The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1883.

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THE VERMONT PHŒNIX,
BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Special Notice!

The change above announced necessitates the settlement of all outstanding subscriptions previous to Jan. 1, 1884. All persons in arrears are expected to make prompt settlement without further notice.

The attention of the pension commissioner has been called to an editorial in a New York paper suggesting that the Grand Army of the Republic and similar organizations should go over the published lists of names in their districts and ascertain, if possible, whether or not any on the list were obtaining pensions under misrepresentations. Gen. Bradley thinks the idea is an excellent one, and, if adopted by the veteran associations throughout the country, it would greatly aid the pension office in detecting fraud if any exists.

A piece of current Washington gossip alleges that Gen. Hancock "also favors the renomination of the old Democratic presidential ticket, but he does not wish to go back as far as some." He does not want the ticket to be too old, but would really be glad to have Hancock and English renominated. At a recent conference in New York with Mr. English he is said to have suggested the propriety of renominating that particular old ticket, but Mr. English did not "see it" in that light. The campaign of '80 drew too heavily on his pocket book.

The next important state elections will be held on Tuesday, November 6th, when Massachusetts will pass upon the great Butler issue; Connecticut will elect a House and one-half of the Senate; New York will elect state officers and legislature; Maryland, Minnesota and New Jersey will elect governor and state officers; Mississippi will elect its legislature; Nebraska will choose some minor state officers; Virginia will elect an assembly and part of its senate, and Pennsylvania will elect an auditor-general and a state treasurer.

The weight allowed in Great Britain for the single letter is one ounce, or double the present allowance for the United States. As we have just followed that country in our reduction of postage to two cents, the equivalent of the English penny, so now we may well adopt its standard of letter weight. That standard has now existed there for years, and the annual surplus revenue of the British post-office is, nevertheless, over $10,000,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is understood that Postmaster General Gresham is considering this subject, and it is probable that in his forthcoming report he may recommend the raising of the single letter standard to one ounce.

Strange to say, the Alfonso affair in Paris has led to the dissolution of the Spanish cabinet. In France the affair has caused the retirement of one minister, but in Spain the whole cabinet retires because the royalists insist that the French government shall be humiliated by making an official publication of the apology already made to King Alfonso. This is what France will not be likely to do, and it is not improbable that diplomatic relations between the two governments will cease for a time at least, though it is hardly probable that the weakest and most obstinate Spanish ministry can push the nation into war with France on such a poor pretext as this.

The October crop report, issued by the department of agriculture, affords an approximate indication of the yield of the year. It is, on the whole, below the promise of the early part of the year, but is not so deficient as to have any depressing effect. The cotton crop is now estimated at 6,000,000 bales. The yield of wheat will somewhat exceed 400,000,000 bushels. This is about 20 per cent. below the crop of last year, and the quality is said not to be up to the average. Corn has suffered from frost in the north and northwest, and from drought in the east and south, and is considerably below the average standard. Oats and potatoes show a good record, while that of tobacco is below the average. On the whole those interests which depend upon the crops of the country have a fair prospect with nothing disastrous to fear.

The final act in the Revolutionary drama, the evacuation of New York and the departure from our shores of the last British troops, will be celebrated at New York, Nov. 25th, in grand style. The highest dignitaries are, of course, to be invited, there is to be a review of troops, a parade of troops and Grand Army men, and Ward's statute of Washington will be unveiled in front of the sub-treasury building in Wall street. The procession will start from Union square, where Washington's troops waited from early morn to afternoon the appointed signal, and will march down Bowery lane through the Bowery, by the old tavern in Pearl street, where Washington took leave of his officers a month later, and by various streets to the Boreal building in Broadway, where in front of the three city taverns Washington dismissed his troops. This at least is the plan, and the means necessary for carrying it out, though not yet provided, will doubtless be forthcoming.

The United States Supreme Court handed down on Monday a decision in the cases under the Civil Rights act, which have been before it for some years. That act was passed by Congress in 1875, and was intended to secure to colored persons the same rights enjoyed by whites in hotels, public conveyances, and places of amusement. The court holds that neither the thirteenth nor fourteenth amendments give to Congress any authority to pass this law. The thirteenth amendment relates wholly to slavery or involuntary servitude, and the fourteenth amendment declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and it empowers Congress to enforce its provisions. This prohibits the states from enacting laws contrary to the amendment, but it does not authorize Congress to legislate directly to secure the objects of the amendment in the absence or independently of hostile state action. The court accordingly declares the act unconstitutional so far as it relates to the states, but upholds it as constitutional in its application to the territories and the District of Columbia, where the power of Congress is supreme. While the states are prohibited by the fourteenth amendment from making unjust discriminations against colored persons, it is the states, and not Congress, which have the power to enforce by penal legislation the equal rights of colored persons in hotels, theatres, and public conveyances. In the temper which the people have now reached in dealing with questions that formerly had a sectional significance, it would seem that this was the only legitimate construction that could be placed upon the act.

