The Vermont Phœnix.

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D. B. STEDMAN.

D. B. STEDMAN.

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BENJ. B. JENNE, General Insurance and Real Estate Agent, g Companies whose Assets are ove \$100,000,000.

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BRATTLEBORO

Business Directory. Name, Business and Location of the leading Business Houses in Brattleboro.

THE CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

C. F. THOMPSON & CO., Williston's Stone Block, WOOD & MARSHALL, Exchange Block, Main St. B. A. CLARK, Tyler's Block. Booksellers and Stationers. CHENEY & CLAPP, 6 Crosby Block, F. C. EDWARDS, Van Doorn's Block, a. STEEN, opposite Brooks House.

Clothlers. F. SABRAC RETT & CO., 4 & 5 Granite Row. PRATT, WRIGHT & CO., 5 Granite Row, Main St. CHAS. J. ROOT, Brooks House corner.

C. I. BROWN, Marshall & Esterbrook's block, Main St. HOUGHTON, SEENCER & CO., 6 Granite Row. O. J. PRATT, 1 Granite Block.
J. RETTING & SON, High St., next Brooks House.
Chamber Sets. C. L. BROWN, Marshall & Esterbrook's block, Main St. J. RETTING & SON, High St., next Brooks House. Coal.

F. K. BARBOWS, office with P. Barrows.

Coffins and Caskets.
C. L. BHOWN, Marshall & Esterbrook's block, Main St. Contractors and Builders. Crockery and Glass Ware.

FRANK G. HOWE, I door north Main St. bridge. M. T. VAN DOGEN & SON, 7 Crosby Block. Dentistry. DR. C. S. CLARK, or Dining Rooms.

E. L. COOPER, 6 Brooks House. Boors, Sash and Blinds.

B. A. CLARK, Tyler's Block.

C. F. THOMPSON & CO., Williston's Stone Block. MRS. J. D. WALKER, over Houghton, Spencer & Co. Druggists.

I. N. THORN & CO., 2 Crosby Block. H. C. WILLARD & CO., 1 Brooks Hot

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A. C. DAVENPORT, 3 Crosby Block.
J. W. FROST & CO., 8 Crosby Block.
FRANK G. HOWE, 1 door north Main St. bridge.
C. L. FIPER, corner Canal and South Main Sts.
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Paints and Oils. B. A. CLARK, Tyler's Block. C. F. THOMPSON & CO., Williston's Stone Block. Paper Rangings and Window Shades.
J. STEEN, opposite Brooks House.
M. T. VAN DOORN & SON, 7 Crosby Block.

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General Insurance Agency, Offers RELIABLE indemnity in FIRST-CLASS Stor Companies, such as the

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Brattleboro Church Directory.

Finst Hartist.—Main St.; Rev. Horace Burchard, Pastor, Sunday services at 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 11:50 a.m. Missionary Concert ist Sunday school 11:50 a.m. Missionary Concert ist Sunday evening in each month. Sunday School Concert last Sunday evening in each month. Prayer meeting, on the other Sunday evenings. Monday evening, young people's prayer meeting, Friday evening, prayer meeting, 7:45.

WEST BRATTLEBORD BAFTIST.—Rev. C. A. Votey, Pastor. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Vednesday evening meeting at 7:50. Senis free, CENTING CONAUGATIONAL.—Main St.;

evening meeting at 7:50. Seals free,
ENTER COVERDATIONAL.—Main St.;
Pastor. Ronday services 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m.;
Bunday School II m. Missionary and S. S. Concerts
Runday School II m. Missionary and S. S. Concerts
take the place of the evening service on the 1st and
2d Sundays of the month, respectively. Young
people's meeting sinday evening at 1-4 to S.
Prayer meeting, Priday evening at 1-6 to S. Thursday p. m., ladies prayer meeting, 3 o'clock.
Concurrent Standay services—Sermon in morning
at 10:30. Missionary concert the first Sunday evening of each month. Bermon every other Sunday
evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Sabitath school
follows morning services.

evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath school follows morning service.

Erscorat.—Main St.; Rev. W. H. Collins, Rector. Sundayservices: Morning prayer and sermon 10:36 a. m.; Evening prayer and sermon 7:00 p.m.; Sunday shool 12:15 p. m. Holy days, 11:30 a. m. Holy Communion 1st Nunday in the month, and on all great festivate. The children of the parish save catchied on the 1st Sunday in every month st 3 p. m. Mathoniat Erscorat.—Meetings in lower town hall; Rav. N. F. Perry, Pastor. Premating Sunday at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School 12 m.; prayer meeting in the evening. S. S. Concert the Sunday of every months. Class meeting Tuesday evening; prayer meeting in the evening. S. S. Concert the Sunday of every months. Class meeting Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Friday evening. Seats free.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Walnut St.; Rev. Henry Lane, Pastor. Sunday services.—High mass 10:30 a. m.; Vespiers and Benediction 7:30 p. m.

