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County Clerk

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"In Memoriam."

My dearly loved teacher and friend, Rev. J. K. Converse.

When the mystic veil is lifted,
As the "last dread hour" draws near;
When the mind, serene and hopeful,
For the future, feels no fear.
Then, we know, if we are ready,
From our soul the darkness clears;
And to us in vision glorious,
Heaven's full blessedness appears!

So it was with our dear father,
He was ready for release;
And he felt no ray of sadness,
For his soul was filled with peace.

Death he knew was hovering near him;—
(Could ye not his coming hear?)
And his face grew still more peaceful,
As the early morn drew near.
Patient, sweet to those about him,
As his days on earth went by—
God was bending to release him!
He was not afraid to die!

And when morning light was dawning,
His freed soul went forth alone,
But the wings of waiting loved ones
Bore him to the Eternal Throne.

Cold and pale as chiseled marble,
Peaceful, beautiful he lay!
With his dear and saint-like features,
Sleeping 'till the last great day!

O! may we as in life's journey
We must walk through clouds and night,
Through the golden gates of morning
Like him, awake, in Heaven's own light!
Stricken daughters, weep no longer,
In Heaven on you, his rapt look shines!
And never, through those streets eternal
Mournful funeral pageant winds.

But a little longer waiting,—
Then to meet, where comes no parting—
Where "God shall wipe away all tears!"

B. M. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

FALLEN FLOWERS.

One of the workers of the world
Living toiled and toiling died;
But others worked and the world went on,
And was not changed when he was gone—
A strong arm stricken, a wide sail furled,
And only a few men sighed.

One of the heroes of the world
Fought to conquer, then fought to fail,
And fell down slain in his blood-stained mail,
And over his form they step;
His cause was lost and his banner furled,
And only a woman wept.

One of the singers among mankind
Sang healing songs from an o'erwrought heart;
But ere men listened the grass and wind
Were wasting the rest unsung like a wave;
And now of his fame that will ne'er depart
He has never heard in his grave.

One of the women who only love
Loved and grieved and faded away—
Ah, me! are these gone to the God above?
What more of each can I say?
They are human flowers that flower and fall;
This is the song and the end of them all.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

BARRY CORNWALL.

Rains fall; sun shines; winds flee;
Brooks run; yet few know how.
Do not thou too deeply search
Why thou lov'st me now!

Perhaps by some command
Sent earthward from above,
Thy heart was doomed to lean on mine—
Mine, to enjoy thy love.

Why ask, when joy doth smile,
From what bright heaven it fell?
Men mar the beauty of their dreams
Who trace their source too well.

Cow's Teeth.

IGNORANCE STALKING THROUGH THE LAND.

[Peck's Sun.]

A couple of Third Ward citizens met each other on the sidewalk last Monday morning as they were starting for their places of business, and one of them, a man who resides on Van Buren street, asked the other, a Jackson street man, if cows had any front teeth on their upper jaw. The Jackson street man was a little astonished at the question, as there had been nothing said about cows, but replied promptly.

"Why, of course they have front teeth on their upper jaw; how could they bite off grass if they hadn't?"

The Van Buren street man said it was not a question of logic, but a question of fact; and if the Jackson streetman did not know whether cows had front teeth on the upper jaw or not, he ought to say so. "I did not ask for your opinion," he said, "I asked if you *know*."

The Jackson street man was a little nettled at this and replied with stme warmth. He said if he had child three years old who would ask such a question as that, he should be afraid the child was an idiot.

"You would?"

"I certainly should."

"Then," said the Van Buran street man "as it is such a simple question, of course you can tell me whether cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws or whether they have not."

"Why of course they have."

"They have, eh?"

"Yes."

"I'll bet you $10 they haven't" said the Van Buren street citizen, pulling out a roll of bills, and peeling off a couple of fives and shaking them at his neighbor. "Put up or shut up."

"There is some infernal catch about this thing," said the other, suspiciously; "I might have known it, too, the minute you asked me such an infernally idiotic question."

"No catch at all about it," replied the other, "if cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws the $10 is yours. If they haven't the money is mine. Nothing could be fairer than that, could there?"

But still the Jackson street man hesitated. It was barely possible that cows did *not* have any front teeth on their upper jaws. He remembered, then, that cows in biting off grass always threw their noses outward, while horses nipped it off by jerking their nose inward. He was astonished at how near he had come to being victimized, but he did not like to come down. The two were then near the meat market at the corner of Jackson and Michigan streets, and the Jackson street man was sure that a butcher would know for certai nwhether or not cows had front teeth on their upper jaws; so he pushed open the door and siad to the proprietor:

"Linehan, have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

Linehan, was running a skewer through a roast of beef, but he stopped, looking up in astonishment, and said, "What?"

"Have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Cows?"

"Yes."

"Got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Yes."

"Upon my word I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. You see I buy my beef by the quarter at the slaughter house, and don't have anything to do with the heads, But I can find out for you when I go over."

"I wish you would."

So the Jackson street man closed the door, and rejoined his neighbor and the two walked along without saying a word. A milk wagon was seen coming up the street, and it was resolved to hail the driver and ask *him* the question, as it is popularly supposed that milkmen are more or less familiar with cows. The Van Buren street citizen cleared his throat and yelled, "Hello!" The milkman reined up and said:

"Go ahead with you tests. If you find any water or chalk in that milk I'll give you the whole of it."

The citizens told him to be calm, as they had no intention of test his milk, but only wanted to know if cows had front teeth on their upper jaws.

The milkman looked at them about a minute, and then whipped up his horses and drove off, mentioning some kind of a [illegible] the were. Upon Wisconsin street they saw another milkman, delivering milk, and overtaking him they explaine the dispute. He smiled pityingly upon their ignorance, and said:

"Of course cows have front teeth on their upper jaws—a driveling idiot ought to know that much. A cow would be a handsome looking object without any front teeth on her upper jaw, wouldn't she?"

"I've concluded to take that bet of yours," said the Jackson street man to the other. "Come, now, down with your dust. Put up or shut up."