A Holy War.

Apropos of Postmaster-General Gresham's war upon the notorious Louisiana state lottery, an exchange recalls the fact that in days not long past raising money by lottery was generally regarded, even by New England people, as a perfectly legitimate operation. The fact is, it is only within the last two generations that the anti-lottery sentiment has been developed. Up to the first quarter of the present century, the practice of raising money by lotteries for specific purposes was sanctioned by the legislatures of most, perhaps all, of the states of the Union. In this state such lotteries were quite common. In his history of Vermont Thompson gives a list of those authorized by the legislature—and a queer list it is. There were twenty-four in all, the aggregate amount authorized to be raised being about $40,000. The first was authorized in 1783 and the last in 1804. Of the twenty-four, nine were for the purpose of procuring funds for the erection or repair of bridges; five were for the construction of roads; two were to enable a couple of citizens to recoup themselves for losses by fire; two, curiously enough, were to enable two men to erect breweries; one was to enable the now prosperous and wealthy village of Rutland to build a court-house; and the object of the remaining five is not given. In the course of time the public came to look at the lottery system in its true light. The legislature made no grants after 1804; in 1826 a seller of lottery tickets was made to pay a license of $500, which was subsequently increased to $1000; and finally the selling of lottery tickets was absolutely prohibited by law. Louisiana is therefore about two generations behind Vermont and most of the other states of the Union in this matter—and not only that, but she shows no indication of mending her ways. The Louisiana state lottery has, it is said, become a potent factor in the politics of the state. It makes and unmakes governors and judges, and elects legislatures; it is one great force in the politics of the state; and to the mean time its demoralizing influence is felt all over the Union. It is a thoroughly corrupt organization, and Postmaster-General Gresham has done well to wage war upon it. It is to be hoped that he will find law enough on his side to enable him to bring the conflict to a successful issue; or, if not, that Congress will provide it at the earliest practicable day.

The Result in Ohio.

Though the Democrats won a victory in Ohio last week, they have decidedly lost ground since last year, when they had a clear majority of the total vote cast. On the vote for secretary of state in 1882 Mr. Newman, the Democratic candidate, secured a plurality of 19,115 over Mr. Townsend, the Republican nominee, and a majority of 1550 over all the opposing candidates, the vote standing 316,274 for Newman against 314,815 for all the others. Out of the twenty-one representative districts in Ohio the party secured no fewer than thirteen; and these were won by pluralities aggregating 33,274, while the Republicans obtained but eight seats and their plurality aggregated only 12,812. Thus, on the total congressional vote, the Democrats led the Republicans by a plurality of 20,462. This year the Democrats have a plurality of less than 10,000 over the Republicans. The Boston Herald says: "If we reckon the prohibition vote at 20,000 and the Greenback vote at 2000, figures which draw support from the most recent estimate by telegraph, the Democrats are left in a minority of at least 10,000 on the total vote of the state. It will be seen that instead of making progress, they have actually lost a good deal of ground since last year."

Full returns on the prohibition amendment show that it was defeated, receiving 320,451 votes in a vote of 711,681. The law required that the amendment should receive a vote equal to a majority of all cast at the election. It only received 320,451, and so may be said to have failed of adoption by 35,387. This, however, was a very heavy vote for so radical a measure in a time of so much excitement, and its friends think that another year they will succeed. A year of Democratic rule may, however, make them ready to make sure of a more moderate policy, such as that of the Scott law.

The Rainfall of the United States.

The Signal Service has recently published a valuable paper on the geographical distribution of rainfall in the United States. This paper is prepared by Lieutenant Dunwoody and exhibits by tables and charts, for each month and season of the year, the amounts of rain and the average fall during the ten years ending January, 1881. This useful work on American climatology clearly shows that the great vapor sheet from the Gulf of Mexico extends northward in the middle of the agricultural season over nearly the entire country east of the ninety-seventh meridian and even beyond the lakes, the average July precipitation within this area approximating four inches, and that of August from two to three inches. When it is remembered that an inch of rain yields one hundred tons of water per acre, or about sixty thousand tons for each square mile on which it falls, these statistics afford the best possible proof that the climatic conditions on which the agricultural prosperity of the country depends are not deteriorating. The densest part of the Gulf vapor is thrown over the delta of the Mississippi and is mostly diffused northeastwardly to the west end of Lake Erie. While, therefore, the Gulf of Mexico, from which our chief supply of rain comes, remains the normal supply of rain for the country will not be materially reduced. In fact, so far from this vital element of climate falling off within the last decade, it appears from the new data that the rainfall equalled and in some cases considerably exceeded that determined by the Smithsonian Institution's older data. It is to be hoped that such contributions to the climatology of the country will be multiplied as rapidly as the observational data on which they are based will admit of their preparation.

