The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

The VERMONT RECORD AND FARMER *was combined with* THE PHŒNIX *May 1st, 1880—the sub scription list, name and good will of the Record and Farmer becoming the property of the proprietors of The Phœnix oldest newspaper.*

National Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large, WILLIAM W. LYNDE of Brattleboro, WILLIAM Y. W. RIPLEY of Rutland.
Third District, DAVID H. BEATTIE of Maidstone.
Second District, SUMNER S. THOMPSON of Lyndon.
First District, JAMES K. BATCHELDER of Arlington.

THE PHŒNIX will be sent to New Subscribers from this date to ***Jan. 1, 1882,*** *for $2.00, the price of one regular yearly subscription. Back numbers from October 1st, if desired.*

Wade Hampton deserves a medal. He has made more Republican votes this year than any other man in the country.

A paragraph from the New York Times, copied elsewhere in this paper, expresses in concise and comprehensive language the sentiments of every Vermonter in regard to Senator Edmunds' reélection to the United States Senate this week.

Nine hundred business men of Cleveland went on an extra train last Friday to Mentor, to pay their respects to Gen. Garfield, and on Tuesday about 400 members of the Lincoln club of Indianapolis visited the general. To each delegation Gen. Garfield made a happy and sensible little speech.

The Republican plurality in Indiana is 7515. This, with a gain of two Congressmen, is enough in a Democratic State. Returns from all the Ohio counties confirm the calculation of a 20,000 majority for the Republicans on the general ticket, though Townsend's majority for secretary of state falls behind about 1000, on account of the temperance issue.

The National Republican committee have issued an address to the Republican voters of the Union, rehearsing the brilliant victories already won, and urging that no possible effort be spared to make the Republican majority on the Electoral vote so large as to avert the perils of a disputed count, and the majority of the next House of Representatives so decisive that there can be no conflict in its organization.

The latest attempt to smirch the reputation of Gen. Garfield is the production of a letter on the Chinese question, purporting to have been written by Gen. Garfield to H. L. Morey of Lynn, in which the writer is represented as saying that "individuals and corporations have the right to buy labor wherever they can get it the cheapest." Gen. Garfield's attention has been called to the publication, and he promptly and emphatically characterizes it as a stupid forgery.

After his reception at Boston last week, Gen. Grant visited Plymouth on Thursday, and on Saturday went to Hartford, where he had a welcome as hearty and enthusiastic as any that has been given him since his return from his trip around the world. It is announced that the general has now placed himself at the disposal of the national Republican committee, and that he will be used by them during the remainder of the campaign. His programme has not been made public, but for one thing he will undoubtedly preside at mass meetings in several of the large cities in the interior of New York.

Our respect for ex-Gov. Proctor is so high, and our solicitude for his good name is so sincere, that we are compelled to warn him of a covert enemy which is lurking for him in this vicinity. The Springfield Republican and Windham County *Defamer* are both praising him anent his sensible valedictory message and his excellent gubernatorial record. Such treatment is dangerous, and, if allowed to continue, is sure to prove fatal to Gov. Proctor as it has to every man upon whom it has ever been inflicted. The ex-governor should contrive to get these sheets to abuse him, and his good name and reputation will then be assured for all time to come.

The "Ladies' Deposit" banking swindle, of which our Boston correspondent writes at some length on our first page to-day, has come to grief. Mrs. Howe, the president, and Mrs. Gould, the cashier, were arrested last Saturday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and lodged in the tombs. On Monday they were brought up for examination and held for trial. Mrs. Howe's bail was fixed in the sum of $20,000 and Mrs. Gould's in the sum of $10,000. Before the final collapse came several women who called for their deposits failed to obtain them, and numerous attachments were placed on the real estate belonging to the concern.

In a letter to the Tribune, Thurlow Weed, who strongly opposed the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, says: "I cannot close without expressing my grateful acknowledgments to ex-President Grant for the characteristic fearlessness with which he has thrown himself into this canvass. Nothing but a clear, strong and devoted sense of duty could have aroused him to such effort. He discerns in another form the same danger which called him to the field in 1861, and he is rendering as good service now as he did then. Such devoted patriotism strengthens his claim upon the affection and gratitude of his country."

The Democratic leaders in New York city, foiled in their attempt to get rid of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections, who is bound to have something approaching a fair election in the city, have resorted to the dodge of charging the Republicans with the colonization of negroes in the city by the thousand in order to fraudulently cut down the Democratic majority. Mr. Davenport responds to these charges with a request to John Kelly and his Tammany associates to furnish him the proof of such colonization, in order that steps may be taken to punish those engaged in it. He promises that Democratic supervisors shall be assigned to the investigation of the cases, and that those arrested shall be taken before a Democratic commissioner. As yet, however, the Democratic bosses have not seen fit to make any response to Mr. Davenport's very reasonable request. As to why they have not done so, every man is at liberty to surmise for himself.