"Why didn't you do it, then, when you had a chance? I never claimed to know whether a cow had front teeth on her upper jaw or not; I only thought I had read so somewhere, and I asked to see if you knew about it for certain. But now that the thing is settled, and there is no question about it, there is nothing to bet on as I can see."

"O, of course not," said the Jackson stree man, sarcastically, "of course not."

Just then Mr. Clark, of the Newhall House, happened along, and as the milkman picked up his lines and drove off the Van Buren street man asked Mr. Clark if he knew anything about cows. Mr. Clark said he did, having formerly been a farmer and a cattle buyer. "Well," said the Van Buren streeter, "do you know I got the queerest idea in my head this morning, about cows, that a man ever had. Somehow or other I got an idea that cows had no front teeth on their upper jaw; and I actually offered to bet ten dollars with this man that such was the case. I don't see what possessed me."

"Well, if you had bet you would have won the money," said Mr. Clark.

"What?" exclaimed both the citizens together.

"I say if you had bet you would have won the money, for cows have *no* front teeth on their upper jaws."

"Sweet spirit hear my prayer," said the Van Buren street citizen, as he brought out his roll, and peeled off the two fives again and shook them at the Jackson street man, who turned away with a sickly smile and said he could not be always pulling out his money.

Ignorance seems to be stalking through the land like a Kansas grasshopper on stilts.

AGRICULTURAL.

EPIZOOTY.

This disease has made its re-appearance in this country, and in some localities in epidemic form, which has become malignant and assumed a dangerous character both to the animal and its attendants, all of which can be avoided by the timely use of appropriate remedies. Those who have suffered the loss of their animals gave no heed as to treatment, except nursing, thinking it would not amount to much, but when they saw the blood come from the nostrils, then they sounded the alarm, but the thief had already stolen the animal. Treatment given from the first will remove all danger in three days, and secure perfect recovery in ten to fifteen days, in ninety per cent. of all cases. Apply Caustic Balsam, one-half ounce, on the throat of the animal and between the jaws, thoroughly rubbed in for ten minutes; one application will be sufficient to check the progress of the disease. Internal treatment is indispensable to aid nature to throw off the poison and eradicate the disease from the system. Ferrum phos. 3d, one ounce for each animal, dissolved in one pint of soft water; give one-half ounce at dose three times a day. In severe cases a dose should be given every three hours until the above quantity has been consumed, which will cause the animal to throw off profusely. Then follow with kali mur. 3d, one-half ounce to once pint of water; mix; give one half-ounce three times a day. If the animal should break out in pustular eruption, cracked heels, scratches, etc., use kali sulph. 3d, instead of kali mur., in the same form, which should always be given after the use of ferrum phos., to complete a cure.—*Dr. J. W. Johnson, V. S., in Ohio Farmer.*

THE JERSEYS AND THEIR BUTTER.

A good Jersey cow will sell to-day for two hundred dollars, where a good native will bring fifty. Four hundred, six hundred, or one thousand dollars is frequently paid for a Jersey, combining, with some fancy points or very famous strain of blood, a good butter yield; but leaving out fancy color and noted pedigree, a good registered cow to-day will bring at least four times the price of a good native.

Why is it that a cow very much under the average size of a good beefing animal, and with very few of the meat or milk points which farmers are wont to admire, has come to outrank the native four or five to one, and to stand on any equality with any thoroughbred in the world? It is because the Jersey is the most profitable producer of the best butter that the following claims are to-day admitted by those who have most fairly and thoroughly investigated the merits of this breed:

1. The Jersey is a thoroughbred, and possesses as fully as any the thoroughbred's capacity to respond to feed beyond the amount required for daily repairs of the wastes of the body, and will make this extra return in butter as surely as the Shorthorn will make it in beef, or the Ayrshire in milk.

2. The Jersey, being thoroughbred, can be depended upon to transmit, in breeding, in most cases the good qualities of one parent, and in many cases those of both parents, and very often the best qualities of remote as well as immediate ancestors.

3. The Jerseys produce the best butter. The butter globule has a larger average size in Jersey milk than in that of any other breed, and in consequence of this larger globule the cream rises quicker, and hence is exposed a much shorter time to the air, and injury from fermentation odors and dust, and requires in deep setting the use of fewer tins and less ice and labor.

The larger globule has a thinner envelope, and consequently churns quicker than the cream of other breeds, and is better adapted to all varieties of churns.

The larger size of the globule gives a better texture or grain to Jersey butter than that of any other breed.

The color of Jersey butter is better the year round, and on all kinds of food, than that of any other breed except the Guernsey; and though the Guernsey equals the Jersey in this respect, it falls far behind in that more important element—texture or grain. The butter of these two breeds has not only a higher color, but a more sprightly flavor than that of any other.

4. The Jersey makes more butter in proportion to her size and feed; having a smaller body, she has just so much less to build up in youth, and to support and repair day by day.

5. The Jerseys "come in" at 20 to 22 months, thus making a saving over most other breeds of a year of food, handling and protection.

6. The Jersey, as a rule, "goes dry" a shorter period than any other breed, two months being over the average period, and many produce butter and calves without drying off.

7. The Jersey gives more butter in her milk in proportion to the other elements, thus making, in particular, a great saving in the amount of water to be milked from the bag, to be carried to the milk-room, and to be provided with pan room. This makes no small saving of time, labor and material in the course of a year.

8. The Jersey will stand more corn and other winter grain feeding without getting fat; she will put the oil into her bag rather than into the carcass. This is a point of great importance in these modern days of all the year round butter-making.

9. The Jersey will make a cream cheese of the higher quality in texture flavor, solubility, and body. And they make beef of perfectly good color, grain, and flavor. They will make, of course, but a medium quantity of beef, but as the bulls, when well handled, remain gentle to a great age, and will always be in demand for use upon natives as well as grade and registered Jerseys, and as the Jersey cows come into profit early, bear calves frequently and regularly, and are long lived, it is seldom that this breed will find its way to the shambles.

