

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.

ARTHUR ROPEB, General Editor.

CERTAIN of the State contemporaries, conspicuous for their capacity to tangle matters up, and put a thing wrong if there is a wrong way, have been firing all around the facts pertaining to the publication of the Montpelier DAILY JOURNAL. That publication, for half a century, has been issued from the WATCHMAN office during the sessions of the Legislature. Its publication will be revived at the approaching meeting of the General Assembly. As always in the past, it will be published by the WATCHMAN company, managed by the WATCHMAN manager and edited by the WATCHMAN editor. It has customarily had a legislative reporter. This person will be, for the ensuing session, Mr. John E. Harris, who will make the "Legislative Notes" columns lively and entertaining for members and the public generally. See prospectus on page one.

PECULIARLY cowardly, senseless and atrocious was the murder of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, at Geneva, Switzerland, on Saturday. The wretched deed does not rise in the scale of infamies to the bad eminence of assassination. The empress had wronged no one, her name was associated with no act of cruelty or oppression to man or mankind. She had shunned the court and had lived a life of partial seclusion, gratifying her love of outdoor pursuits and freedom from the constraints imposed upon royalty. The empress had been staying for some weeks at her favorite resting place, Montreux, near Geneva. On the morning of Saturday she had made an excursion to the city attended by a limited suite. As she was returning to the pier where her boat was moored the murderer stepped up as if to address her and twice plunged a stiletto into her breast. She made her way to her boat, believing herself little hurt, and ordered the captain to proceed on the return to Montreux. She soon became unconscious, and the boat put back. The real nature of her injuries was discovered. She was removed to the hotel she had but just quitted, where, without regaining consciousness, she soon expired. This deed of horror, perpetrated upon a woman, an unoffending and blameless woman, whose only fault was royal connection, shows how cruel and pitiless, with all the cruelty and ruthlessness, but none of the gallantry, of a savage beast, is anarchism. This brutal and cowardly murder ought to be the vaulting crime that overleaps the sympathy of even the ignoble class from which the murderer sprang, and to sound the deathknell of that organization of conspirators against life and public order.

SECRETARY ALGER has requested, and the President has consented, that an investigation of the commissary, quartermaster and medical bureaus of the army during the late war be made. The President has appointed to conduct the investigation a commission of nine men: Lieutenant-General Schofield, retired, General and ex-Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, General and ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, General Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel James A. Sexton of Chicago, the newly elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, ex-Secretaries of War Robert T. Lincoln and Daniel S. Lamont, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. W. W. Keen, a surgeon and physician of Philadelphia. It is noticeable that the secretary's request and the President's order do not include the chief of the war department, General Alger himself, within the scope of the investigation. The subordinate are to be hauled over the coals, but Congress will undoubtedly provide for the roasting of the chief incapable. It is remarked, further, that the commission is made up of men of singularly high ability and qualifications for their duties, the only exception being in the circumstance that but one doctor has been selected on a board to investigate matters pertaining very largely to medical questions, and this one a friend of Surgeon-General Sternberg, one of the officers whose department is to be investigated and whose management of his bureau has been very sharply criticised. If the men selected accept the President's commission, their general character and political association give assurance that the Chief Executive's injunction to ascertain and report "the full and exact truth" will be observed in its letter and spirit. Later reports are to the effect that Lincoln, Lamont and Gordon have declined to serve, and that still others may decline. The President may find it difficult to secure a commission of men of suitable ability and character.

A Sample Case.