The New Railroad Time.

It is settled that the comprehensive system of railroad time-keeping is to be adopted, that there are to be but five standards in this country (including one for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and that the whole region between Maine and Detroit will have but one,—that of the 75th meridian, which is the meridian of Philadelphia, and runs a little east of Utica, N. Y. The time-table convention at Chicago last week adopted the following:

Whereas the managers of 78,000 miles of road have voted in favor of adopting a system of time standard at the last convention, we hereby pledge ourselves to adopt the same and run trains by it whenever the next schedules go into effect.

Commodore Shufeldt, in charge of the naval observatory at Washington, sent a telegram to the convention approving the change, and promising to try to have the railroad time standards adopted for local use wherever the roads run. He will furnish the time of the 75th and 90th meridians to all railroads daily, and have the New York time-ball dropped for the former, which is about four minutes slower than the local time there. In this vicinity the new time is about 10 minutes slower than our local time. The Worcester Spy gives the following particulars regarding the new system:

The North American continent will be divided into five time-belts of 15 degrees of longitude in width. The first or eastern belt will include Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and its standard time will be that of the 60th degree of longitude from Greenwich, or about 40 minutes faster than the present Boston standard. The second belt will include all the Atlantic states, the province of Quebec, and most of Ontario. Its standard time will be one hour slower than that of the first belt, or about 15 minutes slower than Boston time, and about four minutes slower than New York time. The third belt will have for its standard time that of the 90th meridian; it will be just one hour slower than that of the second belt. St. Louis is a few miles west of this meridian, and in this belt will be included the Mississippi valley from the neighborhood of Pittsburg on the east to some convenient boundary passing through western Kansas and Nebraska. The fourth belt will be governed by the 105th meridian, which passes near Denver, and will include the Rocky Mountain region. The fifth belt will have for its standard the time of the 120th meridian, which is nearly that of Sacramento, California. The boundaries of these belts will not be strictly defined by meridian lines, for that would cause needless inconvenience; but they will be so arranged as to include terminal or important railroad points which are near the boundary, in one or the other belt, so as to avoid as far as possible the risk of confusion or mistake. The time in each belt will be just one hour slower than in that east of it, and the time-tables of all railroads will be arranged to conform to these standards. The minute-hand of the traveler's watch, therefore, will always be right, and as he passes into a new belt he can either put his watch forward or back just one hour, or he can make the allowance mentally, remembering, if he is a Bostonian, that his watch is one hour too fast at Chicago, two hours at Denver, and three hours at San Francisco.

The New York Times facetiously says:

"The changes will be so slight in places near the governing meridians that they will attract but little attention and soon be forgotten. In some of the intermediate places, however, watches must be set backward or forward half an hour, and on the eastern side of a belt boundary the ruling time will be one hour faster than on the western side. The disturbance will be as great in Ohio as in any state, but a state that refuses to elect a Republican governor must expect trials and tribulation."

The State Teachers' Association.

A strong effort has been made by the committee having the matter in charge to make the meeting of this association, which is to be held at Montpelier next week (Oct. 24-27) an occasion of unusual interest and profit, and there is every indication that their efforts will be successful. A varied programme is announced, the most prominent educators in the state will be present, and many distinguished gentlemen from outside the state have promised to attend. We hope that—for their own good, as well as for the good name of the county—teachers from every part of Windham county will make an effort to be present. The results of a general attendance would inevitably be seen in an infusion of new life and better methods into all our schools. The opening meeting on Wednesday evening will be devoted to a general discussion of topics pertinent to high school and college training. Thursday's sessions will be devoted to general educational work. Friday and Saturday will be given to ungraded school work, discussing those topics that pertain directly to school management, and these sessions will be of special value to common school teachers. Thursday evening Prof. E. H. Russell of Worcester will give a lecture on "English Literature as an Element in Education," and Friday evening there will be a general discussion upon "The Relation of the State to Education." The railroads will carry teachers at half price; board at $1 to $1.50 a day is provided at the hotels, and at less rates in private families. Let all the teachers go.

R. P. M. C.

[From this week's Argus.]

This startling declaration about Col. Hooker not going to Massachusetts will prove most depressing to Candidate Robinson, but we admire your candor and consistency, dear Phœnix, in voting to make "an officer of the government" to an representative, in violation of a plain statute, while you discover a "growing feeling" that—the Republican party must go.