UNITARIAN FARK CHUNCH.—Main St.; Rev. Win. L. Jenkins, Pastor. Services Sunday a. m., at 10:20; Sunday School and Bible Class after the morning Service. Meats free.

Pinst Universalist.—Canal St.; Rev. M. H. Harrie, Distor residences on North Cr. Westelland.

First Universatist.—Canal St.; Rev. M. H. Harrie, Pastor, residence on North St. Sunday sermon 10:30 a.m. Services Monday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an silicted sufficer having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines. It is now justly remarked by all classes of people that VEGETINE holds a higher position in the estimation of the public than any other medical compound, and it has won its great reputation and immense demand from actual merit.

Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvent and diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE holds are not need with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is after and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Valuable Evidence. The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Squar-hurch, Boston, and at present settled in Providence L. L., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No on hould fail to observe that this testimonial is the re

sult of two years' experience with the use of VEGE-TINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pro-PROVIDENCE, R. I. 164 Transit Street. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. : II. B. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high
value I place upon your Vegetine. My-family have
used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it
is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may
need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

Mn. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Orisimas, Scrotnia made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so had that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon concuttation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula; they desmed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my east, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixtem bottles, and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a mirrede to see me round was increased to the Lord will add, when I was enduring such provided to the Lord sleeps it on the me active of the research of the lord of the Lord sleeps.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering, from that dreading disease, Berefuls, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this work, but as 'Vegetine has restored to me the disease ings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an arrost inclose you this statement of my case, with an arrost ish it, and it will afford me communication which I may

Reliable Evidence.

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have siready received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over 30 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such tasd coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has eured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one. of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetines that ever was.

MRS. I., GODE,
Cor. Magnaine and Wainut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists,

CATARRH.

Bones of the Nose Eaten Out-Memory Gone--Mind Impaired-Cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

The Constitutional Catarin Remedy.

The Constitutional Catarin Remedy is the first article placed before the public that proposed to cure Catarin by building up the Constitution. It struck at the root of the whole difficulty, and thousands upon thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors, setting forth the marvelone cures, and, what is remarkable, curing not only the Catarin, but all other allments at the same time. This is what it always does. The following statement is only a sample of what we are constantly receiving, from well known people to whem you can write, and not to bogus ones. Catarin and the attendant criis, cold in head, backing cough, includent consumption, headache, pains in hack and loine, distinces, insignidates, lose of appetite and general weakness, all leave together when the Constitutional Catarin Remedy is taken as recommended.

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy is taken as recommended.

PRIEMBERNIL, Fa., May 7, 1874.

MERSIN, LETTLEFIELD & CO. :

Dear Nica:—Highes me great pleasure to inform you that I am able to attend to my business again. Some four months ago I was taken down sick with Catarrh, with which I had been troubled for years in the worst form, and had to leave my work. I went to New York to be treated for it. I employed the best modical skill in that city with little benefit. It was called by them the worst form of Catarrh, Geena. The bones in my nose were partially eaten away. My sense of smell was gone to such a degree that on the occasion, while at home in New Hampshire, we killed a skunk, and although they said it smelled terribly I could not delect amytting. I slot had very taid diany spolls, everything seemed to whirl around me and I would have to set down ten or offers minutes before I could walk. I have been laid up sick abed a week at a time; in fact I never expected tog of well again, and my folks felt alarmed at my situation. It also affected my mental powers to such as extend that it was impossible for me to remember even common occurrences. White at home I was induced to try your Constitutional Catarrh Hemedy, and never while sick was I so much releved as while using it, and I I began to improve and have been gaining right slong, and now feel as well as ever. I cheerfully five you this testimonial, and if it will be of any lement to you I shall have no objection to your using My name to holp introduce a medicine that has cured me of a terrible disease. Your respectfully,

Travelling Agent for Steadman, Brewn & Lyons,

Travelling Agent for Steadman, Brown & Lyons, Publishing House, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1 per bottle. A Pamphlet of 32 pages, giving a Treatise on Catarrh, and containing innumerable cases of cures, sent rake, by addressing the Proprie-LITTLEFIELD & CO., Manchester, N.H.

Pest Poison.

THE only safe, sure and thrap destroyer of Potuto and Temato Bugs, Chinch Bugs, Cut Worms, Wire and Army Worms, Caterpillars, and all insects which prey upon vegetation. Is not injurious to the growing plant, and costs but 25 cts. per scre. Put up in half-pound boxes—enough for two acres. Price 50 cts. per box. Circulars, with directions for use, on application.