The statement, in another column, of the circumstances that will form the grounds of a contest over Middlesex's seat in the house of representatives emphasizes the need of some of the

amendments of the ballot law suggested recently by the WATCHMAN. The use of the square and the directions for marking the ballot that are applicable to the State and county ticket, are nonsense and lead to confusion and error when applied to the representative ticket. In the bulk of the representative ballots printed in the WATCHMAN office the square and the directions relating to its use were omitted for the reason that they tended to entrap the voter, to lead him into just such irregularities as are illustrated by the double marking of ballots at the Middlesex election. Had the square been left off the ballots, and the directions for marking confined to the simple requirement to place a cross (X) in the margin opposite the name of the person voted for, there would have been no superfluous marking, and no ground, on this score, for an election contest, with its accompanying evils. The protection a secret ballot throws around the voter is desirable, but what becomes of this palladium of the weak or timid voter when Tom, Dick and Harry are admitted behind the railing, into the booths, to "assist" voters in marking their ballots, or on some other pretext? And what are these helpers really in the booths for, in most cases, unless it be to superintend and insure the delivery of certain goods, to wit, the suffrage of the assisted voters? In many, and particularly the smaller, towns the secrecy in voting the law was designed to insure is openly violated by the admission to the sacred precincts behind the rail of persons who have no legal right to go there while the voting is in progress. The object of the law is defeated, and provisions that were designed to protect the voter are employed to make more certain his obedience, in the use of his vote, to the will of another, or his compliance with a corrupt bargain. There is work for some man of sense to do in preparing and securing the enactment of amendments to the ballot law that shall remove certain obvious defects.

The Election.

Colonel Smith's plurality seems to be about 23,657, the total Republican vote being about 38,200, the Democratic, 14,563. This result is very gratifying, from every point of view. The Republican plurality is far above the figures for off years, and close on to the normal majority in the years of a national election. In 1890, Carroll S. Page's plurality was 14,163; in 1892, Levi K. Fuller's, 19,702; in 1894, Urban A. Woodbury's, 28,521; in 1896, Josiah Groat's, 38,571. Woodbury's plurality, 1894, was as unusual for an off year as was Groat's in 1896 for a presidential year. Both were entirely abnormal, and derived their inspiration wholly from the dominance of national issues of the liveliest interest and greatest importance.

The Democratic vote in 1890 was 19,299; in 1892, 19,216; in 1894, 14,142; in 1896, 14,555; in 1898, 14,563, or some 5,000 less in each of the last three elections, than in 1890 and 1892. The Mugwumps, and other peculiar folk, gifted with the rare faculty of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, or gold from seawater, see the signs of coming political revolution in the figures of the recent Democratic vote, and are thanking God and taking courage that they shall yet see the fulfilment of their malevolent hopes and evil prophecies respecting the fate of the Republicans. Hope on, prophets of evil. Personally gratifying to Col. Smith is the very handsome majority for him in his home borough.

The off year is generally the time when the voters of Vermont relax from the severe tension of the presidential year. They improve the opportunity to kick over the traces ad libitum, to give local issues the right of way, and to settle accumulating political scores. This fact is usually evident in sharp contests for representative, and in a lengthened roll of democratic members, numbering 42 in the Legislature just chosen. And yet there have been others, within the present generation, in which the standard of the faithful had a considerably larger number of followers. Among the prominent men of the State who have been elected to the House of Representatives are Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro, a veteran legislator, who by common assent is already assigned to the Speaker's chair; Franklin D. Hale of Lunenburg, the retiring auditor, one of the State's brightest men, and who will be one of its wisest law makers; Curtis S. Emery of Chelsea, clerk of Orange county, a former member and a man of experience in such varied affairs as will constitute him an efficient servant of the people; Orrice Ballard of Georgia, the enfant terrible of the House in 1894; W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, the member in 1896, to whose credit has been placed many beneficent deeds done for the State of his adoption. Out of the mass of two hundred or more of the new men who make up the membership of the House will come many new reputations, and foremost among these, for good judgment, fidelity to the office of representative in its truest sense,

for the influence that candor and honest conviction sustained by ability to impress his views upon his associates yields, will be Harlan W. Kemp, representing the city of Montpelier.

War and Alliance.