Gen. Grant Not to Visit Montpelier.

The State authorities have received a letter from Gen. Grant regretting that previous engagements to visit the interior and western portions of New York will prevent the acceptance of the invitation of the legislature to visit this State. He thanks the legislature for the invitation.

"There's Music in the Air."

That unfortunate *Defamer* boy is in a heap of trouble again, just as we expected, and this time with his late Democratic cronies, who are now down on him savagely for deserting the sinking ship. After all they have done for him in admitting him into full Democratic fellowship, and adopting his paper as a full blooded party organ, they claim that he ought, in common decency, to stand up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder," and see the fight out, instead of facing to the rear and running at the first fire. And, really now, if we may be permitted modestly to volunteer an opinion, there does seem to be some show of reason in this. But the poor youth is sadly demoralized. The result of the late elections in Ohio and Indiana having opened his stupid little eyes to the folly of the bitter and unscrupulous partisanship that has possessed him for the last few months, and to the utter hopelessness of Hancock's election, and, consequently, of all chance of getting the Brattleboro post office, he is evidently making lively preparations to rat over again to his original *role* of "independence," hoping thereby, doubtless, even at this late day, to save a few of his Republican patrons, whom he secured in the beginning by hanging out false colors. But it wont do, as he will soon find out. He is altogether too awkward and clumsy a boy, every way, to undertake to ride two horses at the same time, especially when they are going in precisely opposite directions; and he is bound to get a tumble, sure. His kind of "independence,"—that is to say, independence of all principle, and, too often, of common decency, also,—is not at all the kind of "independence" the intelligent people of Windham county admire and want, as he will learn in the end. "Everything by turns and nothing long" appears to be his rule of action, if so changeable a body may be said to have any rule, which is only natural, seeing that political fickleness and treachery are family traits, which the poor boy inherited. The "staying" qualities of his copperhead progenitor, especially in adversity, have never been remarkable, as his frequent desertions of his political associates in times of trouble bear witness. The ruling idea of both seems to be to go in strong for the spoils that attend success, and to "scoot" over to the other side, or at least become "independent," the moment adversity appears. No person or party ever sets much store, or places much reliance, on such Hessian mercenaries, it being only a question of time when they will prove treacherous. Our afflicted Democratic friends are learning this truth just now by experience, and we would tender them our sincere sympathy did we not know that their apparent loss is really a substantial gain, upon which they may fairly be congratulated. It is the party *to* which, and not *from* which, such soldiers of fortune gravitate, that is to be commiserated. The good Lord forbid that the Republican party should now be the victim. Its great victories would be almost too dearly purchased at such a price.

Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend.

For a real scientific stab under the fifth rib, for the Democratic party and its candidates, commend us to the following from the New York Sun of Monday. What makes the thrust all the more severe is the fact that the Sun is the champion bitter and violent Democratic organ in New York city:

The Democrats have sustained an unexpected and mortifying defeat in Indiana and Ohio. It is disastrous, and may prove fatal. It is silly to make light of it, and idle to try to whittle it away by cunning calculations and adroit figuring. The Democrats are beaten, badly beaten; whether beaten to death or not is the only question.

It has seemed to us that the whole Democratic campaign was a series of blunders.

The party had one man—only one—whose immense strength had been demonstrated on a national field—Samuel J. Tilden. It is the one great, preëminent name in the Democratic party.

The party nominated Gen. Hancock, a good man, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds.

But Hancock is not Tilden.

Then, as a crowning act of folly, the party went into the State of Thomas A. Hendricks, and took another man for Vice President: Any name other than that of Hendricks would have been folly enough; but to go one step further, they had to take a man with the most odious reputation as a skinflint to overcome!

There used to be a fellow who made an occupation of butting his head against a rough stone New England wall for twenty-five cents. The Democratic party in making this nomination resembled him; only, if report be true, they did not get the twenty-five cents.

These are only sample extracts from Monday's leader. On Tuesday the Sun gave Hancock some excellent advice on the subject of letter writing:

Gen. Hancock need write nothing more on the tariff.

Every one knows he is in favor of a tariff which will yield the utmost protection to American industries, and especially to the Democratic party.

Gen. Hancock should devote himself to writing his inaugural, and, even if it is never delivered, the preparation of it will be a salutary literary exercise.