10. The Jersey has shown herself as well fitted to thrive in all climates, and upon all kinds of food as any breed, and some she surpasses. She has hereditary thoroughbred tendencies which entitle her to the favor of scientific breeders; the quality and amount of her butter yield are placing her highest in the estimation of butter-makers, and the beauty of her "points and coloring" will always make her unrivalled in English parks and American lawns.

Three-quarters of the highest-priced butter used in New York and New England to-day is made from Jersey cows; it brings from 40 to 80 cents per pound, and the demand is greater than the supply. The bulk of the butter dealers do not handle this, and it is not known to the newspaper market reports. As a rule it goes once or twice a week directly from the dairy where it is made, to the dwelling-house, or club, or hotel in which it is eaten; it has less than one-quarter of an ounce of salt to the pound, and thus none of the finer and more aromatic odors are lost. It is made from he milk of healthy Jersey cows, who eat only the sweetest food, drink the purest water, and breathe the cleanest air; are carded and brushed and carefully bedded, and are always treated with gentleness. It is made from milk which is immediately removed from the stable, though the stable is daily sprinkled with gypsum, and has no manure cellar under or near it. It is made from cream which has risen in less than 36 hours, in clean tins, and a clean atmosphere; it is granulated and brined, or washed in the churn, and worked with the greatest care; it is always kept cool, but never touched with ice even on the table. The cows, the milk, the cream, the salt, the tins, the pans, are all kept clean, and in an odorless atmosphere.—*Country Gentleman.*

NOTES.

The tobacco crop of Pennsylvania, this year, is worth $8,000,000.

Minneapolis millers last year ground 7,220,000 bushels of wheat, and the estimate for this year is 10,000,000 to 12,000,000, bushels.

There has been no such harvest in Ireland as the present for nearly forty years. The oat crop is especially fine, and potatoes are not only abundant but of excellent quality.

We have not only a greater variety of fruits than any other country, but our climate gives them to us in succession, which adds greatly to their value, and to the comfort, health and enjoyment of the people.

Wednesday was observed throughout the Dominion as a day of thanksgiving. Special services were held in all churches and business was suspended.

Towering Titans.

A CLUB WHOSE MEMBERS ARE MORE THAN SIX FEET TWO INCHES LONG, AND CORRESPONDINGLY PROMINENT.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Some of the citizens of New York, whom nature has endowed with longitude far beyond the average, have organized a society, the doors of which are open, according to the secretary, only to gentlemen of the largest class, in two senses. It is a body of civil grenadiers. The only physical condition of admittance is a height of not less than six feet two inches. Were Frederick the great alive he would liberally encourage the organization of such a society, and would then kidnap all the members and form them in his pet corps, the Potsdam guards. But Frederick is dead, fortunately for tall men, and this new society has no occasion to guard against Prussian kidnappers. These great men, who take exalted views of things, and who are arrogant enough to look down on most of their fellowmen as creatures not quite up to their standard, have adopted the name of "Union of the Titans." Their chief achievement will be an annual dinner, and unless they shrink before next winter they will unquestionably be very long at the table. There is a painful possibility that, whatever may be the case now, most of them will be tight 'uns before the conclusion of the banquet, and more of them than their legs will be under the mahogany.

The society has for its motto: "Usque ad Superos," which may be literally translated as follows: "Us also add to the highest ones." A majority of the officers will constitute a "council of Titans regent," corresponding to executive committees in other organizations. The constitution also provides that "there shall be at least one annual dinner in honor of mother earth (matter terra), protectress of the order." Considering the extent to which these gentlemen burden mother earth, the compliment of "one annual dinner" is about the least they can do for her, but as the Titans intend to dine together annually for an indefinite period, it would be interesting to know in whose honor the subsequent annual dinners will be eaten.

What interests Chicago people in the Titans is that they have just elected the Hon. John Wentworth a member. Mr. Wentworth, fondly known here as "Long John," hesitates somewhat about joining the union on the ground that the members of it are so much smaller than he is. Certainly if he attends their dinner next winter they will find that the member for Chicago is the noblest Roman of them all. Chicago beats the world in Titans, as it does in other things.

The union now consists of about 100 Titans, all prominent citizens, and not indebted to their height for distinction. The president is Gen. John B. Woodward. Among the Titans are Gen. M. N. Curtis, a distinguished lawyer, who often has business in this city; Samuel M. Fox, member of Congress from New York; Dr. William A. Hammond, the expert in nervous diseases; ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Dr. Chas. A. Doremus, David Dudley Field, Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, the Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, United States sub-treasurer in New York, Leonard Jerome and George Law, jr. These and other colleagues are all mighty men of valor, and will make awful havoc with their annual dinner.

Care of the Eyes.

[From the Literary Journal.]

The most serious trouble with readers and writers is, as might be predicted from their peculiar work, weak eyes. We find that engravers, watchmakers, and all others who use their eyes constantly at their work, take extra care to preserve them by getting the best possible light by day and using the best artificial light at night. The great army of readers and writers are careless, and most of them, sooner or later, pay the penalty by being forced to give up night work entirely—some to give up reading, except at short intervals, under the best conditions, and now and then one loses the eyesight entirely after it is too late to take warning. Greek, German, shorthand, or any other characters differing from the plain Roman type, make a double danger. The custom is to laugh at all warnings till pain or weakness makes attention imperative, and then it is often too late to avert the mischief. Few comprehend the vast number we flippantly call a million, but it takes a million letters to make up a fair-sized volume of 500 pages, forty lines to the page, fifty letters to the line. A reader makes an easy day of reading this, but his eyes must go over a thousand letters! We can do no better service to readers and writers than to call attention to this great danger of failing to take the best of care, which is none too good for the eyes. Every tyro knows that he should have the best light for reading, should shun carefully early dawn or twilight, should always stop at the first signs of pain or weariness, etc. Most know that the glare from a plain, white service is very trying, and that the eye is relieved by a tint. Recent experiments in Germany are reported to indicate some yellowish tint as easiest for the eyes. Dark papers, inks that show little color on first writing, faint lead-pencil marks that can be read only by straining the eyes are fruitful sources of mischief. So is bad writing. The bad paper, ink and pencils most of our readers will have too good sense to use. The intelligent public should so clearly show its disgust at the fine type, solid matter, poor paper and poor printing which some publishers and most periodicals, except the best, are guilty of offering, that no publisher would dare attempt the experiment a second time. The modern newspaper, which so many read in the cars and by gaslight, is one of the most fruitful causes of poor eyesight. We cannot control this at once, but owe it as a duty to protest stoutly against such printed matter, and, if possible, to refuse to buy or tolerate it in any form more than absolutely necessary. Printed matter ought to be leaded. A size smaller type with this extra space between the lines is easier to read than the size larger, set without it. As the leaded smaller size will contain fully as much matter to a given space, there is no reason why publishers should not adopt it, because it is quite as cheap.