Hall Caine, the distinguished English author, arrived in New York on Saturday last week. The objects of his visit are, primarily, to assist in the rehearsals of the play founded on "The Christian," a recent novel of his authorship, and to renew the personal friendships made on the occasion of a former visit three years ago. Interviewed by a Tribune reporter Mr. Caine was silent on the literary and dramatic purposes of his visit, but talked with freedom and enthusiasm on international questions. "I congratulate myself at the outset," he said, "that I am happy enough to come back to the United States at this time of your great peace." Continuing, he said:

"We think in England, that the American-Spanish war has been one of the most remarkable in the long and strange history of warfare. We think it shows for the first time in the history of the world the tremendous fighting power of democracy. We think the great difference in the results has been due to the great difference in the men. On the Spanish side, as always hitherto in the wars of old monarchial countries, the inspiring spirit has been duty, and duty alone. Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die. The American soldier has been fighting for a principle which he understood and sympathized with and meant to conquer. Every man has been an individual entity, an independent unit submitting to routine for the general good, and every man has stood on his own, as much as if he was a possible future President of the United States. This is of the essence of democracy, and for the first time in the history of the world, perhaps, it has been brought into full play against the old order of warlike ideas.

"Englishmen are of one mind in hoping America will retain the Philippines and join them in a work for civilization in the Far East, but they fully understand that to keep the Philippines may involve a radical change of national policy in America, and they see that it is a complex question which must be taken up and settled from the American, not the English, point of view. They will respect the American decision, whatever it may be.

"Englishmen rejoice in the era of good-feeling between England and America, and wish to prolong it. They consider that good feeling is more important than any formal alliance. They want to have any controversial question settled so that there will be nothing left to disturb the relations of the two countries in the future. They want to have all the issues over which there has been diplomatic correspondence buried out of sight. They are willing to have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated or revised, and a canal built by the American government and controlled by the United States precisely as the Suez Canal is controlled by the English.

"The work of the American navy has convinced English naval experts that England has nothing to fear from European fleets. Whatever may have been the defects of the American transport service and commissariat in the military operations in Cuba, Englishmen with long memories have recalled their own blunders and failures in the Crimea and have been slow to condemn. They have been filled with admiration for the private soldier who has shown himself a brother-in-arms of the English infantryman of Waterloo, and of the cavalryman of Balaklava.

"They (many of them at least) are strong for a formal alliance between the two countries. The feeling in some quarters in England on this subject is strong and profound. It is based on a conviction that unity of race is a good ground for unity of interests. Englishmen see that England may have more than America to gain by a formal alliance, that the difficulties for America and the responsibilities incurred by America would be greater than her advantage. If that is the conclusion of the American people the English will still be satisfied, as long as the regime of good faith continues which would make such an alliance real, if it were practical.

"But in any case I think Americans would do well not to lend too ready an ear to those who say that the English desire for alliance, where it exists, is founded solely on self-interest. It is founded on the most genuine sympathy and good feeling. Also I think Americans ought not to wait (as Mr. Stanley advised) until trouble overtakes one or the other of the two countries—lovers of peace desire a preventive rather than a curative measure.

"Englishmen feel that an Anglo-American alliance would be a tremendous factor in promoting the world's peace. When the great nations have united themselves by race, the risks and dangers of war will be reduced. Men will not feel that they have a right to fight for nothing. And then the right to fight will always be controlled by the democracies. It is clear that the escape from war is in the general sense of the people, and universal peace, if it ever comes, will come by pressure of the people.

"There was much talk in England at the moment of my leaving of the czar of Russia's proposal for a reduction of national armaments, and the general feeling among Englishmen was that it would be criminal on England's part not to agree to a conference for the discussion of the question. Of course, the proposal is not a new one. It is only the source of it that is new. And perhaps there is something illogical and even

grotesque in such a proposal coming first from the sovereign who has the largest standing army in the world. But Englishmen feel that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of such a reduction of armaments, if safe and practical, and certainly the experience of America in its latest war will be (and no doubt has already been in the czar's own mind) an argument of tremendous weight. With one of the smallest standing armies, you have won this great victory. Clearly, therefore, it is not the difference between the appearance of a nation's armaments in the budget returns, but the difference in the men, which is of the first and utmost consequence."