We will talk with you about this, Brother Atkins, two weeks from next Wednesday morning, after the people of Massachusetts, irrespective of party, have buried your favorite Democratic-Republican-tanned human-skin renegade too deep for resurrection in this world or any other.

Prohibition Foolishness.

[Ohio Despatch to N. Y. Times.]

In Ohio the Republicans granted the prohibitionists what they asked, an opportunity to vote, and there, the prohibitionists openly, and, as it appears, successfully, exerted themselves to defeat the party which had proved itself at least courteous and fair to their demands. In politics wherever a check is slapped it is scarcely to be expected that the other will be turned also, and so it is very natural that from one end of the state to the other the Ohio election has precipitated a very bitter criticism of the ultra-prohibitionists, and a demand that the next campaign be not complicated with issues outside of national Republicanism. The temperance council at its session last month resolved that the prohibitionists would again ask the parties next year for a vote on a constitutional amendment. Of course, the Democracy will do as they did before, and in the existing temper the Republican party is likely to reply with silence, or with an assertion for some further practical restrictions and regulations and taxation. This may result in a third party, and the prohibitionists say the Republicans cannot succeed without them, but as they have never succeeded with them it will only be an even thing at the worst.

A Good Crop of Dead Sea Apples.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The Democratic victory in Ohio will yield some bitter fruits to the victors and those who aided them. Those fanatical prohibitionists who helped to put the entire machinery of the state government into the hands of the free-rum party, and the indignant woolgrowers who voted against the party which most unequivocally favored a high tariff, will get no satisfaction from their work save the momentary pleasure of a fully gratified thirst for revenge. We advise them to enjoy that to its utmost, for repentance will not be long in coming. The Cincinnati and Cleveland "bosses," in all probability, have also spread before themselves a somewhat elaborate banquet of Dead Sea apples, for the prediction is already made that Mr. Pendleton will find himself strong enough to secure a reelection to the Senate in spite of the opposition emanating from Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties. That class of Democrats whom Governor-elect Hoadly in the joy of his triumph playfully alludes to as Mossbacks are about the only persons—save the successful candidates—who can look upon the results of the election with unalloyed satisfaction.

Two Contingencies.

[From the New York Times.]

Senator Edmunds is reported to have said, since his return to Washington, that he does not intend to retain the position of President of the Senate, but that he will, on the meeting of that body, resign, and Senator Anthony will be elected in his place. This suggests two contingencies. One is that Senator Anthony's health may not be sufficiently secure to warrant him in assuming the actual duties of the place with the possibility of a succession to the Presidency. The other is that Senator Mahone may make conditions as to his further co-operation with the Republicans which cannot be complied with, and which would take his two votes over to the Democracy—with all that that implies.

Sayres's Head in Danger.

[Burlington Free Press, Wednesday.]

The newspapers have been commenting freely on Judge Wheeler's reprimand of Superintendent Sayres of the House of Correction for the unwarranted liberty he has allowed Silas M. Waite. It may be well to say that that complaint of the superintendent's laxness in the matter referred to came to Governor Barstow's ears last summer and he promptly notified the directors of the institution and requested them to notify the superintendent that a reform must be made at once. Since Judge Wheeler's action Governor Barstow has again brought the matter before the directors and an investigation is now being made; and if it is proved that Superintendent Sayres disobeyed orders he will promptly be discharged.

Of Interest to Bank Directors.

[From the New York Tribune, 17th.]

If the decision of Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey is upheld in the higher courts to which appeal will doubtless be taken, National bank directors will hereafter be much more attentive to their duties than they have been in the past. The Chancellor holds, in the case of the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, which was ruined by a dishonest cashier, that the directors neglected their duties, and consequently can be sued by the stockholders, whose interests were thus left unguarded. Bank cashiers will hardly have everything their own way in the future, and directors will be useful as well as ornamental.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

TWO NEW YORK CRIMINALS SHOOT EACH OTHER DEAD.

—John Irving and Jack Walsh (alias "John the Mick") two of the most notorious of New York's burglars and cut-throats, old pals who had fallen out and had a grudge to settle, met in "Shang" Draper's saloon on Sixth avenue, New York, early Tuesday morning, and shot each other dead. A lot of hard characters, including "Red" Leary, witnessed the affray, and were afterwards arrested. The Herald, describing the event and its actors and witnesses, says: "At two o'clock in the morning John Irving, burglar and ex-convict, lay dead with a bullet in his brain. Near by John Walsh, burglar, highwayman and ex-convict, was stretched lifeless. A revolver was beside the one. A revolver was grasped in the fingers of the other. They lay in the saloon of "Shang" Draper, burglar and convict, and outside the door a detective grappled with a man slinking away in the street, in whose pocket was a discharged weapon and who was the burglar and ex-convict, Billy Porter. Harry Hope, son of the burglar and convict Jimmy Hope, stood in the doorway. Within was Bill Vosburgh, burglar and ex-convict, and Nathaniel Roth, forger and shoplifter, stood in a closet a few paces from where the dead men were lying."