The Stovepipe.

A NEW CONSIDERATION IN FAVOR OF THE [illegible] OF HATS.

There must be a deeper and more potent reason for the popularity of the stovepipe hat than the mere consideration that the wearer looks well in it, if he does look so, according to the Buffalo *Courier*. We are satisfied that the secret cause of this curious popularity is a moral one. The plug hat is virtually a sort of social guaranty for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts one on has given a hostage to the community for his good behavior. The wearer of a plug hat must move with a certain sedateness and propriety. He cannot run or jump or romp, or get into a fight except at the peril of his headgear. All the hidden influences of the beaver tend toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his clothing in decent trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is apt to become thoughtful through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guaranty for good behavior, and the care of hat and umbrella, perpetual and exacting as it must ever be, adds to the sweet seriousness of his character. Then the man who wears a plug hat naturally takes to the society of women with all its elevating accessories. He cannot go hunting or fishing without abandoning his beloved hat, but in the moderate enjoyments of female companionship, croquet and lawn tennis, he may sport his beaver with impunity; in other words the constant use of a plug hat makes a man composed in manner, quiet and gentlemanly, in conduct, and the companion of ladies. The inevitable result is prosperity, marriage and church membership.

THE Evangelical Alliance has issued its usual programme for the week of prayer January 2-9, 1881. It is suggested that on January 2d, sermons be preached from the text: "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever." January 3d, the general topic is praise and thanksgiving for all blessings; January 4th, humiliation and confession for personal and National sins; January 5th, prayer for the church of Christ, that it may be fruitful and united; January 6th, prayer for the young and their instructors, for parents, colleges, Sunday schools; January 7th, prayer for all nations and rulers, for universal liberty, for the cessation of wars; January 8th, prayer for Christian missions and all engaged in promoting them.

Legislature of Vermont.

SENATE—FORENOON.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Bills introduced and referred—By Senator Safford, an act to amend sec. 6 of chap. 83, g. s.; to Committee on Judiciary. [The amendment is as follows: "Second, all real and personal property granted, sequestered or used for public, pious or charitable uses; but the property of railroad corporations shall not be included in this exemption."]

By Senator Goodell, an act to enable the Sandbar bridge company to issue preferred stock for the purpose of building a highway and bridge; to Committee on Highways and Bridges.

By Senator Gleason, an act allowing the libellant and libellee, in cases of divorce, to be witnesses; to Committee on Judiciary.

Reports—From Committee on Grand List, without expression of opinion, S. 73, an act to exempt property from taxation. Upon the question, Shall the bill be read the third time? Senator Field spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Gleed thought that the bill seemed to be in the line of class legislation; ordered to lie.

Special orders—H. 66, an act to repeal certain acts relating to the construction of the Sandbar bridge. On motion of Senator Safford, recommitted to the Committee on Highways and Bridges.

Adjourned.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

Special order—H. 28, an act relating to grand and petit jurors. On the question, shall the bill be read the third time; the third reading was refused.

S. 25, an act to amend ch. 83 of g. s., entitled of the grand list. [This is the bill which was partly discussed and ordered to lie in the forenoon.] Senator Gleed spoke in opposition to the bill. He thought the population was not a proper and fair basis for taxation. Senator Fuller favored the bill. The present system could not, unless human nature should change, bring about a fair and impartial list. He thought that the experiment of the plan proposed in the bill should be tried. Senator Start spoke in opposition to the bill. He thought it would work injustice to the smaller towns.

On motion of Senator Blodgett the bill was ordered to lie and be made the special order for Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Bills introduced, by Senator Weed an act relating to the discharge of mortgages; to Committee on Judiciary. [The first section is as follows: When a mortgage is paid but not discharged and the mortgagee is dead, and his estate wholly settled, the judge of the probate court for the district in which administration was or might have been granted and such estate settled, may upon application and upon proof of such payment make a certificate under seal of his court that such mortgagee has been satisfied, which certificate upon being recorded on the margin of the records of such mortgage in the record of deeds, shall discharge such mortgage and perpetually bar all actions brought thereon."]

By Senator Start an act simplifying indictments and informations for perjury and subornation of perjury; to Committee on Judiciary.

By Senator Gleason an act to incorporate the Strafford Mining company; to Committee on manufactures.

Joint Resolution relating to joint assembly for the election of judge of the Supreme court etc. with proposals of amendment, amendment concurred in.

Joint resolution, by Senator Dana, that the superintendent of the census be requested to transmit to the Secretary of State, at the earliest day possible, an official statement of the census of Vermont taken in 1880; adopted.

Report from Committee on Judiciary, against S. 29, an act in amendment of Sec. 34, chap. 48, g. s., third reading refused.

From Committee on Finance, in favor of H. 133, an act authorizing the towns therein named to fund their indebtedness, with proposals of amendment which were agreed to and third reading ordered to-morrow morning.

Senator Bridgman moved that the vote refusing a third reading to S. 28, an act relating to grand and petit jurors, be reconsidered and that the motion be ordered to lie; agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—FORENOON.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1880.

Devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Spencer of Windsor. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed as special committee on H. 169, to change the name of the town of Ely to Vershire, Messrs. Abell of West Haven, Hinckley of Chelsea, Parker of Pownal, Farnham of West Fairlee and Meare of Marshfield.

And as joint special committee on the part of the House on contemplated changes in congressional districts, Messrs. Smith of St. Johnsbury, Brainard of St. Albans, Hooker of Brattleboro, Scranton of Vergennes and Mackenzie of Woodstock.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Abbott of Bennington, H. 174, an act to pay John Robinson the sum therein named; Committee on claims.

By Mr. Allen of Fairhaven, H. 175, an act to encourage manufactures; to committee on manufactures. [It provides that all manufacturing establishments hereafter erected, quarries, mines, and all machinery necessary for the business, all capital invested in and used for operating the same, together with all such machinery hereafter put into buildings already erected, but not now occupied, where the amount invested actually exceeds $1,000, shall be exempt from taxation for five years, and if the majority of voters in an town so elect,

State's Attorneys can file an information; and that he shall do so when ordered by the court. The House refused to concur in all the proposals of amendment.

The Election of Judges.—Mr. Taft of Burlington called from the table the joint resolution providing for a joint assembly to elect judges of the Supreme court this afternoon at two o'clock, and moved to amend the resolution so as to provide that a joint assembly be held for that purpose on Saturday next, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Thompson of Irasburgh moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Taft so as to make the time for holding the joint assembly two weeks from to-day at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. Colburn of Springfield moved to amend Mr. Thompson's amendment so as to make the time

grant certain rights to the proprietor of the Piermont Bridge company."

H. 124, "an act to lay a tax on the county of Washington."

Reports—From the General Committee by Mr. Chafey of Albany, adversely to H. 168 "an act to prohibit premature marriages." This bill was introduced by Mr. Kent of Bristol, and provides that no town or city clerk shall issue a marriage certificate to any person under the age of 18 years or to any female under the age of 16 years.

Mr. Chafey stated the reasons which induced the committee to report adversely.

Mr. Booth of Morristown, one of the committee also supported the position of Mr. Chafey. The third reading was refused.

From the Committee on Claims by Mr. Leavens

mittee, allows the secretary of State and the auditor of accounts to reject any and all bids.

Mr. Howe of Ludlow said that the question of the State printing was one of great importance to the people, and it was necessary that it should be done as cheaply as possible. He thought that the methods of bidding prescribed by the law of 1878, to which his amendment went back, were the best that could be desired, and hoped his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Page of Rutland raised the point of order that Mr. Howe's amendment was not in order because it was to strike out a section, while there was another amendment pending to perfect a section. The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken. Mr. Page advocated this amendment and it was adopted. It simply corrects a clerical error by which "section" was printed for "division."

Mr. Howe then renewed his offer of amendment to section 8.

Mr. Howe's offer of amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Howe offered an amendment to divide the 6th division of the bill into 7th, and 8th and 9th divisions; 6th, House and Senate bills; 7th, legislative directory; 8th, addresses, essays and reports of legislative committees; 9th, all other printing mentioned in the bill, and moved that it be committed to a member to so amend. Lost. Ayes, 54; nays, 66.

The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

Bills Passed, etc.—H. 167, "An act to create the Bennington Battle Monument fund and to amend section 1 of an act to incorporate the Bennington Battle Monument association approved Nov. 28, 1876"; read third time and passed.

From the General Committee, by Mr. Chafey of Albany, adversely to H. 90, "an act to amend an act entitled "an act to amend section 5 of chapter 2 of the general statutes" approved Nov. 26, 1878. On motion of Mr. Palmer of Waterbury ordered to lie. [The bill provides that the rents of lands granted to the use of the first settled minister or social worship of God, etc., shall be divided among the different religious societies in each town in proportion to the number of Sundays they worship in the year.]

From the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. Dartt, in favor of H. 139, "an act in addition to chapter 15 of the General Statutes entitled 'of towns, town meetings and town officers;'" third reading ordered for Monday afternoon. [It makes the holding of the office of selectman and lister incompatible.]

From the Committee on Banks, by Mr. Scranton, in favor of S. 56, "an act in amendment of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution and Trust Company;" third reading ordered for to-morrow afternoon. [It amends the charter so that a portion of the trustees may be inhabitants of other States.]

From the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. Thompson of Irasburgh, in behalf of a majority of the committee in favor of H. 111, "an act abolishing the court auditors and requesting their duties to be performed by the State Auditor," with the proposal of certain amendments, that among other things, enlarge the scope of the bill so as to empower the State Auditor to examine and audit the accounts of justices of the peace and judges of the municipal courts as well as of the sheriffs and county clerks. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Thompson of Irasburgh advocated the bill and explained the irregularities and "steals" which to his knowledge had occurred under the present system of court auditors.

Mr. Butterfield of Whitingham defended the present system.

Mr. Fifield of Montpelier said that this measure had been recommended not only by Judge Veazey—in the report of the committee on court expenses but by Governor Proctor in his message. These different court auditors each with his peculiar system of auditing were a source of great leakages, for they are subject to local influences, and town grand jurors are in the habit of multiplying complaints for the same transaction and thereby charging more costs than they ought to. The court auditors were apt to allow such charges since local influences were too much for them. The bill contained a clause which prevented such multiplication and stopped that leak. It ought to pass, for it was a sure reformatory measure.

Mr. Page of Rutland favored the bill.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading next Tuesday morning.

H. 112 "an act in amendment of section 49 of chapter 31 of the general statutes, having been passed by the House came from the Senate with a proposal of amendment. [The bill provides that in the absence of the constable of the town in a justice trial except when he is interested in the event of the matter at issue or is related to either party within the fourth degree of consanguinity, or affinity, the justice may appoint a suitable person in his place. The bill, as introduced, contained a clause which allowed the justice to appoint a suitable person in the constable's place when he was disqualified in the opinion of the justice. The Judiciary Committee struck this clause out, and as amended it was passed by the House. The Senate restored the clause and sent the bill back to the House.]