But if he must write on a tariff, let him explicitly state that if it had been left to him he would put a prohibitory tariff on the readmission of unrepentant rebels to citizens' rights after the close of the war.

That is about the only letter on the tariff we can conceive of that would help him.

Unless he is going to write some such letter, let him return his goose quill to the original goose.

Nobody need imagine that the Sun would talk like this could it see the ghost of a chance of Hancock's election.

A Good Word Well Said.

(From the New York Times.)

The re-election of the Hon. George F. Edmunds to the United States Senate from Vermont is, of course, an event which was fully expected, but it is none the less one of extreme importance to the country. Mr. Edmunds, at the expiration of his present term, will have been in the Senate fifteen years, having been first appointed to that body in 1866, when a vacancy occurred by the death of Senator Foot. During his long service he has become, beyond question, the first member of the Senate in point of skill, fidelity, and personal weight and influence. An ardent Republican by conviction, he is far above the mere prejudice of partisanship, while his profound learning, his untiring industry, his courage, acumen, wit, and genuine eloquence have won the respect and admiration of the country. No member of the Senate has contributed so much toward making the work of that body just, wise, and efficient. Still in the prime of life, the country may confidently expect much from him, and his continuance in the Senate at a time when the Government is, as now seems certain, to pass again into Republican hands, is a matter for general congratulation to all good citizens.

Fifty young ladies of Rutland, N. Y., have formed a Garfield and Arthur club, raised a fifty-foot flag pole and swung out a handsome banner, and are going to have public meetings to make converts.

In a big torchlight procession at Washington, Saturday night, by which the Republicans celebrated the Indiana victory, the most striking feature was a canal boat drawn by seven mules, named Barnum, Ben Butler, Forney, Mullitt, The Barrel and Old 329.

While people are marvelling at the wonderful hold Grant has upon popular admiration, the Spiritualists explain it all by the information that he is backed up by a powerful band of disembodied conspirators, who are working to make him the instrument of national ruin. But it is consoling to be assured by the same authority that an equally powerful band of disembodied patriots are fighting like good fellows to prevent the catastrophe.

The Republican Jubilation at Indianapolis.

The victory in Indiana set the populace of Indianapolis quite beside itself. They could not do enough to express their bounding and abounding joy. During the day time, according to the correspondent of the Chicago Times, tin horns, tin pans, drums, and every other instrument upon which a noise could be made, were brought into requisition, and a dozen bands added to the frightful din. The very street-car mules caught the infection, and brayed in unison with the shrieking mass. Speeches, songs and marches varied the programme as the day advanced, and when the crowds became uncomfortably close a band would strike up a lively air, and the musicians lead the way up and down the streets. Hundreds of men of high and low degree would fall in line, like boys following a hand organ and monkey, and march around the block. Bankers, preachers, and staid old men of family and dignity, forgot themselves entirely and became boys again for the moment. Such a spectacle was never before seen in Indianapolis. The delirious citizens did all sorts of ridiculous things, if we may believe the Times correspondent, who asserts that—

One gray-haired old elder in a fashionable church stopped a street-car, and, taking one of the mule's ears tenderly in both hands, yelled into it, "Hurrah for Porter." The intelligent beast responded with an indignant hee-haw. Another came down town late, and, on reaching his place of business, complained that every man in the city had gone crazy. "Every fellow I stopped to ask the news simply stood up and yelled at me like a maniac," he said, petulantly. "I never saw so much mouth in my life."

The day tumult, horrible as it seemed, was like the calm of a Sunday school compared with the hideous uproar which prevailed at night. A call was published in the afternoon, asking the owners of every Republican drum to report on the post-office corner at seven o'clock. This beastly call brought out countless drums, and excited an emulative spirit in the envious hearts of those who did not possess one of these instruments of dreadful torture, and the drums were reinforced by innumerable tin horns and kettles and oyster cans. They were all set going at once, and the result was the most atrocious discord which ever assailed the ears of mortal man. All the business streets were alive with men, women and children, all bent on making the greatest possible noise and spreading it out over the largest period of time. The incessant flagellations of 500 patient drums in one block, with a barbarous accompaniment of sounds of every possible degree, combined to make a racket which must have been heard for miles. The scene was one which defies description. Excited men rushed hither and thither, screamed, howled and yelled—yelled insanely and like idiots. The uproar lasted for an hour or more, and then the revellers scattered and bands paraded all the business streets until midnight, and, after keeping up the amazing chorus without the recess of a moment, the city went stark, raving mad. The women, too, were carried away with excitement, and the shrill pipe of a feminine treble lent variety to the heathenish yawp, and set off the deep roar of the masculine baritone to perfection. It was no uncommon sight to see women tramping along Middle street, behind a lot of drums of unusual tone.