Miscellany.

Centennial Myma (ORIGINAL.)

Salute Columbia's natal morn, So bappy and so glorious! Salute her starry banner, borne O'er battle-fields victorious! Salute her valleys, green and fair,

With plenty overflowing; Her rivers, lakes and fountains rare, Their help and health bestowing Salute her mountain peaks, so grand, That rive majestic o'er no; Her woods and fields, that o'er the land

Their beauty spread before us; Salute her daughters, brave as fair, Her sons,—the nation's glory,— Shades of our patriot sires salute, And tell anew the story

Of heroes crowned with denthices fame,-Of Washington and Warren, Aye! tell of modern heroes! Tell, When rebellion's war-cry sounded,

And Sumter's flag in glory fell, How to the rescus bounded Columbia's loyal sons, to war For freedom and a nation Nor let a single wayward star Fall from her constellation

Salute her, then I our ballowed land, By God's own hand annointed— A beacon bright on th' ocean's strand— A refuge heaven-appointed-

In union undividing God bless our land! and in Thy love

Columbia's next centennial! respondence of the Properx.

CENTENNIAL LETTERS.

Is divided eathedral-wise by nave and trau sept, each supplemented by avenues and the exact centre of the edifice group the four great nations, Great Britain, France, Gernany and the United States. Our own ountry, appropriating the lion's share, not only occupies the entire Southeastern quarter, but overflows into two compariments of the Northeastern.

worn mosaic brooch. Another table san

modest sum of \$5500.

On the wall you see a wood carving of: aughing child's head full size, and so perfeet that you seem to see the waving of the wind blown hair. Among the shell cameou one six inches by four represents "Horatius defending the bridge;" price, \$500. In a large case filled with silver filagree is a good sized fruit basket filled with various fruits and flowers, the whole of this delicate material; price, \$350. Next comes Norway which surprised us with an even larger display than Italy of silver and gold filagree, beautiful porcelain and solid wood earvings. In Sweden everybody steps to look at the clay figures, so life-like even to the expression of face, the eyes and hands, that you almost expect to hear them speak The father's countenance amid a group surrounding his dead baby, is enough to make you cry just to look at it. Here again is a large exhibit of "faience," (glazed pottery.) Among other pieces, a vase six feet high, worth \$450. Crossing the nave we enter Japan where, passing right by plies of the ordinary lacquer ware, we no ce some inlaid with mother of pearl birds, as brilliant as any from the tropies. Imabound ; upon one was the brown, scraggy branch of an apple tree covered with lovely blossoms and at its foot a couple of white storks feeding in the long grass—all of the most exquisite embroidery. Another tempted you to pluck a spray of convolvulus that was thrown over it. More striking still were the peacocks, the metalife colors of their plumage perfectly represent ed by overlaying stitches of embroidery. Elephant's tusks are mounted apright up on ebony and carved and colored in all sorts of shapes and hues; and of course there is no end of fans. A step takes us into Chins, and now indeed you see woodcarvings. Those of Italy, Norway and Sweden were chiefly solid, but these are light and airy as lace work. One bedstead begins its carvings at the base with some good, solid, grinning mandarins a foot in length, then tapers and refines upward in o an openwork canopy of flowers, and

masculines that "may, can or must, might, could would or should" visit the Exposition. The tapestries from Madrid worth several thousand dollars each, pleased me best of anything in the department. Russia has furs soft and delicate as a cloud, marvels in malachite, great tables and even fire-places and mantels of it. The upright panels of one of these are formed of a mosale of native marbles, with the upper square filled with fruits of Siberian stones cut in high relief. These stones, rhodonite, nephrite, &c., are translucent, and the precise color of the fruits, so that the grapes, raspberries and white currants fairly make your mouth water. Amid a mass of beautiful things in silver and gold I recall some cake baskets of the latter with fringed nap kins of cloth of silver lying across them. Austria gleams with Bobemian glass; not the common red article by any means, but whole tea services in green, delicate as sea-

and enough finely embroidered gentle-

man's linen to feed the vanity of all the

Of victories won, in Freedom's name foam, rose-leaf pink, and palest blue all enameled, some in white, some in brilliant birds and flowers. One set in pink and gilt, the attendant told me, was the latest style-which I was glad to know in case of purchasing; they were only a few hundred dollars the set. This department is rich also in Vene tian bronzes, bent-wood furniture and specimens of silver and gold reponsee (hammered) that exhausts your adjectives and exclamations,—not to speak

of hoge cases of garnets.