Mr. Butterfield of Whitingham, Mr. Howe of Ludlow and Mr. Fifield of Montpelier and Mr. Thompson of Irasburgh opposed the Senate amendment. It turned out in the course of the debate that the clause was intended for use in liquor trials, so that a justice might get rid of a constable with rum tendencies. Mr. Fifield and Mr. Thompson thought this was too much power to put into the hands of a justice, and might be abused.

The House then refused to concur in the amendment.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The solid South has been broken to some extent by the election of twelve or more Republican members of Congress from the Southern States, and doubtless as many more have been counted out.

Among the extraordinary results of the campaign nothing is more astonishing than the election of a Republican Governor in Tennessee. To be sure he is elected because the Democrats had two candidates who very nearly equally divided the vote of the party, but it is a break in the solid South which will widen with time.

No man is all bad; neither is New Jersey. A Republican majority of fifteen on joint ballot in the Legislature, securing a United States Senator, gives her a right to at least stand on the "ragged edge" of a solid North.

Mr. Goode of Norfolk, Va., at present in Congress, was beaten by a Republican who had "the hearty support of the Re-adjusters."

There is a slight chance that the Republicans have elected Congressmen in Arkansas.

What's in a name? Forney called his weekly retreat from Republican principles *Progress*, while the most colossal lie of the century appeared in *Truth*.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—In an outhouse at Nickayuna, near Schenectady, N. Y., Thursday morning, a tramp was found dead. He was dressed very poorly, and was covered with filth and lice. Upon examining his pockets the coroner made the astounding discovery that he was possessed of $239.77, and a valuable gold hunting-case watch. Letters were found on his person addressed "Rev. John Edward Giles." The coroner took charge of these effects and of the body, and then noticed a tin box, or tube, lying upon the floor. The tube had been kicked around and knocked against, and but little attention paid to it. The coroner, on noticing it, asked what it was. Some one answered: "It belongs to the man that died. He had it with his other traps." The coroner picked it up and on opening it, another astounding discovery was made. The old tube contained $19,950 in 4½ per cent government bonds!

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Bismarck has for many years believed that he will die in 1881.

A terrific hurricane passed over Cyprus, Tuesday.

The bride and bridegroom at a Nashville wedding had only one leg apiece.

A young man died of heart disease at St. Paul while asking a girl to marry him.

Edwin Forrest's old mansion in Philadelphia is now occupied by the School of Design for Women.

The Princess Louise is now in Scotland. The time of her return to Canada is still uncertain.

An early and severe winter is predicted in northern Europe. Ice already obstructs Baltic navigation.

Eighty socialists at Hamburg and twenty families at Altona, Germany, have been expelled under the new law.

A Panama letter dated October 25 says: A revolution has taken place in Ecuador, but no one was hurt.

The Harvard and Montreal foot ball clubs played a match game at Montreal, Tuesday. After two hours' play it was decided a draw game.

A long letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Paris is published. He protests in moderate language against the execution of the March decrees.

Monday, 36 cases of small pox had been discovered in San Francisco and taken to the pest house. The health officer has been granted extraordinary powers.

A London despatch says the keenest interest was manifested among all circles in the result of the American elections, and the Presidential returns were looked for eagerly. The places in London where Americans congregate were kept open all night and the latest telegrams from the United States conspicuously posted up.

A wedding took place in Tennessee the other day in which the bride was only 11 years of age. She eloped with the man of her choice from Muhlenburg county, Ky. She refuses to return to her parents' home, inasmuch as they opposed her precocious nuptials.

The eccentricities of Mr. Callan, M. P., who one night at the close of the session kissed his hand to the speaker, on leaving the House, and exhibited unmistakable symptoms of a maudlin condition, are to be dealt with by the committee of the reform club, of which he is a member.

Mme. Taglioni, once the famous danseuse, and who has been, since the Franco-Prussian war, a professor of dancing in London, has quitted England, and is, it is said, about to retire into private life. Before her departure the Princess of Wales bade her farewell and presented her with a jewel as a recognition of the trouble she had taken in teaching the young princesses. Mme. Taglioni is now [illegible] years of age.

Assessor Badlam of San Francisco has turned over "the roll of personal property taxes under the new law." The roll shows that twenty-five individuals are assessed for personal property worth over $[illegible]. Leland Stanford heads the list with $19,[illegible]; next comes Charles Crocker, with $[illegible]; Mrs. Mark Hopkins, $[illegible]; William Sharon, $[illegible]; James G. Fair, $[illegible]. Eighty-six persons represent $[illegible] worth of personal property.

The vagaries of Emmet, the popular actor, continue to interest the Western cities in which he is appearing. He is usually taken in hand by the manager of the theatre in which he is engaged to appear, and kept a close prisoner; but sometimes he slips away, and when found is completely befuddled with drink. His performances on the stage are often maudlin, and physicians say that his brain is permanently affected. Whenever he breaks an engagement he pays the damages with reckless prodigality.

How the Candidates Took It.

A Mentor, O., despatch says that Gen. Garfield spent Tuesday very quietly and calmly, undisturbed, apparently, by the excitement of the election. He visited the polls at Mentor and cast his ballot like any other citizen. During the evening congratulatory despatches began to pour in, which were read to a crowd of his neighbors who had gathered at his office. In a little speech, made to them after the result became plain, Gen. Garfield said:

"Gentlemen, this result means three things—first, that the American people believe in nationality of government; second, that they believe in a good, honest, healthy financial policy; third, that they are determined not to narrow and disgrace the sphere of American politics by endorsing a campaign of personal abuse."

Gen. Hancock, it is said was a good deal broken up by the intelligence of his defeat. He had hoped against hope to the uttermost, but when he received news that his own native county had gone against him he gave up, closed his headquarters and retired. On Wednesday he said to a reporter "I said before the election that I was willing to abide by the will of the people, and I feel the same way now. That is all, sir." During the day Gen. McClellan called on Gen. Hancock and, having been there himself, tendered Gen. Hancock his sympathies, which were pleasantly received.