—John Samuels, a half-brother of Frank James, who has been known in Clay county, Mo., as "a determined young man," got drunk Thursday night, hired a hack, tired the horses out, and when the hackman demanded his pay promptly shot him. When arrested a letter from Frank James addressed to "dear brother John" was found upon him which read: "Things are going all right. I will soon be out of this trouble, and when I am you will soon hear of me again in the saddle."

—While a workman was plugging the spout of a crucible containing molten iron at Waterbury, Conn., Monday, the red-hot liquid spurted into one of his eyes and hardened there so that it had to be removed by a surgeon.

—The Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, having completed fifty years of service in the ministry, preached his semi-centennial sermon last Sunday, at Bedford, N. Y., where he preached his first sermon in October, 1833.

—A pipe used to conduct ammoniacal gas in Morstein's brewery at Cincinnati burst Tuesday where it passed through the stable, liberating the gas and killing 23 horses in a few minutes.

—A Stamford, Conn., item says that after a most careful and exhaustive examination of the evidence in the coroner's hearing of the Rose Ambler murder case, State Attorney Fessenden does not think he is warranted in presenting Lewis to the grand jury for indictment, and this ends the matter as far as Lewis, her intended husband, is concerned. As to who killed Rose Ambler the question is still open for discussion.

—The real thing in English weddings was perpetrated at Elizabeth, N. J., last week, when Hamilton Fish's daughter was married to Mr. Roosevelt. The bride entered the church at noon on the arm of her father, bearing on her neck $50,000 in diamonds given by the groom. In her ungloved hand she held the prayer-book. The aisles of the church were strewn with autumn flowers, and after the ceremony, the couple knelt while Bishop Little pronounced a blessing.

—The telegraph wire between Jerome park and New York city was tapped last Saturday and false results of the races were sent, upon which pools were paid in the six or eight pool rooms before the fraud was discovered. At Pittsburg, Pa., Price & Co. paid out $4500 on these false reports, and at Baltimore several hundred dollars were paid out. The affair created great indignation among sporting men and measures were taken to discover the guilty parties.

—Moody and Sankey will begin a six-months' mission in Islington, England, early in November. A fund of $30,000 has been raised to pay the expenses.

—The pacer "Johnston," which paced a mile on the Chicago track last week in 2.10, beating all former records at trotting or pacing, has just been sold for $25,000 to Commodore N. W. Kittson of St. Paul, Minn., the owner of a stud of famous horses. Peter V. Johnston, his driver, says he has driven "Johnston" a quarter mile in 29½ seconds, which is at the rate of 1.58 for a mile, and a half mile in 1.03, or at the rate of 2.06 for a mile.

—Professor William Denton, the well-known geologist and free-thinker, is supposed to have been one of the victims of the Java earthquake. He has been for two years engaged in scientific explorations in Australia, New Zealand and China.

—Another instance of death resulting from contact with electric wire occurred last Friday night in Dayton, O. The city is lighted by the Fuller system, and while some of the officers of the company were making a tour of inspection one of the lamps went out. Superintendent Robbins, in lowering the lamp to examine it, took hold of the conducting wire where the insulation was worn off, and fell as if shot. He died three minutes later, exclaiming: "The life is burned out of me."

—Mrs. Langtry arrived in New York last Sunday, on the steamship Oregon, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Le Breton. The members of her company, as well as the scenery and the costumes of the plays in which Mrs. Langtry will appear this season, were on the same steamer. She will open her season in Montreal and will not appear in New York until January.

—New Orleans has for the first time in many years passed the summer without a single case of yellow fever, and all danger is now past.

—Five executions for murder took place last Friday. The criminals paid the legal penalty for taking the lives of ten victims. One boy of nineteen killed four members of one family. Ellis Craft, of Ashland, Ky., was convicted with two others for the murder of two girls and a boy. Two were wife murderers, and one was the slayer of the husband of his paramour.

—At Statesville, N. C., on Monday, the large crowd attracted by a circus became disorderly through drink. A pistol fight between a white man and a negro resulted in the killing of the former, the wounding of another man and child and the lynching of the negro.

—By the negligence of a telegraph operator two trains on a single track were allowed to collide at full speed, near Cleveland, Tenn., Tuesday, killing three men and injuring five more.

—A St. Paul, Minn., despatch of the 10th says: "Nearly all the wheat in Manitoba was frozen in the milk, and thereby rendered unfit for marketing. It is believed that Manitoba will always be too cold for wheat raising."