The dusky lambs of gentle sex were especially numerous and frisky. They could and did play on fish-horns with skill and unquestionable effect. There was no attempt at organizing a regular jollification meeting; the jubilant Republicans had not time for that. They had come down town to exert their muscles and expand their vocal organs, and they did not propose to be repressed, and so they trooped around until their feet were off close to their knees.

Story of a Kite.

One day when the writer was a boy he decided to make a kite, having very little knowledge of its construction except in a general way, or the proportion each part should bear to the other. After a long search for suitable material, and much patient whittling, something was brought forth bearing a foreign resemblance to that airy problem. Another boy was also to make a kite; and at an appointed time we were to bring them together, throw them to the breeze and test their relative merits before a crowd of boys. But fearing lest my kite might not prove victorious in the public contest, I concluded to try it in a private way a short time before the great exhibition. So it was thrown to the breeze; but it fell to the ground as if it had been made of lead. No amount of coaxing, entreating, bribing or belittling of other boys' kites could induce the recalcitrant thing to rise above the door-yard fence. To increase my misfortune, a crowd of boys had gathered around and taunted me with, "Why don't you make a tail a mile long?" "You don't need a string to hold it down." "Why don't you tie on a lobster?" "Guess you're beat," etc., etc. I saw the difficulty; the tail of my kite was too heavy, making it impossible for the head to catch wind enough to raise the machine above the ground. My first intention was to cut off the unfortunate incumbrance and add a tail of better proportion; but misfortunes seldom come singly. I could not find my jackknife; and as the public contest was to come off in a short time I became discouraged and acknowledged myself beaten through ignorance of the great importance of a tail.

The Democratic presidential nominations also remind one of the problem of the fish found in all the old arithmetics forty years ago, with a "tail as long as his head and half the length of his body." The boys were puzzled over a fish with such a stupendous tail; the girls looked at it and called it "horrid;" the "master" would turn white about the mouth, and the perspiration would appear as he figured uncertainly over the abnormal fish and its more abnormal tail. If the writer is not mistaken, this frightful fish is left out of the new arithmetic and a fish inserted with a more manageable tail.

When the Democratic animal, which the party calls the "nomination," dies, as it now seems inevitable that it must in a few weeks, the following epitaph is recommended for its brevity as suitable to be chiselled upon its tomb-stone: Died of too heavy a tail.

Wilmington, Vt. HECTOR

GEN. GARFIELD AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS. A few days since, the Jubilee singers from the Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., finding themselves within a few miles of Gen. Garfield's residence, took carriages and made him a call. They sang several pieces, and as they were about to take their departure, they turned toward General Garfield and sang an impressive benediction, in these words:

"The Lord be with you; the Lord guard and preserve you; the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace."

There was silence for a time as the music died away. Then Gen. Garfield, who had stood by the mantel with bowed head, spoke to the band of singers very earnestly and solemnly, saying:

"My friends, for my family and myself I thank you for this visit and for the songs you have sung. While I have listened a thought has come to me which may encourage you. A voice has gone forth before every great good that was ever achieved in this world. A voice in the wilderness was the herald of our Saviour. In the war for the Union the thunder of our guns on a thousand battlefields was the voice that prepared the way for the liberty that came to your race. Now, friends, the earthly saviour of your people must be universal education; and I believe that your voices are preparing for the coming of that blessing. You have sung a great university into being. You have sung before kings and princes. You have sung to the meek and the lowly. You have sung to the hearts of your people, and I hope and believe that your voices are heralding the great liberation which education will bring to your lately-enslaved brethren. You are fighting for light and for the freedom it brings; and in that contest I would rather be with you and defeated than against you and victorious. In the language of the song you have just sung, I say to you, 'March on, and you shall win the victory—you shall gain the day.'"

A VIGOROUS LETTER.

SECRETARY SHERMAN TELLS WADE HAMPTON SOME PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THE WAY HE AND HIS FOLLOWERS HAVE TREATED THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS—A FATAL POLICY FOR THE SOUTH.