of ground to the east of the house spaded up, in which she planted flowers. The

bricks which formed the border of the

walks were visible till within a few years.

a little to the east of the house. Here, as

everywhere else, he was very methodical

was always very formal. The usual hour

was 5 o'clock, and everyone was expected

to appear in full dress. Washington, if the

guests were not all present, allowed five

minutes for the variation in time-pieces;

then dinner was served, no matter how few or many might be absent. Grace was said

by the chaplain, if he were present; if not,

Washington performed the service stand-

ing. Hamilton, when he was present, did

the bonors of the table. If he were absent,

one of the aides de camp took his place. Ordinarily there were three courses; first

meat and vegetables, then pastry, and last,

walnuts and apples, a dessert of which

Washington was especially fond. There

was always an abundant supply of wine, which was uniformly drank with some

teast or sentiment. The dinner lasted

about two hours. The table was then clear-

ed off, and the leaves taken out to make it round. Mrs. Washington presided at this

with old-tashioned formality, and from her

own silver tea service, which she had

brought with her, served tea and coffee.

1787 in which he speaks in glowing terms

mancier? Why do you not create funds?
"I have done all I can; it is not possible for me to do more." he replied. "What, you remain financier without finances?" "Yes." "Well, then, I do not think you as houset a man as my cook. He came to me one day at Valley Forge, and said,: "Baron, I am your cook, and you have nothing to cook but a piece of lean beef which is hung up by a string before the fire, your negro wagoner can turn the string and do as well as I can. You have promised me \$10 a month; but as you have nothing to cook, I wish to be discharged, and not longer be chargeable to you." That is an honest fellow, Morris."—Galaxy.

MORE GOSSIP ABOUT THE HAYES FAM-

ILY. -This is what an old Columbus friend

of Gov. Hayes tells about his course dur-

ing the canvass for the Cincinnati conven-

tion. "Hundreds of letters were written

to him offering him support in the conven-

tion to secure him the nomination, and he

advised him to look after the thing and pre-

vent such a consummation, but he steadi-

last day of the convention he never, by

word or deed, acted in a way that indicat-

the way he entered the army as a private:

"Stanley Matthews of Cinginnati and Hayes were old school-fellows, and, when the war

between them. Men enough offered to

Dennison, they found there was some jeal-

yers put over their heads, so in a spirit of

dren living and three dead. His eldest son

Birchard Hayes, 22 years old, is studying

on vacation. The next, Webb C. Hayes, a

fine, ingenious young fellow of 20, is study-

third in point of age, is 18 years, and has

been at the state agricultural college to

some purpose. The youngest is Scott Rus-

sell Hayes, whom the family delight to call

by the pet name of "Tuss." He is a bright

little fellow of five years. The only daugh-

ter is named Fannie and is eight years old.

She is the picture of her mother, and has

Washington's life guard had their quarters

LIFE AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUAR-Where th' oppromed of earth may freedom fine In peace and comfort biding, And cords of love all hearts shall bind TERS AT NEWBURO.-Washington brought his wife here, as did also Gen. Knox. Mrs. Washington was fond of gardening, and with the opening of Spring had a little plot

Grant that, in fields personnial, We all may celebrate above

THE MAIN BUILDING

Entering this structure from the West nd looking down its ample nave, your irst feeling is simple amazement, your first thought Aladin's lamp, for the genil have certainly been here. Before you tretches a changing kaleidoscope a third of a mile long, made up of arches, playing fountains, floating flags, festoons, and the ever-moving throng of visitors. You gaze a moment in wonder at the beautiful im mensity, trying to take it all in; then some one says "Come," and turning to the first arch at the left, you enter the gateway of 'Italie" and begin the tour of the world, Three days (perhaps) are spent in this one building "doing it" as thoroughly as one can in the time; and then you go home knowing you have not seen half its conents, with your brain a medley of confused images, and, Ob, so tired, and, to tell the truth, so sick of mosales, wood carvings, porcelain and silverware, that you do not care if you never see another specimen. But the next morning ideas clear a little, and out of the chaos emerge pleasant vislons of the beautiful things which most interested you. Naturally in Italy we expect your attention is just at the entrance-a a member of the French Academy, who and wolf' group, size of a dinner plate, surrounded by a wreath of morning-glories several inches wide, -all of far more delicate workmanship than the commonly size nearly covered with a moonlight view of the cathedral of Milan, the shadowy portion painted, the moon and the bright lights brought out by an inlaying of mother of pearl as many-hued as the rainbow. Price \$350. A carved abony cabinet with this same inlaying of opalescent pearl is valued at the

ense acreens of delicate-haed silk birds and butterflies on the wing. Observe that these delicate, highly finished carvings are several inches in thickness. Another bedstead similarly carved is circular like an old stage coach body, with pictures painted upon a canopy of finest gause. Passing through Denmark, and Egypt with

its stuffed crocodile, its specimens of an-

tient and modern dress and tools, its mag-

nificent gold-embroidered satin and velvet

table covers, model sphinxes, pyramids,

&c., we come to the beautiful portals of

Spain, its coat-of-arms and big-lettered

is about everything here that can be man-

'Espagna," all around us. I believe there

ufactured and in the most prodigal profu- She is the picture of her mother sion. Immense cases of elegant satist, all her mother's article vivacity.

