

# HERALD AND NEWS.

THE LEADING LOCAL NEWSPAPER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL VERMONT.

VOL. XVI.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., OCTOBER, 11, 1888.

NO. 1-781.



MRS. BROWN AND MRS. GREEN.

Said Mrs. Brown to Mrs. Green,  
What makes your garments look so clean?  
No speck or dirt on them is seen.  
To my worn linen's glossy sheen;  
Your woolen dress that was so soiled,  
I thought that it was surely spoiled.  
Now looks as spick and span as though  
It never had been spattered so!  
This fine old lace is firm and white;  
Your silk hose keep their colors bright;  
Your shawl, your gloves, are spotless, too;  
That old print gown seems really new!

In vain my laundress boils and rubs  
The clothes, and labors at her tubs;  
My newest garments soon look worn,  
Get streaked and lusterless and torn.  
Said Mrs. Green, in turn: My dear,  
Poor soap has spoiled your clothes I fear,  
Compelled your laundress first to boil,  
Then spend her days in fruitless toil.  
My laundress uses IVORY SOAP,  
And in its cakes for you there's hope;  
What in my clothes so pleases you,  
To IVORY SOAP is wholly due.

### A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Printed Every Wednesday Evening at  
WEST RANDOLPH, VT.

### TERMS:

**\$1.00 A YEAR FOR THE FOUR PAGE**  
edition; 25 Cents less in Windsor  
and Ferrisburgh; Hancock and Granville  
15¢ This edition gives only the local news.

**\$1.25 A YEAR FOR THE EIGHT PAGE**  
edition; 25 Cents less in Windsor  
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15¢ This is the regular paper and gives all the news.

Mirror & Farmer and eight page edition **\$1.60**  
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more than the proportionate rate.  
25¢ Special position 50 per cent extra.  
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Monday.

Lewis P. Thayer, Publisher.

See 2nd page, inside, for most of  
the Business Cards.

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References, Boston Chamber  
of Commerce, Faneuil Hall  
National Bank.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The official count for Governor gives Dillingham a majority of 27,718 and a plurality of 29,095, the largest majority ever given for a Governor in Vermont. Mr. Dillingham is the 45th governor of the State, is 45 years of age and among the youngest men who have occupied the position that he now fills.

Both branches of the legislature were soon put into working order. Senator Bates was made president pro tem., and Rev. J. A. Pierce of West Randolph was chosen chaplain. W. A. Lord of Montpelier is reporter of the Senate. In the House Maj. Josiah Grout was chosen speaker, Rev. Elihu Snow of Swanton chaplain, W. W. Stickney, clerk, with two assistant clerks and reporters. The work seems to have been done speedily and with a quite general unanimity of feeling. The "free fight" which the Argus hoped that the Republicans would have among themselves did not come off. The Republicans know how to conduct business in a dignified and straight-forward manner.

In the North the third party draws its strength mainly from the republican ranks. In the South it draws its forces mainly from the democracy. Down in that section of the country they are not pushing for victory. They would not take a Southern state out of the hands of the democrats if it can possibly be avoided. In Virginia they make no secret of their purpose to draw votes enough from the republican ranks in doubtful states in the North and strong temperance states to throw the election into the hands of the democrats. Their policy is to prevent the republicans from coming into power again, with the hope that if this is done the party will be broken up and their own chances of success in 1892 will be greatly increased. The man who votes the prohibition ticket gives himself away to the democracy.

The W. C. T. U. of Vermont has just held its annual convention in Rutland. Some excellent addresses were made, and a great many resolutions were passed. Most of these resolutions touched upon moral questions and are full of an excellent spirit. We like all that is said about the use of tobacco, about our public schools, the moral training of our children, etc. We do not like the stand these women take in politics. The republican party in Vermont goes just as fast and just as far in temperance legislation as the sentiment of the people will warrant, farther even than can be enforced with success. We have no hesitation in saying that the republicans will advance legislation just as fast as circumstances will admit, moral tone justify and the need thereof appears. Could a prohibition governor and legislature do anything more? We go heart and hand with them in all moral efforts, but ask them to let politics alone.