—Tramps stoned the afternoon train from Norwich to New London just below Scotch cap, in Waterford, Ct., on the New London Northern railroad, Wednesday, and in the evening they burned the pavilion at Scotch cap used by picnickers during the summer season.

—J. W. Mackey and James Gordon Bennett signed a contract at Paris September 28 with Siemens Bros. for two transatlantic cables which are being made near London. The first cable will be open to the public about June 1 and the second one a few weeks later.

FOREIGN—ANOTHER DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

—The recent earthquake in Asia Minor and on the island of Chios was particularly disastrous on the Asia Minor coast between Chesme, opposite the island of Chios, and Vourla, on the southern coast of the gulf of Smyrna. One despatch says that all the villages in that region were destroyed and that 1000 lives were lost. Another despatch makes the loss of life 2000. The survivors of the disaster are suffering fearful privations, and are still panic stricken. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. At Smyrna the shock was quite severe, and a regular panic prevailed during the continuance of the vibrations, but the damage was slight.

—Moody and Sankey opened a day mission in Cork, Ireland, Tuesday. A mob gathered outside the building and hooted every one who entered until dispersed by police.

—O'Donnell, Carey's murderer, was indicted Wednesday, and upon arraignment pleaded not guilty. The trial was postponed until November.

—The whole village of Allegno, near Brescia, Italy, has been burned to the ground and 1000 persons are homeless.

—Three thousand armed peasants assembled at Valenca do Minho in the province of Vianna, Spain, on the Portuguese frontier, recently, and raised cries for a republic, but were dispersed by troops.

—The remnant of King Cihwayo's party assembled recently to rescue Cihwayo from Inkankla bush where he has been hiding, when Chief Usibepu, whose forces have been watching the borders of the reserve near Babanango, surprised them and slaughtered one-half their number. A Pietermaritzburg dispatch says that Cihwayo has surrendered to the British and will be interned in Natal.

—Germany has trichinosis in an aggravated form, in spite of the interdiction of American pork. A cable despatch says that 400 persons are prostrated by trichinosis in ten villages of Saxony and 50 of the sufferers are in a hopeless condition. Deaths from this disease are occurring daily.

Local Intelligence.

Announcements.

RELIEF FOR THE FEET.—Professor J. J. Adams of Nashua, N. H., the famous chiropodist, who makes periodic visits to our town, is again at the American House for a short time. He is celebrated for his wonderful cures of corns, bunions, warts, moles, club and ingrowing nails, tender joints, and all diseases of the feet. Call and see him. Office hours day and evening, and consultation free.

BUFFALO COATS, Gloves for working and driving, Scotch Caps, a fine line of Neck Dressing and Underwear, at the Hat Store. See advertisement.

J. J. ROY.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Address Mrs. H. G. CLARK, Brattleboro, Vt.

The old reliable Hartford, New York, Pennsylvania and Ocean fire insurance companies represented by Coldwith & Dillon afford absolute protection. The best is the safest in the end.

FUTURE FRAMES are cheap at Cheney & Clapp's.

EVERY HOUSE-KEEPER should have a bottle of our Enamel Furniture Polish. Sample free.

HENRY C. WILLARD.

ARTISTIC FUTURE FRAMING at Cheney & Clapp's.

Brattleboro.

—Wednesday was a good day for weddings.

—James Thomas is building a two-tenement house on Centre street.

—Hon. Farley Starr is steadily improving in health, and is now able to leave his room.

—Next Sunday morning Rev. J. Gifford of Jacksonville will preach in the Universalist church.

—"The Gospel Panoply" will be Rev. Mr. Town's subject at the Baptist church next Sunday morning.

—The steamboat train for New London now leaves at 4.45 P. M., instead of 4.05, another change having been made last Monday.

—The fine span of black horses belonging to the late firm of Fisk & Co. has been sold to a North Adams man. Price $800.

—Ray calls attention to several specialties in his stock this week—among them buffalo coats and gloves.

—Crowell now has a force of men engaged in laying aqueduct mains on portions of Forest square not already supplied.

—Alvin Hescock, who was lately released from the insane asylum at the instance of his wife, is worse, and has had to be taken back.

—Thorn & Sons have freshened up their always handsome store, the leading improvement being the laying on of an elegant ceiling.

—A petition is in circulation for the purpose of laying a new street in continuation of Brattle street at Centreville, leading northerly to the Newfane road.

—Mr. M. R. Robbins is suffering from an injury to one of his knees occasioned by his wagon colliding with another last Saturday evening, and throwing him out.

—Rev. Mr. Crothers preached the sermon before the New Hampshire Unitarian association at the annual meeting held at Charlestown, N. H., this week.

—We learn that invitations are soon to be sent out for a series of four assemblies to be held under the management of the Taurus club. The first one will be given Nov. 7.