How the Democrats take it.

While some of the Democracy "die hard" and are disposed to pin some hope on the result of Chairman Barnum's scheme to dispute the election, most of the Democratic papers squarely give up the election, and are devoting themselves to explanations of the untoward result. The New York *World* charges the diminished Democratic majorities in New York and Brooklyn to John Kelly and "Boss" McLaughlin. It says: "The local leaders of the Democrats were incompetent." It adds that thousands of Democrats believe that they were "corrupt" and "treacherous." There is probably no ground for this charge. John Kelly did his best for Hancock; but could not overcome the great change in the votes of business men, and the votes of the thousands of quiet men who commonly keep away from the polls but this year were all out and all for Garfield. A correspondent of the *World* distinctly charges the result to Mr. Tilden, calling attention to the fact that Smith M. Weed's county of Clinton, went Republican by nearly 2,000; that Mr. Tilden's native county, Columbia, which gave him 500 majority in '76, gave Garfield 400 majority; that Westchester county, where Mr. Tilden resides in the Summer, lost over 2,000 from the Democratic majority of '76; and that other counties where Mr. Tilden's special friends were in charge of the canvass, gave greatly increased Republican majorities.

Mr. Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* attributes the result to "the revolt of Kelly, the obduracy of Hendricks; the nomination of Landers; the ruling of the Indiana Supreme Court, which set aside the verdict of the ballot-box and restored the October vote; the nomination of English, all of which conspired to belittle the campaign, ill-planned and ill-managed, and never big with inspiration."

The New York *Sun*, of course, jeers its brother Democrats, advising them to study astronomy in order to raise their minds above the griefs of their disappointment, and comforting them with the suggestion that the party has this year come as near a return to power as it will be likely to in 20 years in the future under its present leadership.

The most sensible and commendable utterance from the whole Democratic press, strange to say, comes from *South Carolina!* It is the Charleston, (S. C.) *News*, which talks in this calm and manly way:

With the help of two Northern States the South could elect the President and be made master of the government. We know or think we know the power would be exercised wisely, but the conquerors were not ready to be ruled even their own advantage by the conquered, nor would the South have been if Grant instead of Lee had surrendered his army 15 years since. Besides this latest war feeling there was the mighty influence of bankers, merchants and shopkeepers who had no particular objection to the Democrats coming into place except that it involved a change of some sort. It is true the currency is in an unstable condition, but a cool-headed citizen not in debt would not expect from the party which prostituted itself to the Plaisteds and DeLa Matyrs a better dollar than would be furnished by Chittenden, Morton and Sherman, and we may add that with eyes wide open to all its faults the white people north of the Potomac had come to the conclusion that there was a better prospect of good government from the Republican party than from the Democracy. Whatever the exact way was in which it came about it is a hard fact that the government of the United States for the next four years will be Republican in speech, purpose and action. A Republican president will apparently have at his back a Republican Congress. What they will they can do with the Southern States and their people. We hope and believe, however, that the business interests, which were the mainspring of Tuesday's work, will be opposed utterly to any legislation that would in any way embarrass the agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce of the South. It is to the interest of the North and West to take this position. They will do it whenever and as soon as the people of the Southern State cease to be posed by politicians as would-be autocrats of the Union that they did their utmost to destroy. When this spectre of Southern supremacy is laid the Northern people will be freer to exhibit their kindly, interested feelings, and one of the first questions Southern whites will have to ask themselves is whether the welfare of the South has been and is likely to be hindered or advanced by an alliance with the Democrats of the North. It does not hurt these gentry to be beaten. They are sure to have just and equal governments in their States in any event. Not so with the South. In a losing policy the South loses in pocket and in peace of mind. Will the South remain on the losing side, and if so, on what terms and for what purpose? The Southern people, we fancy, will make themselves heard on this subject before the Winter is passed.

If the Southern people or any considerable section of them, will take this attitude, there can be no question as to the kindly temper in which they will be met by the North. President Hayes, at Cleveland, Thursday evening, indicated the course of Gen. Garfield's administration as follows:

"Under his broad, liberal and generous administration, fairly and justly dealt with, he will say to the mistaken men of the South, 'You will be treated precisely as the citizens of my own State of Ohio are to be treated; all that we ask of you is that you shall faithfully obey the Constitution as it now is, regarding the new parts as equal parts and as equally sacred with the old, doing this to the administration of Gen. Garfield, every liberal and generous act required on his part will be cheerfully and gladly done, extending to every State its State rights. He requires of them that they shall accord to every citizen his individual rights. With this done, with harmony restored throughout the Union throughout all classes, I say again that the blessings of the victory gained Tuesday by you are blessings alike and equally to Republican and to Democrat, and to the Southern man and to the Northern man, and to whoever is a citizen of the United States."

English Comments.

Most of the comments of the British press upon our Presidential election are more amusing than instructive. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the result is satisfactory for England, which, considering that that paper is a great stickler for free trade, is making a virtue of necessity. The *Post* is satisfied that the result will leave undisturbed the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The London *Times* says that "civil service reform and free trade have been equally thrust into the background, and are evidently not for a moment eagerly desired by any considerable portion of the American people." It adds that the relations between the United States and Great Britain are likely to remain cordial during Republican administration. The *Daily News* makes the most sympathetic comment when it says that "the best claim of the Republican party is that it represents and always has represented in history the principles which seemed shown in the dust when the Democrats of New York were stirring up resistance to the levy of Union troops, and which triumphed in spite of the Democrats at Gettysburg, Savannah and Richmond."