The State Senate is unanimously republican for the first time since 1880. Gov. Ormsbee's reception is described as a brilliant social affair. The press has three representatives in the Senate, Fisk, Simonds and Perkins. Three of the present members were members of the last Senate, Bunker, Bates and F. E. Smith of Montpelier. Thirteen of the representatives were re-elected from the last House; 39 have been members before and 10 have been senators. In regard to occupation farmers take the lead, there being 135 in both branches. The rest are made up of merchants and professional men with some manufacturers. The religious preferences of the members of the House are widely various as usual, 25 having no preference. The height, avoirdupois, color of hair and eyes, appetite, idiosyncrasies, etc. have not yet been announced. Fred Howland, a nephew of Mrs. Dillingham, has been selected as secretary of civil and military affairs by the Governor.

### THE MESSAGES.

The messages of the retiring and incoming governors have been delivered and published and made accessible to the voters of the state. Gov. Ormsbee's message is a sort of valedictory that he is not obliged to give but which custom leads the public to expect. He tells what he has done during his administration of state affairs, but does not tender much advice to his successor. His observations upon matters and especially upon the institutions of the state have their value as coming from a man who has been placed in a position to watch public sentiment and note public demands. Mr. Ormsbee may not be a brilliant man, but he is clear-headed and possesses a good measure of common sense. We have heard no fault found with the appointments he has made under special legislative acts, and we believe he has carried out legislative directions in a satisfactory manner. He states that he has visited the institutions, except one or two, where our beneficiaries are provided for and finds things satisfactory. In regard to savings banks, he thinks that if the present policy is to be pursued by them some legislation is needed to protect the interests of poor depositors for whom they were designed or compel the large accumulations of the wealthy to bear a share of the public burdens. He expresses great interest and some solicitude regarding the matter of education. He recognizes the fact that our school system is not a good one, that the present condition of many of our schools is deplorable. While in the villages and wealthy districts the schools may be doing well, in the back districts they are growing poorer. Under a special act he appointed a school commission to report to the present session, and this report is now before the legislature. The report consists of a new bill with an explanation thereof and reasons for sustaining it. At his suggestion the commission did more than the act creating it required, but if there is any blame in consequence he takes it upon himself. He approves of the bill, as a whole, which the commission presents. Under a joint resolution of the last legislature a committee was appointed to inquire into the system of Normal school instruction. This committee has reported, and the state of education requires that the recommendations of this committee be carefully considered, and that there be such legislation as shall make these schools efficient aids in the improvement of our educational system. He thinks there is a healthy sentiment on the temperance question, and yet liquor is illegally sold in large quantities, and there is much crime in consequence. There is need of vigilance in the direction of safeguards to public morality. He touches upon the railroad commission and suggests such legislation as shall strengthen it and bring it into accord with the national commission. The National Guard has been supplied with new arms and equipments as provided for by an act of the last legislature. The Gettysburg monument, Vermont's contribution to that historic field, is not yet completed but the work is progressing satisfactorily. He calls attention to Col. Hill's gift to the state of battle monuments erected by him at Opequan and Cedar Creek, Virginia, and asks that there be suitable recognition of the gift. He treats of the matter of the criminal and convict insane, also our penal and reformatory institutions. He has been very judicious in the granting of pardons. He has carried out the will of the last legislature in the matter of providing a pedestal for the statue of Jacob Collamer at the National Capitol. Vacancies upon the Supreme Bench have been filled. In relation to the claims of the United States against Vermont they have not yet been adjusted there is no cause for alarm. He touches upon agriculture, the state board, experiment station, cattle commission, etc. He says a word about the board of health and closes with congratulations.

Mr. Dillingham's message is not as long as the preceding, although he considers many of the same matters. The state finances are in a favorable condition. There is no funded debt except the State bonds in which the State invested the Agricultural College fund, no floating debt, and very few other liabilities, and its resources exceed its liabilities by \$170,000. He gives a good deal of space to the subject of education and heartily endorses the bill reported by the commission. He seems disposed to second the appeal of the University of Vermont for State aid. He invites attention to the report of the trustees of that institution and the arguments by which they seek to sustain their request. In his views upon most matters that call for legislation he agrees with his predecessor. He takes solid ground on prohibition, and suggests that imprisonment be made a penalty for the first offence. This and several other matters will engage the attention of the legislature and thus enable it to fill up the time until Thanksgiving. The Governor's ideas are very good and will command public as well as legislative attention. For much information reference is had to the reports of State officers.