Filden and Hendricks Nominated-The Platform. The first day of the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at St. Louis

on Tuesday of last week, was occupied with the organization. On the second day the first business in order was the report of the committee on resolutions, but the comricty of resolutions concerning the order of business and other matters were offered and disposed of. John Kelly offered a me-morial from influential Democrats in New York, protesting against the nomination of Tilden, but it was declared out of order. Much wrangling took place, but it was finally ended by the announcement that the committee on resolutions would be ready to report at 2 o'clock. A recess was taken until that hour. On reassembling the committee made a majority and minority report, the point of difference being the financial plank of the platform. The majority report condemned the Republicans for their imbecility in not returning to specie payment, accused them of placing bla-drances in the way of resumption, denounced these hindrances, and demanded the repeal of the resumption set. The minority report declared that this act was injurious to the country and demanded its unconditional repeal. After great confusion on the motions and counter-motions, the majority report was adopted by a decisive vote. The nomination of candidates then commenced. Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware, was the first nominee; Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, came next; Joel Parker of New Jersey, followed : then came Samuel J. Tilden of New York, who was followed by William Allen, of Ohio, and Gen. Winfield Scott Han-cook, of Pennsylvania. This completed the list of nominees, and the balloting enchoice; on the second Samuel J. Tilden received more than the necessary twothirds of the votes, and was declared the andidate of the Democratic party.

in his habits. The breakfast, however, was an informal affair. After it was finished, Washington's horse was brought up, On the second day Thomas A. Headricks Indiana was unanimously nominated and he rode away to the head-quarters of for Vice President on the first ballot. The some of his Generals. Every one was free platform adopted is as follows:to come to lunch or not. But the dinner

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. We, the delegates of the democratic pary of the United States, in national conven-tion assembled, do hereby declare the ad-ministration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, ministration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediato reform. We hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and the democratic party a zealous work and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection, to un-dertaze with us this first and most press-ing patriotic duty of the democracy of the whole country.

ing patriotic duty of the democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war; and do hereby record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government, in absolute acquiesence to the will of the majority—the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the milliary authority; in the total separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all clinsens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, univexed by sumputary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, en-At nine o'clock the supper table was spread, and remained so till eleven. Three or four light dishes, with fruit and walnuts, composed the entertainment. When the cloth was removed, each in turn was called upon for a toast, which was drank by all, and an hour of quiet conviviality was passed. The Marquis de Chasteliux, a member of the French Academy, who came out as Major General with Rochsmbeau, published a volume of travels in 1787 in which he speaks in glowing terms

of these entertainments. He was a guest of Washington in this old building at two different times, and seemed to enjoy these social meals very much, which he says were very free and agreeable, "General Washington toasting and conversing all the time. * * * The nuts are served half open, and the company are never done cating and picking them." Baron Steuben, whose head quarters were on the other side of the river in the old Verplanck ben, whose head-quarters were on the other side of the river in the old Verplanck house, was always a welcome guest at the dinner-table of Washington. On one occasion Robert Morris and other gentlemen were present, and during the meal the great financier of the colonies complained bitterly of the bankruptcy of the treasury. "Why," said the Baron, "are you not financier? Why do you not create funds? "I have done all I can; it is not possible for me to do more," he replied. "What, you remain financier without finances?" "Yes." "Well, then, I do not think you as bonest a man as my cook. He came to me one day at Valley Forge, and said,: inlend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually annexed fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we hereby demand its repeal. We de-mand a judicious system of preparation by public economy, by official retreuch-ment and by wise finance, which shall ena-ble the nation saon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment, We believe such a system, well devised. the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 90 per cent of all business transactions are performed, and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our barassed industries and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural force the prosperity of the people.