In a speech at New York some time ago Secretary Sherman associated Wade Hampton's name with that of the Ku-Klux, whereupon Hampton sent the Secretary a letter demanding to know if he was correctly reported. To this letter Mr. Sherman responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Sir: Your note of the 17th inst. is received, in which you inquire whether at a conference held by the National Republican Committee at Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, I used the language attributed to me as follows: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Ku-Klux and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party." In reply, I have to advise you that, while I do not remember the precise language, I presume the reporter correctly stated in a condensed way his idea of what I said. I no doubt spoke of you as a leading representative of the Democratic party in the South, and referred to the Ku-Klux Klan as a representative of the barbarous agencies by which the Democrats have subverted the civil and political rights of the Republicans of the South. I did not connect you personally with the Ku-Klux Klan. Indeed, I know that you had in one or two important instances resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still you and your associates, the leading men in the South, now enjoy the benefits of political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku-Klux Klan, in which phrase I include all the numerous aliases by which it has from time to time been known in the South. Your power in the Southern States rests upon actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-box stuffing committed by the Ku-Klux and its kindred associations, and, as you know, some of the worst of them committed since 1877, when you and they gave the most solemn assurances of protection to the freedmen of the South. These crimes are all aimed at the civil and political rights of Republicans in the South, and, as I believe, but for these agencies the very State you represent, as well as many other States in the South, would be represented both in the Senate and House by Republicans. But for these crimes, the boast attributed to you that the 138 solid Southern votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket would be but idle vaporing, but now we feel that it is sober truth. While I have no reason to believe that you or your Northern associates personally participated in the offenses I have named, yet, while you and they enjoy the fruits of these crimes, you may in logic and morals be classed as joint copartners with the Ku-Klux Klan in a policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which it is hoped by the aid of a small segment of the Democratic party in the North may be extended to all departments of the government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you, the Ku-Klux Klan and Northern Democratic party. Permit me in conclusion, while frankly answering your question, to say that the most fatal policy for the South would be by such agencies as I hear mentioned to secure again the political ascendency of this country, for I assure you that the manhood and independence of the North will certainly continue the struggle until every Republican in the South shall have the free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges, including a fair vote, a fair count, free speech and a free press, and the agitation made necessary to secure such results may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the South.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN SHERMAN.

To this scathing arraignment Hampton replied, in true Southern style, with a letter which was, in effect, a challenge, charging the Secretary with using language which was false and which he knew to be false, and closing, in true fire-eater's style, with, "My address will be Columbia, S. C." Mr. Sherman quietly rejoins that he will submit the correspondence to the public and accept the verdict, and the letters were accordingly given to the press on Tuesday.

HANCOCK AND THE TARIFF.

WHAT HE SAYS WHEN CALLED UPON BY HIS PARTY TO EXPLAIN—A LETTER WHICH IS BEAUTIFULLY OBSCURE AND POINTLESS.

Gen. Hancock's recent utterance upon the "local" nature of the tariff question has excited the apprehension of his supporters, and in order to help him out of his muddle Senator Randolph of New Jersey wrote him a letter asking him to correct the "misrepresentations" of his tariff views and set himself right. This is the luminous reply which Mr. Randolph got:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York,
Oct. 12, 1880.

My Dear Governor:—I have received your favor of the 11th inst. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding my tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of government, then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a reunited and harmonious country we shall certainly, in time, pay off the public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the government will continue as long as human nature lasts. All parties agree that the best way for us to raise the revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about "free trade" is folly. But the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent experts, representing both the government and American industries, will suggest tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws, and confirm to us a system which will be judicious, just, harmonious, and incidentally protective as well as stable in its effect. I am, very truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The Hon. Theodore Randolph, Morristown, N. J.

Grange Meeting.

Central Vermont Pomona Grange, P. of H., holds its regular quarterly meeting at Snowsville, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M. The forenoon session will be devoted to hearing reports from grangers, considering new by-laws, conferring the fifth degree, and to the private work of the order. The afternoon session will be public. Mrs. Luna Peck will read an original poem, Mrs. Althea Bacon give a recitation, and some other literary exercises are expected. The question to be discussed is: Resolved, "That the character and prosperity of a man depend more upon the influence of his wife than his own exertions." It is expected that there will be a very large display by the patrons at the meeting of vegetables, fruits, flowers, pictures, birds, quaint and ancient articles, etc. If the weather is favorable there will be a very large attendance.

"Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina insists on turning himself into a Republican campaign document," is the way the Democratic Washington Post puts it.

A voter who has wavered writes to the Troy Times: "Wade Hampton challenged John Sherman to fight a duel. This 'straw' shows that the 'solid South' in the person of her most representative man, is still barbarian. I shall vote for Garfield."

If you can credit their hysterical cries, the Democrats, since their woeful defeat last week, have discovered that they can carry Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, California, Oregon, New Hampshire, Connecticut, the Solid South, and quite likely Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

LETTER FROM MONTPELIER.

HOW THE ELECTION NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT THE CAPITAL—GRANT NOT TO VISIT VERMONT—PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—MORE ROOM NEEDED IN THE STATE HOUSE—RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR EDMUNDS—SOMETHING ABOUT PROMINENT MEMBERS, ETC., ETC.