Another eminent Englishman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Great Britain's colonial secretary, is in this country, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, who is an American lady, the daughter of Mr. Endicott of Massachusetts, a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet during his first term as President. Mr. Chamberlain's visit is purely social and for rest. Nevertheless, the presence here of one of the foremost of England's public men, the author of the famous Birmingham speech in May, cannot fail to excite great political interest and to have an important bearing upon international questions. He thus reiterates views formerly expressed:

"When I declared in Birmingham in May that even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together, I had no mental reservation, and I am happy to say that I voiced the sentiments of 999 out of 1,000 Englishmen. England is ready, (and this was said with emphasis upon each word), to meet the United States more than half way. It is for you to determine how close the relations between the two countries shall become. There are no great obstacles to be overcome in bringing the English-speaking people in alliance. When your Senate decides that it is to your interests to join with us in securing certain benefits to both nations, the alliance will be an accomplished fact. Why should not we be allied? Our interests are common, as is our language. We are both striving for the betterment of mankind. England glories in your success in the late war, or should I say the present war? Our sympathies are yours. Now let us have a little better understanding all around and we can snap our fingers at hostile intrigues."

The Middlesex Contested Election Case.

J. H. Daniels, the Democratic nominee for Representative of Middlesex, was declared elected on the third ballot, after a contest which has drawn attention to the circumstances of the balloting. The Representative ballots were printed in this form:

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

For Representative to the General Assembly. Votes for One.

The other part of the ballot, presenting the candidacy of J. H. Daniels, Democrat, was in the same form, the words "Democratic Party" taking the place of "Republican Party," etc., There were two regular nominations, the Republican and the Democratic. The balloting resulted as noted below.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes counted..... 180

SECOND BALLOT.

THIRD BALLOT.

leaving only a faint remainder of the mark he had made.

Was the board of civil authority legally justified in throwing out the votes cast for Flint in either the first or second ballot which are reported as being "double marked," and therefore not counted? Did the double marking invalidate those votes? In respect of the marks the voter makes on a ballot to indicate his choice the law says: "If for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office." Did the double marking in the four votes cast for Mr. Flint, on the first ballot, render it "impossible to determine the voter's choice" for the office of Representative? Was not the choice of the four voters made doubly clear? In the case of the votes for Mr. Flint cast in the second ballot and not counted was there a shadow of a doubt as to the voter's choice for Representative?

The pretense of any illegality in the four votes cast for Mr. Flint but not counted in the first ballot, or the three in the second ballot, is in the highest degree absurd. Mr. Flint was legally elected on the first ballot, and again on the second ballot. The board of civil authority seems to have taken its orders, on the first and second ballots, in respect of the double-marked ballots, from a Democratic member of the board. He was the sole law and judge in the matter. The law of the State was not referred to in considering the matter. A copy of the Statutes was not in the place of meeting. The election of Mr. Flint was at first conceded by the board, and was on the point of being announced when the figures were recalled and the legal issue of the ballot destroyed by throwing out the "double-marked" votes cast for him. An opportunity seems to have been discovered, at the last moment, to defeat the election of Mr. Flint on the aforesaid kind of technicality. The quirk the democratic Solon had devised to defeat a choice on the first ballot, prevented the announcement of an election on the second, also. On the counting of the third ballot this member of the board had departed for his home and his place was taken by another, also a democrat, who had not previously assisted in the counting. On this third ballot there was, at least, one vote "double marked" for J. H. Daniels. The democratic member now sitting with the board insisted that the ruling of his predecessor was all wrong and that this vote should be counted. So the action of the board, in the matter of the double-marked votes, which had twice counted out Mr. Flint, was now reversed and Mr. Daniels was counted in. The democrat sitting with the board of civil authority on the counting of the third ballot admitted that Mr. Flint was legally elected on the first and second ballots, but in his judgment the declaration of the board of civil authority that another man was elected settles the whole matter and there is no remedy; that is, that the dictum of the board of civil authority is superior to the constitution and the laws. A hearing in the case will be had on Monday next.

