fiscal year than were allowed in the entire four years of Grant's second term and the entire administration of President Hayes.

Cabot.

The infant child of Walter Lance is quite ill with cholera infantum.

There will be a sermon from "A Wheel" at the Methodist church next Sunday.

Rev. H. L. Hartwell exchanged with Rev. Henderson from Roxbury last Sunday.

Thirteen young men took the freeman's oath in this town and cast their first vote yesterday.

The Post-Weekender has been in Marshfield the past week dressmaking for Mrs. S. Swerdforger.

The remains of Lewis Sumner, a former resident of this town, were brought here for burial last week.

Mrs. Gertrude and Miss Lillian Wells have returned from Boston where they have been spending a week.

Aunt Hannah Morse, an aged lady of this village, has returned from Barre where she has been visiting her brother.

Mrs. Emma Collins has been ill for the past week but is reported better. Her son Clyde came from Montpelier to care for her and remain a few days.

The marriage of Capt. C. Fletcher, assistant editor of the St. Albans Messenger, and Miss Lillian Wells will occur next Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock at the home of the bride.

Rebekah Goodwin, an aged lady living with her daughter in Marshfield, died last Saturday and was brought here Monday where funeral services were held. She was buried beside her husband in the village cemetery.

J. M. Southwick's house was struck by lightning last Sunday afternoon. One chimney was torn to pieces and several rooms were damaged by the electric current. Fortunately the inmates were not hurt neither was the house burned.

There will be a sociable on the Methodist church grounds next Friday evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This will be a literary programme consisting of reading, speaking, music, etc., after which cake and ice cream will be served and cordially invited.

Cabot should have had more credit last week for the number of teachers it furnishes. In addition to those mentioned are Susie Atkins at East St. Johnsbury; Fred Blodgett at Huntingdon; Walter Jacobs in Galois; Merton Jacobs in Pekin; Belle Smith in Williamstown, and Addie Stone in Guilford, N. H.

Moses L. Sumner, a resident of this town twenty-five years ago, died at the city farm in Montpelier on Friday, September 2, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Sumner carried on the carriage business for a number of years at Lower Cabot and was quite active in the affairs of the town and society. He was a genial good-natured man. His remains were brought to this town and buried in the village cemetery on Saturday. The friends express their gratitude to J. H. Damon for digging the grave and attending to other matters. In so doing he made good a promise he gave Mr. Sumner that he would see him laid at rest beside his kin if he outlived him.

West Berlin.

Charles Leonard is moving into the Fisher house. Mrs. Crain wishes to sell her house and land. Amos Chase and Mrs. Ed. Gibson are moving into the schools in Berlin commenced on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Stephens and three children came last Saturday to spend Sunday with her parents, W. E. Colby and wife. The youngest child, six months old, was taken ill and died in twelve hours. It was buried at West Berlin on Monday.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

land Order of Protection, was for many years treasurer of the Vermont Medical Society and was its president in 1886. Dr. Kemp had long been identified with the school commissioners of this city and for several years was secretary of the board. In September, 1895, he was married to Miss Annette C. Maxson of Northfield, who survives him. Dr. Kemp's death will come as a personal loss to very many people outside of the limits of his own city. He was faithful in all the relations of life and his death leaves a vacancy that will be hard to fill. Representative-elect Harlan W. Kemp was a brother of the deceased. The funeral services were held from his late home Monday afternoon at one o'clock. Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver officiating. Dr. Seaver paid a tender and deserved tribute to Dr. Kemp and to the profession that he has so long adorned. The bearers were Harlan W. Kemp, Rev. Dr. W. S. Hazen of Northfield, Rev. L. O. Sherburne of St. Albans, and Leroy A. Flint of Middlesex. J. V. Babcock was in charge. The burial was in Elmwood Cemetery at Northfield. During the funeral hours the places of business in the city were closed.

THE ELECTION IN MONTPELIER.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was all that could be desired on Tuesday the vote in Montpelier was light. It took the hardest kind of work to get voters to the polls, and out of 1,463 legal voters in the city, only 1,001 cast their ballots. The vote for city representative was declared shortly before four o'clock as follows:

Whole number of voters cast.....	1,001
Legal voters of Montpelier.....	1,463
H. W. Kemp had.....	56
C. A. G. Jackson had.....	38
Defective ballots.....	12

and Harlan W. Kemp was declared elected.

The vote for state and county officers, including the members of the High school, and justices of the peace was not declared until seven o'clock. In detail it is as follows:

For governor: E. C. Smith, 585; T. W. Malony, 329; C. W. Wyman, 17.

Lieutenant-governor: H. C. Bates, 602; A. A. Olmstead, 318; C. B. Wilson, 9.

State treasurer: H. C. Bates, 599; S. W. Clough, 310; W. A. Strong, 9.

Secretary of State: F. A. Howland, 613; G. B. Davis, 312; H. C. Barnes, 19.

Auditor of accounts: O. M. Bunker, 590; B. H. Preble, 303; M. L. Barton, 8.

Senators: C. C. Putnam, Jr., 607; E. W. Slayton, 585; G. B. Evans, 313; C. C. Towle, 312.