declined to answer them. In making up the Obio delegation it was apparent that men in favor of Blaine or Morton would and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural force the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false protoness. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising, revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas; it has cut down the sale of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—the industry followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes frand and fosters amuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchanis. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses, foderal state and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions gold in 1860 to four hundred and fifty millions currency in 1870, or in a decget on, and so manipulate it that he (Hayes) would be left out in the cold. His friends ly declined to interfere, and down to the ed he sought the position." And this was broke out, they agreed to raise a regiment form two regiments, but, when they picked their number and brought them on here to ousy among the officers at baving two lawpatriotism and harmony both men went in as privates." Gov. Hayes has five chil-

ty millions gold in 1860 to four hundred and ty millions gold in 1860 to four hundred and fifty millions currency in 1870, or in a decade from less than five dollars per bead to more than 18 dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the feteral government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government. ing at Cornell college, and is captain of the Cornell navy. Rutherford P. Hayes, the

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the tiller of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of the republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic, of the stried of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific const to the incursion of a race, not aprung from the same great parent stock, in fact now by law decide citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustoned to the traditions of progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German, and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire, or such legislation by Congress within a consiliational limitation, as shall prevent the further importation of immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-boiding class and the party now in power seek to smother it—the false Issue with which the void enkindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclu-

seek to smother it—the false Issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the democratic party has cherished from their feundation, and is resolved to maintain without partiality or preference of any class, sect or creed, and without contribution from the treasury to any of them; and the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred people once estranged, but now reunited in one undivided republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that an efficient and economical conduct of the government business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professious faishied in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutaty reform. power can work out no practical or saluta

in the performance sitest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutaly reform. Is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, vice president, judges, sonators, representatives, cabinet officers,—these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a vice president, a late speaker of the House of Representatives, marketing his rollogs as a presiding officer; three senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in Jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy encriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an amlassador to England censured for a dishonorable speculation; the president's private secretary barsly escaping conviction upon trial for goilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War hinpeached for high crimes and condent's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdem anors—the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organigation infest the body politic, and lest, by making no change of men or party, we can get no charge of measures and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the republican party, create a necessity for reform, confessed by the republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters are powerless to resist the eighty thousand office holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We domand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of re-sumption, and the demand for its repeal, was received with special favor.

Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nom nee for the Presidency, was born in New Lebanon, a farming town of Columbia county, N. Y., in 1814. He comes of Puritan ancestry, one of the Tildens settling down in the town of Scituate in 1664, and When Young Tilden entered Yale in 1832, at the age of eighteen, he was absorbed in political matters and wrote an essay on the evils of the Whig-anti-Masonic coalition against Jackson, which gained him much credit. In the troublous time of the money panic of 1837 young Tilden defended he policy of the Administration, and thu early enunciated the principles of hard money to which it is only just to say he has steadfastly adhered. After President Polk's election Mr. Tilden abandoned politics for some years and practised his profession with great success. The instances of his remarkable legal ability are too numerous to be cited. His course during the war was in sympathy with the prevailing policy of his party. His deliverances in favor o sound money were more in accord with Republican ideas now than his war speeches could be at auy time. While not a "copperhead" in the sense which Vallandigha was so termed, Tilden's record in the war was not of the best, and will doubtles prove the vulnerable point in the campaign Since the war, Mr. Tilden's work with Charles O'Conor and others for the destruc tion of the "Ring" brought him into prom nence. In his gallant fight Mr. Tilden had the support of honest men, both in and out of his party. His brief service in the New York Legislature gave him additional prestige as a champion of reform; and he was taken up by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor and elected over General Dix by a large majority. The victory over the Canal Ring has been one of the most marked features of the Governor's adminthe Canal Ring has been one of the most marked features of the Governor's administration, which has resulted in a great reduction in the tax levy and general expenses of the State. Governor Tilden, now sixty-three years old, is five feet ten inches high, of rather spare build and a nervous, quick, lawyer-like manner. Though not a "maguetic" man, Governor Tilden is a man of good presence and considerable personal following.

Thomas A. Hendricks.

Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio, Sept 1819, graduated at Hanover College in 1841; prepared himself for his profession of the law and settled in Indiana, and prac tised with considerable success for some years, though frequently mingling in poli-Legislature. From 1851 to 1855 he was a Representative in Congress. In 1860 be ran for Governor against Henry S. Laue and was defeated. In 1862 he was chosen to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1889. In the Democratic Nation al Convention of 1868 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and at one time had the highest vote, but was defeat ediby Vallandigham and the Obio Demo erats, who went for Seymour. Since his Senatorial term expired he has been emgovernment.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred million of acros upon railroads to beat, and they will surely do it. ployed almost entirely in the practice of his profession. If he is a good man for the Democracy to nominate for Vice President, he is also a good man for the Republicana REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVEN-TION.