It is noticeable in this case that many ballots for the State and county officers, cast at Middlesex, were "double marked"; the cross was placed in the square at the head of the ticket, and again in the margin opposite the name of each candidate in the column below, and these votes were counted by the board that refused to count votes, similarly marked, cast for the Republican candidate for representative. The foregoing are the essential facts in the case, as they have been presented to Mr. Flint is clearly entitled to represent the town of Middlesex in the Legislature recently chosen.

For Further Reference.

- Bloomfield, L. T. Williams, 173 112 2
- Brighton, E. F. Holton, 10 13 3
- Brunswick, A. W. Smith, 113 40 5
- Canaan, G. B. Trank, 93 24 4
- Canaan, E. P. Webb, 30 9 3
- East Haven, J. L. Hoard, 29 6 3
- Granby, Henry McGinnis, 42 53 2
- Lamington, G. J. Ruggles, 15 19 4
- Lunenburg, F. D. Hale, 87 10 1
- Maine, G. M. Dade, 15 28 1
- The American Eagle, 41 9 1
- The Fourth July, 18 6 4
- The Star-Spangled Banner, 727 361 26
- And the Palladium of our Liberties, 127 84 6
- Are you a natural born clump, 141 24 4
- Or did you catch it from the Spaniards? 278 69 11
- You ain't bigger, 202 54 5
- Than a piece of soap, 150 82 1
- After a day's washing, 150 82 1
- But, by gravy, you seem to think, 202 54 5
- You're a bigger man, 150 82 1
- Than Uncle Sam, 202 54 5
- You ought to be shrunk, 150 82 1
- Young fel'ow, 150 82 1
- If you ain't, 150 82 1
- Demoralize yourself, 150 82 1
- At an early date, 150 82 1
- An catch on, 150 82 1
- To your good glorious opportunities, 150 82 1
- Something's going to happen to you, 150 82 1
- Like a Himalaya, 150 82 1
- Sitting down kerfoot, 150 82 1
- On a snort, 150 82 1
- If you ain't, 150 82 1
- A yellow dog, 150 82 1
- You'll take in you sign, 150 82 1
- And scatter, 150 82 1
- Bound feet, White and Blue, 150 82 1
- Dishonest, 150 82 1
- Over yourself, 150 82 1
- What you mean, Aggie, 150 82 1
- Is civilizing, 150 82 1
- You ain't bigger, 150 82 1
- Your val'ry peacock skin, 150 82 1
- Dead of all, 150 82 1
- You'd better, 150 82 1
- Fall into it, 150 82 1
- Procession of Progress, 150 82 1
- That's marching on to glory, 150 82 1
- Before you fall, 150 82 1
- Into a hole in the ground, 150 82 1
- That's, 150 82 1
- U. S., 150 82 1

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

SENATORS.

ADDISON COUNTY. Addison: M. F. Barnes, 134 14 2; Bridport: G. R. Walker, 30 11 1.

BENNINGTON COUNTY. North Bennington: R. L. McCullough, 50 10 1; Peru: J. G. Bachelard, 10 11 1.

CALEDONIA COUNTY. St. Johnsbury: Harry Hodgget, 24 11 1; Groton: T. B. Hall, 10 11 1.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY. Burlington: E. C. Fay, 30 11 1; Jericho: G. W. Sayles, 10 11 1; Huntington: 10 11 1.

ESSEX COUNTY. Island Pond: E. M. Bartlett, 10 11 1.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. St. Albans: J. M. Foss, 10 11 1; Fairfield: W. S. Soule, 10 11 1; Keesebrouck: M. P. Parley, 10 11 1.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY. Isle La Motte: E. S. Flury, 10 11 1.

LAMOILLE COUNTY. Johnson: C. H. Stearns, 10 11 1; Orange: J. B. Peckett, 10 11 1; Williamstown: G. W. Lynde, 10 11 1.

ORLEANS COUNTY. Newport: John Young, 10 11 1; Albany: M. B. Chafey, 10 11 1.