Special Correspondence of THE PHŒNIX.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 19, 1880.

Editors of The Phœnix:

As might be expected, the election news was the absorbing theme with every one during last week. A universal surprise, the result gave the Republicans all the more cause for rejoicing. Early dispatches was received by prominent men here, and were read before and after the regular sessions to the members of the Assembly, who greeted them with storms of applause. One morning the telegrams so affected Chaplain Currier of the House that in his prayer he thanked God "for the good news just received," which gave the Democratic members wry faces. The *Journal* and *Argus* each had out bulletins which were anxiously watched. Atkins kept up his courage until Thursday, when he "threw up the sponge" and left for New York "to help pick the bones of the Democratic rooster," as was currently reported. The jollification over the result culminated Friday evening in a torchlight procession participated in by the five local Republican clubs and the Montpelier Band. After the parade, short and witty congratulatory speeches were delivered from the steps of the Pavilion by Governor Farnham, Judge Dunton of Rutland, Speaker Martin and C. H. Heath, which were warmly applauded. On the transparencies carried in the procession were many good hits, the one which caused the most laughter being a picture of "Hiram's rooster" in a badly whipped condition, with the explanation "Indiana did it."

The breeze which was started in the House by the Democratic and parsimonious Republican members over the proposition to invite General Grant to visit this State and to be a guest of the Legislature, and which has been blowing quite stoutly through the State since then, can now be allowed to die down, as it is announced to-day that Secretary Nichols has received a letter from the General saying that other engagements will prevent him from visiting Vermont at present. He accepted the Governor's invitation in good faith, and people are busy conjecturing the cause of this change of mind. It might be explained perhaps, on the ground that several New York and Boston papers commented quite fully on the opposition made in the legislature to his visit. Be that as it may, Vermont has evidently lost the opportunity of entertaining "the first citizen of the republic." The opposition to his visit was perfectly groundless and senseless, as the expenses of his entertainment were to be paid by private contribution.

The Vermont State Medical Society held its annual meeting at the State House on Wednesday of last week. On the evening of that day Dr. Thayer of Burlington, president of the Society, delivered a lecture in Representatives' hall on "The State of Medicine." The most of the remarks of the venerable doctor were in favor of the establishment of a State board of health. Several members of the profession occupied seats at the right of the speaker. We recognized among them the faces of Drs. Draper and Holton of Brattleboro. Bills for the establishment of a State board of health have been introduced in both houses. The constitutional amendment introduced in the Senate in favor of the State election being held in November, and of the legislature assembling the first Wednesday in January, will be warmly supported by many who are sick of the great political agitation on presidential election years—on one side to cut down the Republican majority and on the other to increase it, while those who like the excitement incident to such a campaign will of course oppose the amendment. While Vermont is as strongly one-sided as at present, very little money would be expended on work done to prepare for a November election. As yet it is impossible to get the drift of sentiment enough to predict on the success of the movement, but quite a number of prominent men are declaring in favor of the change, and it would not be surprising if the voters of the State were called upon for their decision of the question. A committee has been proposed by joint resolution to decide upon the earliest possible date of adjournment. It is hoped that the final day may be reached by the last of November, but some of the wise ones say that at least seventy days will be taken up by the work of the session. When one sees the large book of Revised Statutes and remembers that all the contents must come before the Assembly in some form, he despairs of an early adjournment. That work might be pushed a little faster at the first, is said with much truth. Some committees have as yet made no report, but the Judiciary gentlemen are setting a good example by reporting their bills promptly.

No Vermonter is ashamed of our statehouse. It is a fine building, in many respects better than is owned by any other New England State, and yet one or two departments are sadly crippled for room. The library probably suffers the most from cramping. Some of the alcoves are packed even full with books, so that it is impossible to reach the shelves without much work, while thousands of books and public documents are packed into a large room in the dome. The Natural History and Mineralogy cabinets are also overcrowded, it being impossible to exhibit many fine specimens for want of room. The result may be that unless more room is provided many valuable documents and specimens will be lost. The committee on public buildings will probably report in favor of an extension of the wings of the capitol; but this legislature is to reduce taxation, and it is doubtful if any appropriations are voted for this purpose.