Levi P. Morton is out with his letter of acceptance. It is not very long, but it is a clear confession of faith in the principles of protection. He recognizes the tariff issue as the one above all others now before the American people, repeats what has been said many times during this canvass, that the country owes much of its present prosperity to the protective policy adopted and sustained by the republican party. He believes that this prosperity and the growth of the country and the welfare of the laboring classes can be continued only under this policy. Mr. Morton has been a business man more than forty years and has been a close observer of the influence of tariff and free trade legislation. His testimony has its value, for he is not a mere theorist. The republican platform is based upon the idea of preserving America for Americans. It believes in the development of our own resources, and not in bringing ourselves in respect to trade, labor and the stage of our civilization to a level with European nations. We cannot afford a policy that will open the country to competition with the whole world. There is nothing remarkable about the document, only that it is a candid statement of the condition of things and brings all the republican leaders into hearty accord.

### VERMONT SCHOOLS.

#### REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMISSION.

Gov. Ormsbee transmitted to the House Oct. 4th the Report of the Commission to Revise the School Laws—Hon. Loveland Munson of Manchester, President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury and Principal S. W. Langdon of Burlington. The Act of 1884, commonly known as the Marsh bill, because introduced by Hon. Charles P. Marsh of Woodstock, required the Commission to report a bill for a complete system, and at Gov. Ormsbee's request they not only did so but gave their reasons for it. The report and bill are both voluminous and it is impossible to set them out in full. Its leading provisions are as follows: There will be a State Superintendent as now, and one supervisor for each county, with an assistant in Rutland and Windsor counties. The district and town systems are both preserved, but the power of towns to require the keeping of good schools in the districts is increased, and the minimum of expenses for maintaining schools in each district must be at least 18 per cent. of the grand list, to which, however, the public money will be applied so far as it will go. Selectmen are empowered to require schools to be taught where they should be and to levy taxes upon the districts for the cost of support.

Graded schools, town central schools and one State Normal School are provided for, and attendance within school age is made compulsory.

It is optional with the town to adopt the town system. Each town or district must maintain at least 24 weeks of school each year.

County uniformity of school books for five years is required, and towns may own the books if they prefer. The selections are to be made by a board to be appointed by the County Court, and the County Supervisor shall be a member.

The public money is to be divided as follows: One-half of it, up to \$1200 among the districts equally; in excess of \$1200 and up to \$2400, add one-sixth of the excess; in excess of \$2400 and up to \$3600, add one-twelfth, and above \$3600, add \$900. The other half shall be divided according to average attendance and a regular system somewhat like the present is required. But no district shall receive a sum greater than its cash expenditures, other than on buildings.

The supervisors are to have advisory power over the location, construction and repair of buildings. They are also to hold public examinations of teachers and to grant and revoke certificates, even to revoke Normal School certificates within their own counties.

The office of town superintendent is to be abolished, save where the town system prevails. The bill repeals sections 452 to 457 inclusive, and chapters 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the Revised Laws, also Acts 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the Laws of 1882, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 of the Laws of 1884, and 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33 and 34 of the Laws of 1886.

The studies prescribed for the common schools are good behavior, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, free-hand drawing, history and constitution of the United States, elementary physiology and hygiene, giving special prominence to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system, and special instruction in the geography, history, constitution and principles of government of Vermont.

Districts or towns may have as many schools as they require and by vote may direct the teaching in one or more of them of ancient and foreign languages.

A school maintained by a town or district not less than thirty weeks each year, and having four or more departments, taught by four or more teachers, having an established course and all the departments under a principal, shall be a graded school. Committees shall assign pupils to the departments.

Districts with schools taught by twelve or more teachers may employ a person for special supervision, under the committee and the county supervisor.

By a two-thirds vote a district may provide for the instruction of its legal pupils in schools of adjoining districts, towns or another state, for not more than thirty weeks each and authorize payment for their transportation, and for a reasonable charge committees may receive pupils from outside the district. If all such pupils are given not less than 24 weeks schooling each year, the district shall receive public money the same as if the schools were held in the district.

The state superintendent shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate and shall be paid \$2000 a year and his expenses. He shall hold teachers' institutes as required by existing laws, the expense of each not to exceed \$50.

The county supervisors shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, must be citizens and entitled to vote in freemen's meeting and must reside in the county. The supervisor for Grand Isle county shall be paid \$200 (Continued on 5th page.)