RUTLAND COUNTY. Rutland: J. E. Thompson, 10 11 1; Poutney: F. S. Platt, 10 11 1; Proctor: C. P. Partridge, 10 11 1; Danby: S. L. Griffith, 10 11 1.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. Middlesex: C. C. Putnam Jr., 10 11 1; Warren: E. W. Slatyer, 10 11 1.

WINDHAM COUNTY. Londonderry: A. E. Cudworth, 10 11 1; Brattleboro: G. B. Hitt, 10 11 1.

WINDSOR COUNTY. Hartford: A. E. Watson, 10 11 1; Stockbridge: F. E. Steele, 10 11 1; Windsor: J. C. Enright, 10 11 1.

REPRESENTATIVES.

(Democrats in italics, Prohibitionists in small caps.)

ADDISON COUNTY. Names: Addison, P. B. North, 173 12 3; Bridport, C. L. Parish, 183 35 5; Bristol, Fred Landon, 107 42 10; Cornwall, W. P. Eastman, 100 30 3; Ferrisburgh, H. P. Newton, 208 19 10; Granville, E. M. Hemenway, 101 11 5; Goswin, Myron Ayers, 78 10 1; Hancock, E. J. Wilson, 102 10 1; Leicester, M. B. Ferson, 70 26 6; Lincoln, M. B. Gove, 143 21 3; Middlebury, Robert Cartmel, 522 67 14; Monkton, H. W. Sears, 214 19 8; New Haven, F. L. Eastman, 134 12 1; Orwell, A. B. Bush, 168 61 9; Danby, W. R. White, 87 9 1; Rippon, J. G. Gibbs, 82 9 1; Saxtons, E. C. Carroll, 149 7 10; Starksboro, D. H. Orvis, 159 27 7; Shoresham, C. H. DeLong, 77 15 2; Vergennes, J. H. Hodges, 200 30 3; Waterbury, C. W. Sprague, 44 2 1; Weybridge, C. R. Smith, 118 8 3; Whiting, H. W. Benton, 91 9 2.

Total, 3837 539 114.

BENNINGTON COUNTY. Arlington, E. M. Lathrop, 156 91 6; Bennington, E. S. Harris, 730 443 26; Dorset, W. T. Tully, 178 122 2; Ferrisburgh, R. F. Young, 4 1 1; Langford, E. F. Woodward, 4 1 1; Manchester, F. W. Cook, 210 70 7; Peru, F. G. Wynn, 63 18 1; Pownall, J. E. Thurston, 104 38 3; Rupert, S. J. Flower, 86 5 3; Searsburg, J. G. Bond, 22 7 2; Sandgate, N. J. Johnson, 70 14 2; Stamford, Abel Hall, 50 48 2; Shaftsbury, H. A. Bottum, 207 32 6; Sunderland, A. F. Parsons, 51 20 4; Woodford, M. C. Cutler, 51 20 4; Windfall, G. F. Barber, 73 7 4.

Total, 2250 115 6.

CALEDONIA COUNTY. Barre, C. A. Chot, 128 48 1; Burke, Wheeler, 149 45 1; Danville, C. H. Mattocks, 239 102 12; Groton, J. W. Morrison, 159 45 5; Hardwick, G. L. Johnson, 166 58 30; Keesebrouck, J. S. Webb, 228 19 10; Kirby, C. A. Noyes, 41 12 1; Newark, C. F. Ball, 41 12 1; Peacham, E. W. Tarr, 142 15 3; Randolph, F. B. Henderson, 34 12 3; Stanard, G. E. Stevens, 42 3 1; Sheffield, J. F. Phillips, 62 29 7; St. Johnsbury, T. B. Styles, 578 297 12; Sutton, D. W. Ruggles, 104 38 3; Wheelock, D. B. Leslie, 54 36 11; Walden, J. C. Stafford, 67 20 5; Waterford, F. W. Hastings, 81 9 2.