Among the notables who are members of the House are ex-Gov. Page of Rutland and ex-Lieut.-Govs. Taft of Burlington and Hinckley of Chelsea. The member who attracts the most attention is Capt. Ely Ely. Goddard of Ely, who is at once the youngest man and the one who spends the most money. When he drives on the street with dog-cart, horses tandem, and liveried footman, or or with any of his other "turnouts," he attracts all eyes. "Brownie" has been severely criticised for his letter to the Boston Journal in which he compares the new members of the legislature to "unruly colts," and complains that the Speaker has a good deal of trouble with them to keep them under proper restraint, while the facts are that very few of them have as yet tried to take part in the public work of the body. The talking men seem to be in a minority, though some of them may be holding thunder in reserve. A number of men that you could count on your fingers have done the public speaking so far. Quite a large number of citizens were present in Representatives hall to-day to witness the vote of the House for United States Senator. They were rewarded by hearing the name of George F. Edmunds repeated two hundred and fifty-two times (several Republicans members were not present in their seats) and that of B. B. Smalley sixteen times by as many Democrats. Of course not one opposing vote to Mr. Edmunds was cast in the Senate. Two additional amendments were proposed to the constitution in the Senate yesterday; one by Senator Gleed to take away from the legislature the power to authorize a town to raise money in aid of any railroad; the other, introduced by Senator Henry, to reduce the number of Representatives to one hundred and fifty. Many towns would have been in a happier state if the former amendment had passed years ago. In most towns it would be impossible to get a vote to bond under the present feeling on the subject. Hon. E. A. Sowles of St. Albans delivers an address at the state-house to-night, before the members of the State Historical Society, on "Fenianism and Fenian Raids in Vermont." He will divide the house with Mrs. Livermore, who speaks in village hall on "Our Mother Land." No bill of very great public interest has as yet passed the third reading. One extending the power of State's attorneys so that they may prosecute by information all crimes and misdemeanors is perhaps the most important. More anon. S.

Summary of Legislative Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13TH—SENATE.

Bill introduced by Senator Peck, requiring towns to pay $1 per week for each boy or girl sent to the reform school, instead of 50 cents, as now provided.

By Senator Dillingham, providing for two terms only of Supreme Court, both to be held at Montpelier, instead of one term in each county as at present. The Senate spent most of the day in discussing report of committee on joint rules.

HOUSE.

Bill by Mr. Leavens of Berkshire, providing that at freemen's meetings, if there be no choice for representative on third ballot, plurality shall elect.

By Mr. Palmer of Jericho, providing that the kindred of paupers, in the degree of father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, children or grandchildren, shall be bound to support them.

By Mr. Allen of Hinesburgh, providing that selectmen, listers, auditors and fence-viewers shall hold their office three years, one member of each board retiring and one being elected each year.

By Mr. Renfrew of Bradgate, providing that no person shall receive more than $1000 for personal injury, or more than $100 for injury to team, caused on account of defective highways.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14TH—SENATE.

The Senate passed a bill repealing act of last session which provided that persons asking for special authorization must make oath that no officer could reasonably be obtained.

Senator Dunton proposed amendment to constitution, providing that State elections shall be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, commencing in 1886, and that the General Assembly shall meet biennially the first Wednesday of January.

HOUSE.

Bill by Mr. Welch of Groton, providing for the taxation of the real estate of railroads at a rate not exceeding $2000 per mile of road-bed, after they shall have been in operation six years.

By Mr. Butterfield of Whitingham, providing for the repeal of the chattel mortgage act of 1878.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the bill repealing the act of 1878 which provided that justices of the peace should receive one dollar for each day of actual attendance in the trial of a case, instead of one dollar for each trial. After considerable discussion, a third reading of the bill was refused; yeas 98, nays 117.

The judiciary committee also reported in favor of, and the House ordered to the third reading, the bill providing that State's attorneys may prosecute by information. By the provisions of this bill, criminals may be tried at the first term of court after their commitment, instead of being held in jail until a grand jury shall have been called out.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15TH—SENATE.

No business of important nature transacted by the Senate.

HOUSE.

Bill by Mr. Hovey of Topsham, providing for the repeal of most of our present grand list law, and substituting in place thereof substantially what is known as the "New Hampshire Law."

Bill by Mr. Judevine of Hardwick, to abolish the present laws making towns liable for injuries received on account of defective highways, and creating board of county road commissioners.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Page of Rutland, Scranton of Vergennes, Clark of Windsor, Bouie of Fairfield, Deming of Arlington, Dutton of Dummerston, Kimball of Newbury, Shattuck of Eden, Gould of Cabot.

On Highways, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Mott of Albany, Batiell of Middlebury, Barney of Guilford, Wilson of Manchester, Hinsdill of St. George, Adams of Pomfret, Perry of Ira.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hinckley of Chelsea, Abell of West Haven, Farnham of West Fairlee, Hunt of Worcester, Hooker of Brattleboro, Goodwin of Derby, Dexter of Reading.