—The dancing season was opened Wednesday evening, by some of the young people, at Crosby hall. The Odd Fellows follow with one at the same place on Friday evening next, and the Grand Army post propose to have one the following week.

—J. L. Anderson, engineer at the asylum, has resigned that position, and will soon open a steam and gas fitting and plumber's shop. Such a shop in the hands of an experienced and practical man like Mr. Anderson will meet a want which is growing to be more and more felt in the community.

—The attention of the village bailiffs having been repeatedly called of late to the obstruction of doorways and sidewalks on Main street by village loafers, we understand that they have instructed the police to see that the provisions of the by-laws covering this offence are hereafter strictly enforced.

—San Francisco papers announce the death on the 22d ult., of Captain E. S. Farnsworth, who was a native of this town, and was well known to many of our older residents, being a son of the late Eleazer Farnsworth. Captain Farnsworth had long been a resident of the Pacific coast, and was for many years in command of a steamer plying between San Francisco and Panama.

—We hope all our Brattleboro public school teachers mean to attend the meeting of the State association to be held at Montpelier next week. The law provides that teachers may attend without loss of pay or time, and the committee are anxious that our schools should have the benefit of the quickening and awakening which those who attend are sure to enjoy.

—Workmen engaged in clearing out a one-inch lead pipe, which supplies water to Atkins's stable and Harmony block, the other day, succeeded by the vigorous use of a force pump in ejecting the obstruction, which proved to be a willow root some 65 feet in length. The curious thing about the matter was that the aperture by which the root entered the pipe was so small that the closest examination failed to reveal its whereabouts.

—Last Wednesday afternoon as John Lillis, with his mother and Mrs. Mason Wood, all of this village, were returning from a chestnuting expedition, their horse took fright from the cars near Norton's crossing, in Vernon, and overturned the wagon, breaking one wheel. Young Lillis received a dislocated shoulder, and Mrs. Wood was stunned and considerably bruised, but Mrs. Lillis escaped injury by jumping out. Lillis was able to return to Brattleboro the same night and Mrs. Wood was brought back yesterday.

—Our friend Forbes, of the Boston Journal, thinks he was a little previous in remarking to a young lady, who was one of a bridal party on the train between Westminster and Brattleboro, Wednesday afternoon, that it was no use trying there to make the bridegroom talk to anybody but his wife—"but wait two years and he would be ready enough to talk to somebody else!" The only trouble with Forbes was, he didn't know it was the bride herself whom he was addressing in his pursuit of information about the wedding.

—The Boston Transcript says: Mrs. E. T. Housh, the editor of the Woman at Work, at Brattleboro, Vt., has been staying in Boston the present week, as the guest of Mrs. E. Addie Heath, formerly editor of the Home Guest. A reception was tendered her last evening at Mrs. Heath's rooms at Hotel Ashland, at which were present Mrs Diaz, president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Professor Charles Bickford, Dr. Munroe, U. S. A., and wife, and many others.

—Entertainments announced for early dates are: Oct. 26, Whitmore & Clark's minstrel troupe. Oct. 30, Mrs. Livermore, at Crosby hall, under the management of the Methodist society; on the same date, at town hall, Madison Square Theatre company in "Young Mrs. Winthrop"; Nov. 9, Baird's minstrels; Dec. 4, Robinson & McAllister's minstrels. Mrs. Langtry will begin her season's American tour at Montreal, and it is announced that she will appear in Brattleboro, but no definite engagement has yet been made.

—The Boston Theatre company played "The World" to a good-sized house at Crosby hall last evening. The play depends much for its success upon its scenic effects, and these were admirably managed—the explosion and the raft scenes being exceptionally realistic. The presentation as a whole is a strong one. The leading parts are well taken—the character of the Jew, in particular, being given with wonderful fidelity by Mr. John T. Craven. The audience manifested their satisfaction and delight by liberal applause throughout the evening.

—A pleasant company of friends and relatives, numbering between forty and fifty, assembled on Wednesday, Oct. 17th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fisher, to witness the marriage of their daughter, Rose L., to Mr. S. E. Durell of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. B. Truax. The bride was very neat and tasteful in a terra-cotta traveling dress. The presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Durell left on the afternoon train for Boston, whence they will go to Attleboro, which is to be their future home.

—The ladies of the Baptist society did themselves much credit in their harvest festival last Tuesday evening at the town hall. The hall was decorated with fruits of the harvest tastefully arranged, and the novel features of the occasion included a very pretty representation of "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe" and "Bluebeard's Room." The fancy articles on sale included some very fine specimens of ladies' handiwork, and the refreshment tables—including one at which an old-time supper was served—were emblematic of a good harvest. The net receipts amounted to about $200.