Assistant Judges of County Court: I. Mark Mears, 581; C. D. Edgerton, 674; C. B. Tilden, 311; Seaver Howard, 307.

Judges of probate: Hiram Carleton, 909; Fred P. Carleton, 1.

State attorney: R. A. Hoar, 599; G. T. Swazey, 321.

Sheriff: C. C. Graves, 547; W. H. Buchanan, 382.

High Bailiff, George Fisher, 588; W. L. Pierce, 305.

County Commissioner, Daniel Worcester, 585; A. L. Hewitt, 311.

The Union Justice ticket was elected with the following figures: M. E. Smith, 803; A. J. Stone, 891; J. H. Leitch, 891; F. W. Wing, 917; H. A. Howe, 922; John Money, 308; F. L. Laird, 805; Thomas Marvin, 907; C. DeF Bancroft, 902; J. H. Seney, 908; T. J. Deavitt, 904; D. P. Clarke, 894.

Fifteen blank and fifteen defective ballots were thrown out.

Headed by the Montpelier Military band a large number of citizens went last evening to the home of Representative elect H. W. Kemp on School street to tender him a serenade. After two sections by the band the crowd then called for three cheers for Representative Kemp and they were given with a will.

In introducing Mr. Kemp, W. A. Lord said that it was a pleasant duty for him, and that Mr. Kemp needed no words of introduction to a Montpelier audience that had gathered without regard to party to congratulate him on his election as the next Representative from this city.

In reply, Mr. Kemp said: "My friends, I am glad to see you all to-night, and I mean that I am glad to see my friends. I suppose you have come here to-night because of the event that has transpired in our city to-day. I assure you that I appreciate the endeavors of my fellow citizens in conferring upon me the greatest honor that has ever been conferred upon a citizen of Montpelier. I honor all the more because of the manner in which it came to me, without my asking for it, but by the joint efforts and desire of my friends. I make no pledges, no promises, no assurances to any one, but I mean to influence them in the exercise of their choice. I can only say that I shall enter upon the duties that devolve upon me with a determination to perform them conscientiously, feeling that I am the representative of every citizen of Montpelier, and every party, be it Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or what not, and to the best of my ability I shall perform those duties with equal justice to all. (Applause.) I can only hope that when my term of office shall expire I will have no cause for regret or disappointment because of your action to-day." (Loud applause.)

On the suggestion of W. A. Lord the band and fifteen men marched to the residence of C. H. Shipman and tendered Secretary of State elect Howland a like compliment. After music by the band, led by J. G. Brown, the company gave Mr. Howland three cheers that awoke the echoes above Keith's ledge.

Mr. Howland came forward and said: "Fellow citizens, I should have been most pleased to have seen you if I had known a little longer before hand that you were coming. I never thought of such a thing until a few minutes ago, after I had listened to that magnificent speech of Harlan W. Kemp, our Representative elect. But I am glad of an opportunity to express, in some degree, my appreciation of the interest you have shown in me ever since I have been a resident of this city. And I want to say in regard to your new Representative that I have never known a better man for the place."

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Mr. Howland said that when my term of office shall expire I will have no cause for regret or disappointment because of your action to-day." (Loud applause.)

On the suggestion of W. A. Lord the band and fifteen men marched to the residence of C. H. Shipman and tendered Secretary of State elect Howland a like compliment. After music by the band, led by J. G. Brown, the company gave Mr. Howland three cheers that awoke the echoes above Keith's ledge.

Mr. Howland came forward and said: "Fellow citizens, I should have been most pleased to have seen you if I had known a little longer before hand that you were coming. I never thought of such a thing until a few minutes ago, after I had listened to that magnificent speech of Harlan W. Kemp, our Representative elect. But I am glad of an opportunity to express, in some degree, my appreciation of the interest you have shown in me ever since I have been a resident of this city. And I want to say in regard to your new Representative that I have never known a better man for the place."

Randolph Center.

Mrs. Della Buck has returned to Boston.

A. D. and E. A. Partridge, with their families, returned to their home in Philadelphia Tuesday.

The new Congregational pastor, Rev. A. C. Gilmore, has arrived with his wife, and they are getting settled in the parsonage.

Miss Maud Hebard has gone to teach in Lunenburg, Mass. Miss Yie Davis at Thetford Center and Miss Georgia Buck at Barton.

C. W. Seymour and Miss Harriet M. Hutchinson were married in Norwich last week Tuesday. Miss Hutchinson was for several years a teacher in the Normal school here.

Ricker Mills.

Hon. Alexander Dunnet and family have closed their summer home and have returned to St. Johnsbury. — Smith Dunnet, of the Vermont American Mechanics, is at A. H. Ricker on Monday. — A. H. and H. M. Ricker are putting in a bank wall in front of their house in Groton. — E. L. Rowe went to Burlington Saturday to see his brother, Dean, now sick at Camp Olympia hospital. — A. H. Ricker has bought a pair of good cow shoes. — Lewis Laid has been very ill with appendicitis but with the skillful care of Dr. H. L. Tiltonson is on the road to recovery. — Herman P. Ricker went to St. Johnsbury last week on business.

TOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST—PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Barre.

Mrs. E. H. Pratt is visiting in Fitchburg, Mass.

The city schools opened on Monday with a large attendance.

Thomas Cave, Jr., has been in Boston during the past week.

Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Worthen visited in Woodstock last week.

A son was born last Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. French.

A son was born last Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan.

Miss Kendall of Enosburgh Falls is visiting Mrs. W. B. Noble, her sister.

Mrs. A. M. Davis of Goffstown, N. H., is visiting Mrs. Susan Cummings, her sister.

Mrs. M. L. Gage was called to Woodsville, N. H., last week by the death of her father.

Mrs. H. C. Duffey of Bradford visited Mrs. L. W. Hanson, her sister, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith Jones returned last Saturday from a two months visit in Wales.

Editor Sibley of the Fitchburg, Mass., Sentinel visited last week at the home of E. C. French.

Miss L. C. Duffey, principal of the Barre Business College, has taken rooms in the Foster block.

Leon Cummings of Company E, is ill with measles at the home of Mrs. W. F. Bradford, his aunt.

Conductor C. M. Hawse has moved to one of George W. Colby's tenements near the electric car barn.

W. A. Smith of Whitler, Cal., a former job printer or Barre, has been in town during the past week.

The Southland quartette of colored boys sang to a small audience at Hedding church last Friday evening.

William Barclay Jr., and Douglas Barclay were in Boston on Monday to witness the Labor Day games.

Alex. Daniels was taken to Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, last Thursday to have his arm treated. The High school nurse, Miss Zannie Laird left Thursday for Fairbairn, Minn., where she is to teach in an institute for the blind.

George D. Wheeler returned last week to resume his studies in osteopathy at the parent school at Kirksville, Mo.

The Fifth Royal Scots Pipes from Montreal, accompanied by a drum major, will take part in the parade to-day.

Francisco Brognini and Miss Louis Fontana were married last Saturday morning by Judge Barney, at his office.

The case of State against Joseph Hart for the larceny of two dollars from Fred. Weiss has been continued until September 17.

Six new members were received into the Congregational church last Sunday, four by letter and two by profession of faith.

Miss Mary Burbank, a former teacher in the Barre public schools, has gone to Kirksville, Mo., to take a course in osteopathy.

Miss Julia Holland, who resigned last spring as teacher in the High school, is teaching a district school in Northfield.

Mrs. Marcia L. Glechrist of Northfield and Miss Mary E. Smith of New York were guests of Col. H. R. Stoughton last week.

Miss Mary Taylor of Taunton, Mass., formerly clerk in the Barre Drug store, and the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gladding.

The breach of promise case of Pond against V. W. Curtis is docketed for trial at the September term of Washington county court.

The young daughter of Oscar Genero of Westbury, died last Wednesday. The burial was Friday afternoon in the Catholic cemetery.

C. E. Tynnor & Co., have sold their granite plant in Barre to William Calder, of the firm of Buley & Calder. The price paid was \$17,000.

James Carey was arrested last Saturday charged with furnishing intoxicating liquor to James McManus. He was found guilty and fined with costs, \$9.61.

The body of the infant son of Alexander Anderson, who died in St. Albans, was brought to this city last Thursday morning for burial in Elmwood cemetery.

L. C. Robbins took second prize in the one mile bicycle race held at the State fair last Wednesday. The first prize was taken by James C. Clark of Morrisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McLeod, and Miss Grace McLean and George and Alex. Duncan are attending the eastern township fair, now in progress at Ferrisburgh, F. P.

A son was born last Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Huntington. A son was born the same day to Mr. and Mrs. William LaCross and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Le Marr.

Miss Eva Booth, daughter of Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army will be in Barre some time the latter part of September and will personally conduct the ladies' string band.

W. H. Holington, local agent of the American Express Company, left on Monday for a vacation of two months. His place is taken by K. H. Walbridge of the same company.

Eddie Walsh of Boston, the well known bicycle racer, who formerly lived in Barre, was thrown from his wheel at Mahoney City, Pa., last Thursday and suffered a concussion of the brain.

Prof. Henry Priest of Canton, N. Y., a former principal of Goddard Seminary, was in town last week. He was called east to attend the funeral of Curtis C. Eaton of Middlesex, his father-in-law.

Grace, the two-year old daughter of Patrick Coyne, of Riverstreet, died Monday morning of cholera infantum. The funeral was held Tuesday morning and the burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

F. S. Williams, Edward Smith, David Cook and O. J. Dodge were at Brandon last week to attend the State meeting of the Order of United American Mechanics, of which Mr. Williams is State conductor.

James McManus was before Justice H. W. Scott last Friday morning charged with intoxication. He was fined, with costs, \$13.50 and took the alternative sentence of twenty days in the county jail at Montpelier.

Ned J. Roberts received many compliments for the able manner in which he filled the position of drum major of the Montpelier Military Band, in the review of the troops held at Camp Olympia last Wednesday.

W. F. Morse has sold his shoe store to W. H. Flint, clerk