The Windbam County Republican convention assembled at the court house in Fayetteville on Friday, June 30, and was called to order by L. M. Read of Rocking-ham, chairman of the county committee, who read the call for the convention, and on his motion Hon, R. W. Clarke of Brattleboro was elected temporary chairman. On motion of C. B. Eddy A. N. Swain was elected temporary secretary. The roll of delegates was read and it was voted that it is the roll of the convention. On motion of J. D. Bridgman of Rockingham the temporary organization was made the permanent one with the addition of Rev. A. Chandler and Geo. E. Selleck as assistant secretaries, and Hon, C. B. Eddy of Rockingham and H. B. Ballou of Whitingham as vice presidents. On motion of Mr. Bridgmen the chair appointed J. D. Bridgman of Rockingham, Hon. Geo. Howe of Brattleboro, Hon. David Arnold of Londonderry, A. A. Butterfield of Whitingham, J. A. Butler of Jamaica, a committee on resolutions. On motion of Hon. R. Tyler, a committee of three was appotnted to present names of county committee for the next two years, and the chair appointed R. Tyler, F. Arnold of West-

minster, W. W. Lynde of Marlboro such committee. On motion of Hon, Geo, Howe londerry. of Brattleboro, adjourned to come together at the ringing of the bell, AFTERNOON.

delegates in this convention assembled, that Windham county should not be dis-membered for the purpose of creating a new county, and that no change should be made in the boundaries of our county as now established.

On motion of J. L. Butterfield of Grafton the convention proceeded to the nom-ination of county officers by ballot. R. Tyler nominated O. E. Butterfield of Wilmington for Senator from the South Probate district, and J. J. Green nominated Col. A. B. Franklin of Newfane. The bal-

lot resulted as follows :-Whole number of votes cast, A. B. Franklin, H. C. Wiley,

And O. E. Butterfield of Wilmington was declared the nominee.

C. B. Eddy of Bellows Falls nominated Dr. D. P. Webster of Putney for Senator from the North Probate district, and J. D. Bridgman nominated E. L. Waterman of Jamaica. The first ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast

Necessary to a choice, D. P. Webster, E. L. Waterman, C. B. Eddy, There being no choice a second ballot was ordered with the following result:-

Whole number of votes cast, Necessary to a choice, E. L. Waterman, D. P. Webster, Mr. Waterman's nomination was made unanimous. Hou, O. S. Howard of Townshend wa

nominated for First Assistant County Judge by acclamation. For Second Assistant Judge the names of E. T. Butterfield of Wilmington, H. B. Ballou of Whitingham and Wm. S. Newton of Brattlebo ro were presented. The ballot was as fol-Whole number of votes cast

and H. B. Ballou was declared the nom

dates were presented, and the first ballot Whole number of votes cast, Necessary for a choice, A. Siarkey,
T. N. Sprague,
W. H. Willard,
B. T. Phelps,
S. W. Bowker,
J. H. Kinner,
E. L. Roberts,

For Shoriff the names of several candi-

There being no choice S. name was withdrawn, and the second ballot resulted as follows:-Whole number of votes cast,

Whole number of vote
Necessary to a choice,
A. Starkey,
T. N. Sprague,
W. H. Willard,
B. T. Phelps,
J. H. Kidder,
W. P. Gage,
E. L. Roberts,
— Willard,
S. N. Herrick, S. N. Herrick,

and Wales H. Willard of Wards! declared the nominee for Sheriff.

For State's Attorney C. B. Eddy nominated L. M. Read of Bellows Falls; Geo. Howe nominated J. L. Martin of Londonderry ; J. L. Butterfield nominated L. S.

First ballot-Whole number of votes cast, Necessary to a cheice J. L. Martin, L. M. Read, L. S. Walker, Second ballot-Whole number of votes cast cessary to a choice, J. L. Martin, L. M. Read, L. S. Walker,

and J. L. Martin was declared the not

For High Bailiff A. N. Swain of Bellows Falls was ununimously nominated.

For Judges of Probate Hop. Royall Tyler of Beattleboro and Hon. Abishui Stod dard of Townshend were nominated with-

O. C. Fitts of Wardsboro offered a resoution that the apportionment of delegates to the county convention should be made on the basis of the number of Republican votes cast for Governor, instead of on that of population as now. J. L. Butterfield of Grafton advocated the resolution, but many of the delegates baving left the hall and some confusion prevailing, it was laid on the table, and the convention adjourned

sine die. ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.

The Windham County Antimasonic Conention, which was beld at Fayetteville, Vt., on the 27th of June, 1876, made the follo ing nominations for county officers for the

Putney, A. J. Dexter of Wardsboro, For Senators, E. L. Waterman of Jamaies, Leonard Brown of Whitingham. For Sheriff, Alonzo Starkey of Brattle-

For Assistant Judges, E. C. Baker of

For States Attorney, Edgar W. Stoddard of Brattleboro. For High Bailiff, Elijah D. Rugg of Lou-

For Judges of Probate, Abisbai Stoddard of Townshend, Royal Tyler of Brattleboro. The following resolutions were adopted.