THE returns indicate that Garfield has received a very decided majority of the popular vote, which would be much larger if ballot-box stuffing and bulldozing had not defrauded Republican voters of their rights in several of the Southern States. As nearly as can be at present ascertained Garfield had majorities in the Republican States of 528,000; Hancock's majorities were 445,763; leaving as Garfield's majority over Hancock 82,297.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* gives Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who so unexpectedly defeated Hon. S. B. Chittenden in the Brooklyn Congressional District, an excellent character. It says that he has always been a Republican, and will certainly act with that party on all questions relating to home industry and popular rights. He is a Baptist clergyman, the *Journal* goes on to say, with "liberal" views, somewhat eccentric but as honest as he is eloquent and as witty as he is patriotic. He will rival S. S. Cox in humor and beat the average Congressman in debate. He was taken up chiefly because of the interest he has always shown in the welfare of the workingmen of his district.

ONE of the most picturesque of post-election incidents is the New York Democracy's raising the cry of fraud in that State. Their own organization there has been rotten to the core from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and the gigantic frauds they have committed are known of all men. Now, ignominiously defeated in what was probably one of the fairest elections ever held in New York, they have the sublime audacity to turn around and charge fraud upon their opponents! At a meeting of their State Committee, Wednesday night, it was solemnly "resolved" that in certain localities the vote cast was in excess of the census returns of voters; and that the county committees be requested to take measures to ascertain the extent of the illegal voting. What the ulterior plan is, is not yet known, though all sorts of rumors, startling and otherwise, are afloat. That the Democrats will be able to effect anything practical, either in the way of showing fraud or of changing in any degree the result of the election, is incredible.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES is reported as very enthusiastic over the prospects of his New Rugby and as expressing himself that the experiment will prove one of the most successful ever undertaken in the New World. The settlement of New Rugby is on a plateau, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Forty-five thousand acres of land have been purchased and 400,000 more bonded. Of the former 4,000 acres have been sold in small farms. The town has already been laid out, a hundred lots have been sold, and fifteen colonists are already building houses. A church has been built and a school organized, and the active industries of the place include a sawmill and brickyard. A hotel has been built, and is doing a good business. The town is situated at the junction of two mountain streams, and town lots were selling at first for $600 apiece, but now they bring $1,000. It runs along a ridge with fine fruit-bearing soil. The Chattanooga people will take all the produce which the farmers around New Rugby can raise, and the new town begins its life with the most flattering prospects.

SOME important matters will come up at the session of Congress now near at hand. Among other things will be the reapportionment for Congressional representation during the next ten years, beginning with the 48th Congress. Accepting the basis last adopted, the House will be increased from 293 to 368 members, Southern and Western States being the gainers. Another important question is the repeal of the Silver bill. On the 1st of December next the assets of the Treasury of the United States will be about $270,000,000. Over $80,000,000 will be in silver. But under the present regulations a year from that date, the silver coinage would be increased $24,000,000 and the gold coin by the payment of liabilities and purchase of silver bullion would be reduced to about $75,000,000, so that the assets would show that the gold actually belonging to the United States Treasury would be less than $80,000,000 and the silver would be $105,000,000, and our specie basis would be practically on silver. It is understood that Secretary Sherman will urge the repeal of the law making it obligatory to coin silver, the repeal of the law authorizing the issue of silver certificates with authority of law to discontinue the issue of one and two dollar legal tender notes until the fifty odd millions of standard silver dollars and the twenty-five millions of fractional silver coin have entered into circulation. Still a third matter is the necessity of making provision for funding $675,000,000 of bonds, $200,000,000 of which are six per cents, the remainder fives. The sixes are redeemable June 30th next and the fives May 1 next. Practically the coming session will have but about eleven weeks in which to dispose of the appropriation bills and the other important matters, and upon its action depends very much the avoiding of a necessity for an extra session of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Notes of the Election.

Why, asks the New York *Herald*, did not the Democrats nominate men who could carry their own States?

S. J. Tilden in a whisper: "I told you so."

The Republican committee in Washington fired a salute of 329 guns at sunset, Wednesday, in honor of the Garfield victory. They were heard in Maryland and Virginia.

The *et tu Brute* stab by Montgomery county, Penn., in which Hancock was born, was the keenest of all.

Ohio's canal boy on the towpath to the White House. "Low bridge, Winfield!"—*New York Herald.*

Let us give thanks. The *World* newspaper gives up politics, and returns to what it understands—puzzles and servant girls.—*Tribune.*

Suggestions that New Jersey has never been fully recognized as within the borders of the United States are plenty in the Republican papers.

Hancock has had a "full vote, a free ballot and a fair count" in the North.

The next House of Representatives will probably stand 150 Republicans to 139 Democrats and 4 Greenbackers.

St. Lawrence county, New York, gave the largest Republican majority in its history, 8,500. Only fourteen counties out of the sixty in this State were carried by the Democrats, against twenty-three in 1876.

Delaware went for Hancock by only 762 majority—a Republican gain of 1,867 on the vote of four years ago.

The Republicans of Wilmington, Del., chipped Newcastle county off the solid South. Newcastle is the northernmost of the three counties composing the State, and is the home of Thomas F. Bayard.

The New Jersey Legislature will have a clear Republican majority of 15 on joint ballot.

Up to the present hour there is reason for believing that the Anti-Masonic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency have been defeated.

Party lines remain unchanged in the Congressmen from New England. In New York the Democrats gain three, perhaps four seats. The Republicans lose a valuable member in the defeat of S. B. Chittenden by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Smith was formerly a Republican, but was supported by the Democrats.

The great Republican States of the Northwest have again sealed their fidelity to the party by immense majorities. Iowa increases her majority to 85,000, Kansas [illegible] 60,000; Illinois, 45,000; Ohio, 40,000; Wisconsin, 30,000; Michigan, 40,000; Nebraska, 25,000.

A plan to divide the State of Pennsylvania into two commonwealths is being agitated chiefly in the western part of the State. As far as can be learned, however, public opinion is at present decidedly opposed to the scheme. The advocates of the project propose to cut off 28 of the counties lying west of a line running nearly north and south through nearly the centre of the State, which would give a territory occupied by 1,454,196 persons, or about one-third the entire population of Pennsylvania.