—The marriage of W. E. Combs and Nellie M. Worden took place Wednesday evening at the residence of A. E. Doolittle on Western Avenue, and was an occasion of much interest and enjoyment. The piazza was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the rooms presented an attractive appearance. A goodly number of relatives and friends were present, useful and ornamental presents were displayed, and the wedding ceremony performed by Rev. E. W. Whitney took place at 8 P. M. After hearty congratulations, bountiful refreshments were served, and the bridal party departed on the 10.10 P. M. train.

—Next Thursday evening Minnie Foster appears at Crosby hall in the bright and taking play, "Madcap." The Brooklyn Union in a notice making favorable mention of the piece says of Miss Foster: "In order to carry out her designs she resorts to various disguises, among which is an Irish boy, an Irish girl, and a bold sailor lad, beside her usual character of 'Madcap.' In these parts Miss Foster performs with spirit and vivacity, being a young lady of petite figure and pleasing appearance; her makeup is most excellent. In the sequel the 'Madcap' triumphs over all, and is transformed into the real savior of the household."

—Rev. G. E. Martin seems to have entered upon his new field of work at Brockton, Mass., under most happy and auspicious circumstances. His examination by the council previous to his installation was voted to be entirely satisfactory. At the installation services, which took place on Thursday evening of last week, a very large congregation was present, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. John E. Todd of New Haven. After the services many members of the parish remained to give a greeting of cordial welcome to the new pastor. On Tuesday evening of this week a largely attended reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Martin at the church vestry. Upon taking possession of the parsonage they found that the ladies of their new charge had been there before them, and had left the house swept and garnished in the most thorough manner, not forgetting generous supplies for the pantry and coal bin. The Brattleboro friends of Mr. Martin who attended his installation were made happy by the bright prospect which seemed to open before him.

—Our last week's announcement of "the last thunder shower of the season" proved a trifle premature—the occurrence of that event having been postponed to Sunday morning of this week when, between 5 and 6 o'clock, this section was visited by a heavy shower with lightning and thunder of startling vividness. It was in this shower that Martin Richmond's barn, in Guilford, was struck by lightning and burned. At Centreville two large trees near Isaac Cutler's residence were struck and one of them was knocked into splinters. The weather during Saturday afternoon and night and Sunday morning was hot, close and muggy—the mercury standing at about 80 during Sunday forenoon—a veritable bit of the dog days which didn't come in August. At noon there came a "clearing-up" shower, followed by a change of wind and weather. Tuesday morning and Wednesday morning the mercury ranged from 20° down to 14° with a sunny, golden, bracing day between. Such are the delights of our New England climate—the best in the world.

—Governor Hartley has pardoned, conditionally, Edmund B. Dunderson, who was sentenced in April 1877, to 12 years in the state prison for arson. It appears that since pleading guilty during his representations of the state's attorney that he would release at the end of six years; that through his evidence a conviction was obtained of the principal in the crime—one Harrison M. Townsend, who is now serving a twenty years' sentence; and that the pardon was solicited by the state's attorney.

The above item is from the Burlington Free Press, and comprises all the information which we have been able to gain on the subject, nobody in this vicinity seeming to know anything about it. The facts in regard to the crime of Stone and "Hack" Townsend are fresh in the public mind—Stone having fired Asa Stratton's buildings on West Dummerston hill at Townsend's instigation, as well as to gratify his own spite. The buildings were all burned to the ground one cold winter's night, and Stratton barely escaped with his wife and baby. For years Stone had been the curse of his locality, and his crime, with the swift conviction, sentence and imprisonment of him and his principal, purified and cleared out a bad neighborhood. That Gov. Barstow has made a mistake in meddling with Stone's sentence there can be no doubt, and it is safe to say that if he had fully acquainted himself with the facts from local parties, who could and would tell him the whole truth, he would have let the case alone. So far as we can learn this matter of a pardon must have been managed with great secrecy.

—The eleventh annual session of the Vermont branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, as before announced in these columns, meets with the Centre Congregational church next Wednesday, Oct. 24th. The auxiliaries and churches in all parts of the state will be represented by from 100 to 150 ladies. The occasion is expected to be one of great interest and profit. All the ladies of Brattleboro, West Brattleboro and vicinity, of whatever denomination, are cordially invited to be present at the meetings. The meetings commence with a reception in the church parlors Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday prayer meeting in the chapel at 9:15 A. M., followed by regular exercises in the church at 9:45, and at 2 P. M., evening service at 7:30. The latter will be a public service open to all, at which time addresses are expected from Rev. S. F. Woodin of Foochow, China, Rev. S. H. Lee and Rev. C. B. Merrill. The services will be interspersed with singing,—solos by