AFTERNOON.

Judge Tyler reported the following names for county committee:

Wells P. Jones of Whitingham; L. S. Walker of Grafton; E. W. Stoddard of Brattleboro; A. B. Franklin of Newfanet, R. S. Safford of Westminster.

Mr. Bridgman, from the committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

We, the republicans of Windham county, in convention, assembled, having as heretofore the utmost confidence in republican principles, and believing that their success is absolutely necessary to the welfare and permanent prosperity of the whole people of the United States, hereby, Resofve,

1. That the principles as embraced in the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention, just held at Cincinsti, are the only true principles upon which the government of the United States should be administered and as a such we heartily approve of the whole of the Cincinsti, are the only true principles upon which the government of the United States should be administered and as a such we heartily approve of the whole of the Cincinsti, are the only true principles upon which the government of the United States should be administered and as a such we heartily approve of the whole contry, and we hereby pledge our undivided support in favor of the modinations.

3. We fully approve of the nominations.

4. We see the succession of the development of the very and sheller from detection.

Resolved, That we have country, the treasury being punctered, and the community should be administered and as a such we heartly approve of the whole country, the treasury being punctered, and the most crima, and the government of the United States, and we have treated the following resolution, which he appears to the contract of the work of the well appears to the work of the well appears to the work of the well appears to the work of the well appears

which is a standing violation of the constitution, corrupting our morals, our manners, our politics, and our business.

Resofted, That we again appeal to the
people of Windham county and of the state,
to arouse for the defense of one of the chief
laws for the protection of their liberties,
viz., that of prohibiting extra judical oaths,
which law has been, and still is, trampled
upon with arrogance and contempt by the
Masonie party.

Resolved, That the tendency of our republican politics, as administered of late
years by the Mavonic Lodge, is to run the
state into Democracy, that party which occasioned the war, which obstructed the
war when brought on, and which will
make the war of no effect if it again comes
into power; and we urge upon the people
the necessity of arresting this tendency by
securing the proper kind of men for candidates for office at the approaching fall election.

The Hartford Courant strongly inderses Governor Hayes personally. It says of him: "Educated, cultivated, wealthy, pure, with character securely formed and settled, we can well feel confidence that the tone of the Administration will be high and pure. That Rotherford B. Hayes is a gentleman no one will fail to know in the course of the

next few weeks," William A. Wheeler is known to the represiding officers in the State, an accomplishment which will make him especially valuable when, as Vice President he takes the chair of the Senate, Mr. Wheeler is a large, powerfully built man, standing very erect when speaking, and sending forth his utterances with fearless frankness. His hair is growing very gray. It is always combed with scrupulous care, always thrown back from a high, square forehead, under whose brows there are very observaut eyes. He wears no beard or moustache; the jaws are as square as the outlines of the forhead, and the whole face is

expressive of current thought. Governor Hayes made a pleasant little address the other day to the graduating class of the Obio University, as he delivered to the members their diplomas. He reminded them that this was an "age of shams, of show and extravagance; an age of paint, varnish and gilding, where the bomely virtues of economy, industry and plain common honesty are forgotten, and the vices of show and extravagance pre-vail, alas! too often." He advised them in going into the activities of such an age to carry with them, "not merely into ordinary transactions, not merely into common business, but make a part of all you do in the whole circle of duty and effort," the maxim, "Honesty is not only the best policy, but its own sufficient and very great reward." The advice is certainly good, and there could be no better maxim

for those in exalted public positions Incidents of Gov. Hayes's early life begin to crop up thickly in the Western press. One of the most characteristic is narrated by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer, who first saw Hayes when he came from Maumee county, poor, unknown and friendless, to practice at the Cincinnati bar. He was shy and depressed in his manners, and few noticed or associated with the stranger, as he took his seat day after day in the court roam, waiting for a chance client. One day a wretched idiotic girl was arraigned for murder. She had neither friends nor money, and the presiding judge, thinking to do a good turn to the briefless one, assigned to Hayes the duty of defending her. To the surprise of all be acquitted himself in a musterly manner; his eloquent and forcible speech securing the acquittal of his client and gaining the admiration of all his hearers. The opening of which he so successfully availed himself, led to his obtaining a large and lucrative practice.

-The Philadelphia Bulletin reports that up to June 28th the number of visitors who have paid the entrance fee at the Centennial Exhibition is in excess of 1,000,000.