Total, 2401 844 106.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY. Bolton, A. A. Hall, 68 51 1; Burlington, J. W. McGeary, 1408 1403 40; Champlain, F. S. Webb, 187 29 4; Colechester, G. D. Nash, 259 295 20; Essex, W. F. Chapin, 217 79 19; Hinsdale, Andrew Somers, 223 33 5; Huntington, F. O. Tilly, 238 19 10; Jericho, E. B. Jordan, 258 60 3; Milton, P. A. Booth, 242 45 3; Richmond, E. T. Jacobs, 194 58 8; Shelburne, J. B. Ledyard, 162 46 4; S. Burlington, H. A. Kirby, 85 42 3; St. George, E. O. Terrill, 21 6 1; Underhill, W. J. Fuller, 140 110 8; Westford, W. S. Clark, 30 10 1; Williston, R. E. Brown, 219 47 7.

Total, 3684 2354 91.

ESSEX COUNTY. Bloomfield, L. T. Williams, 51 25 2; Brighton, E. F. Holton, 173 112 2; Brunswick, A. W. Smith, 10 13 3; Canaan, G. B. Trank, 113 40 5; Canaan, E. P. Webb, 93 24 4; East Haven, J. L. Hoard, 30 9 3; Granby, Henry McGinnis, 29 6 3; Lamington, G. J. Ruggles, 42 53 2; Lunenburg, F. D. Hale, 15 19 4; Mainstone, G. M. Dade, 15 28 1; The American Eagle, 41 9 1; The Fourth July, 18 6 4; The Star-Spangled Banner, 727 361 26; And the Palladium of our Liberties, 127 84 6; Are you a natural born clump, 141 24 4; Or did you catch it from the Spaniards? 278 69 11; You ain't bigger, 202 54 5; Than a piece of soap, 150 82 1; After a day's washing, 150 82 1; But, by gravy, you seem to think, 202 54 5; You're a bigger man, 150 82 1; Than Uncle Sam, 202 54 5; You ought to be shrunk, 150 82 1; Young fel'ow, 150 82 1; If you ain't, 150 82 1; Demoralize yourself, 150 82 1; At an early date, 150 82 1; An catch on, 150 82 1; To your good glorious opportunities, 150 82 1; Something's going to happen to you, 150 82 1; Like a Himalaya, 150 82 1; Sitting down kerfoot, 150 82 1; On a snort, 150 82 1; If you ain't, 150 82 1; A yellow dog, 150 82 1; You'll take in you sign, 150 82 1; And scatter, 150 82 1; Bound feet, White and Blue, 150 82 1; Dishonest, 150 82 1; Over yourself, 150 82 1; What you mean, Aggie, 150 82 1; Is civilizing, 150 82 1; You ain't bigger, 150 82 1; Your val'ry peacock skin, 150 82 1; Dead of all, 150 82 1; You'd better, 150 82 1; Fall into it, 150 82 1; Procession of Progress, 150 82 1; That's marching on to glory, 150 82 1; Before you fall, 150 82 1; Into a hole in the ground, 150 82 1; That's, 150 82 1; U. S., 150 82 1.

Total, 3680 1580 66.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY. Albany, H. W. Marvin, 183 53 1; Grand Isle, Edward Gordon, 79 34 1; Isle La Motte, J. S. King, 79 26 2; North Hero, Mathew Dadds, 63 34 1; South Hero, Charles Landon, 63 34 1.

Total, 467 213 4.

LAMOILLE COUNTY. Belvidere, E. E. Thomsen, 68 13 1; Cambridge, O. A. Sherman, 115 20 1; Eden, Merritt Shattuck, 104 31 1; Elmore, G. C. Gould, 79 9 3; Hyde Park, G. B. Allen, 292 93 3; Johnson, C. N. Farrington, 230 30 9; Morrystown, G. H. Terrill, 190 115 8; Stone, G. E. Luce, 196 29 3; Waterville, H. A. Jackson, 196 29 3; Wolcott, A. T. Boynton, 163 14 4.