On Corporations—Messrs. Abbott of Bennington, Buck of Troy, Smith of Shelburne, Currier of Norwich, Spencer of Wilmington, Cook of Wallingford, Cameron of Maidstone.

On Manufactures—Messrs Barnard of St. Albans, Mackenzie of Woodstock, Allen of Fairhaven, Pike of Stowe, Thomas of Leicester, LeClair of Colchester, Whitney of Dorset.

On State Prison—Messrs. Goodwin of Hartland, Platt of Swanton, Hopkins of Salem, Bemis of Lyndon, Gilley of Tunbridge, Ripley of Poultney, Wheelock of Berlin.

On Banks—Messrs. Scranton of Vergennes, Sargent of Bethel, Ely-Goddard of Ely, Gray of Middletown, Hodges of Richmond, Clark of Williamstown, Leonard of Calais.

Joint Committee on Reform School—Merrifield of Newfane, Chapin of Middlesex, Richmond of Rochester, Grout of Concord, Leach of Sheldon.

Joint Committee on the Library—Messrs. Parker of Pownal, Priest of Barre, Haskell of Grafton.

Joint Committee on Game and Fisheries—Howe of Ludlow, Brainerd of St. Albans, Damon of Vickery, Turner of Dover, Colton of Sherburne.

Under the Fourth Joint Rule—Messrs. Sumner of Halifax, James of Weybridge, St. John of Hubbardton.

Joint Committee on House of Correction—Messrs. Skinner of Barton, McKenzie of Woodstock, Parker of Pownal, Butler of Richford, Prouty of Marlboro.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH—SENATE.

The Chair announced the following as the Joint Committees on the part of the Senate:

On Library—Senators King and Field.

On House of Correction—Senators Judevine, Woodhouse and Peck.

On the Reform School—Senators Start, Blodgett and Paul.

On Game and Fisheries—Messrs. Goodsell, North and Safford.

Under the Fourth Joint Rule—Senators Thatcher, Pember and Robinson.

Special Committee on Proposals of Amendment to the Constitution—Senators Henry, Dana, Gleed, Cook, Dillingham, Darling and Dunton.

Read third time and passed: Bill allowing each party, upon the trial of any civil cause in the county court, to peremptorily challenge four jurors.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced his appointment of the following as members on the part of the House of the

Special Joint Committee on Court Expenses—Messrs. Abell of West Haven, Batiell of Middlebury, Cobb of Strafford, Harvey of Topsham, Smith of St. Johnsbury.

Bill introduced by Mr. Fowler of Randolph, to establish State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

MONDAY, OCT. 18TH—SENATE.

Senator Henry introduced proposed amendment to constitution, changing membership of the House of Representatives. The proposed amendment provides that the House shall consist of 150 members, which would necessitate dividing the State into representative districts of about 800 voters each.

Senator Gleed also proposed constitutional amendment that the legislature shall have no power to authorize a town to bond in aid of railroads.

HOUSE.

Bill providing that all personal property be liable to mortgage was read third time and passed. (Under law of 1878, personal property exempt from attachment cannot be mortgaged.)

TUESDAY, OCT. 19TH—SENATE.

No bills of much public interest were introduced or acted upon. The election on the part of the Senate of United States Senator resulted in a unanimous vote for Geo. F. Edmunds.

HOUSE.

In the House, as in the Senate, the event of the day was the election of United States Senator. Mr. Taft of Burlington nominated Geo. F. Edmunds in a short but well-worded speech, and Mr. Brown of Grand Isle nominated B. B. Smalley of Burlington. Mr. Edmunds received 252 out of 219 votes—undoubtedly a larger proportion than was ever given in a senatorial election in this State.

Mr. Judevine of Hardwick introduced a bill relating to attachment of chattel-mortgaged property, which provides that such property may be attached and held for debts against the mortgagor, provided the attaching creditor shall, within thirty days from date of judgment, tender the mortgagee the amount due on the chattel mortgage.

The House refused a third reading to bill providing that in any civil action two-thirds of the jurors may render a judgment.

Re-election of Senator Edmunds.

Upon the completion of the election of United States Senator by the Joint Assembly at 12 o'clock M., Oct. 20th, Mr. Edmunds was waited upon by a committee of the assembly consisting of Senator Gleed of Lamoille and Representatives Page of Rutland and McKenzie of Woodstock, who conducted him to the Speaker's desk, when he addressed the assembly as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Joint Assembly:

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that I have no words capable of expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have again manifested in me by your election, and my deep sense of the responsibility that you and I are aware is devolved up