Total, 1460 385 44.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Bradford, G. A. Dickey, 155 150 12; Braintree, F. H. Cleveland, 98 22 2; Brookfield, J. C. Holmes, 92 21 4; Chelsea, C. S. Emery, 224 48 3; Corinth, B. B. Scribner, 137 30 7; Fairlee, O. N. Renfrew, 22 32 2; Newbury, F. E. Kimball, 269 72 20; Orange, R. P. Lord, 88 26 4; Randolph, W. B. Viall, 595 61 16; Stratford, J. N. Tyson, 133 68 2; Tunstall, J. S. Stevens, 139 68 2; Topsham, J. R. Caldwell, 153 82 8; Tunbridge, C. H. Allen, 130 22 4; Vershire, Oscar Carleton, 45 33 3; Washington, S. E. Carpenter, 115 43 1; West Fairlee, J. B. Bean, 56 94 1; Williamstown, W. Z. Pratt, 167 37 8.

Total, 2449 903 104.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albany, J. C. Campbell, 155 47 5; Barton, O. D. Owen, 207 22 2; Brownington, E. H. Gillilan, 102 5 1; Charleston, William Nelson, 143 21 1; Cooney, Hollis Thresher, 94 23 2; Craftsbury, P. W. Davison, 188 73 7; Derby, F. G. Butterfield, 172 24 7; Glover, Gabriel Vatterson, 102 27 1; Greensboro, J. B. Cook, 190 5 1; Holland, J. M. Page, 81 30 1; Lamoille, F. M. Sears, 133 7 2; Jay, G. D. Bibe, 174 166 1; Lowell, W. L. Kinley, 131 49 1; Morgan, Jos. H. Gilmore, 81 2 2; Newport, C. F. Hanney, 179 49 2; Troy, J. H. Hart, 203 28 2; Westfield, John Brown, 120 10 1; Westmore, G. L. Nutting, 44 3 1.

Total, 2517 664 34.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Henson, P. J. Clark, 190 26 9; Brandon, E. C. Smith, 246 169 7; Chittenden, J. M. DeLahanty, 116 114 4; Clarende, Leonard Steward, 131 48 7; Danby, Gerardo Porter, 148 50 2; Fair Haven, W. P. Walker, 320 199 7; Hubbardton, J. W. Nelson, 135 55 2; Ira, Cornelius Lincoln, 70 50 1; Mendon, F. N. Davis, 70 25 1; Middletown Springs, 105 29 1; Mount Holly, F. S. Horton, 102 27 1; Mount Tabor, Melvin Barrett, 95 6 1; Pawlet, M. C. Horton, 108 51 2; Pishtang, Frank Durkin, 111 21 2; Putney, E. W. Newman, 174 166 1; Proctor, W. E. Higbee, 203 45 6; Poutney, C. H. Danton, 224 61 7; Rutland city, H. O. Carpenter, 825 711 10; Rutland town, W. H. Wilkins, 125 55 2; Shaftsbury, Melvin G. Aldrich, 135 3 1; Shrewsbury, W. E. Gilchrist, 158 62 4; Sudbury, Eugene Horton, 64 39 2; Tunbridge, C. L. Phillips, 114 42 1; Wallingford, E. C. Wright, 193 67 1; Wells, William Cooper, 80 59 2; W. Haven, R. C. Abel, 72 19 1; W. Rutland, E. C. Fish, 298 24 2.

Total, 4470 2210 76.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Barre, city, G. P. Swaney, 529 390 37; Barre town, W. H. Miles, 154 125 7; Berlin, Levi Stone, 141 55 1; Cabot, J. J. Lanes, 298 52 2; Calais, M. S. Hubbard, 147 90 7; Danbury, O. W. Hills, 84 50 1; East Montpelier, J. R. Young, 114 53 1; East Ferrisburgh, J. E. Wilson, 82 19 1; Fairfield, G. E. Hollister, 160 35 4; Middlesex, F. J. Daniels, 130 42 3; Montpelier, H. W. Kemp, 283 132 1; Moretown, F. L. Hubbardway, 122 17 2; Northfield, James Morse, 277