

HERALD AND NEWS.

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AN EASTERN TALE.

A king once summoned his three sons,
And thus addressed the anxious ones:
"Go forth, my sons, through all the earth
And search for articles of worth;
Then he who brings the choicest thing,
Shall in my stead be crowned as king."

In one year's time again they meet,
And kneel before the sovereign's feet:
And as with gracious outstretched hand,
He welcomed home the youthful band,
His natural eagerness expressed,
To see the objects of their quest,
The first such lustrous pearls displays,
That every tongue is loud in praise,
So white, the snow-flakes on their way
Compared to them are dull and gray.
The next a diamond more pure,
And larger than the Koh-i-noor,
That shone with such a brilliant light,
The sunbeams, shamed, withdrew from sight.

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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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Next to the presidential question the one most difficult to solve now is, what has become of Stanley? One day we hear that he has been killed, and pretty soon again that he is all right. Who can tell us?

The member of the House from Georgia, Rev. Mr. Lorimer, has been found ineligible and does not take his seat. For the same reason he steps down and out of the office of town superintendent, and Rev. C. W. Clark takes his place. Why were not some of these things learned before and some trouble avoided. A person capable of filling either of these positions ought to have known what constitutes a citizen of this Republic.

Now comes a slight hitch in the butter color business. This color is said to be annatto boiled in cotton seed oil. The commissioner of internal revenue decides that such a mixture, though containing but little of the oil comes within the provision of the statute defining oleomargarine, and that all butter so colored is liable to the provisions of the national law taxing oleomargarine. Does this affect the butter color used by the farmers in this region? If so, is the commissioner's decision final or can the matter be tested in the courts. Who can give light on this matter?

Lord Sackville-West has been sacked. He was betrayed in telling some things that for the good of the democrats ought not to have been told. He said nothing that was not already well understood, and while he ought to have used more discretion, the administration appears almost ridiculous in its great haste to show resentment. It is clear that there is a greater desire to secure democratic success than to stand upon dignity in intercourse with foreign governments. If the minister had not properly stated the attitude of the Government he represents towards political parties in this country, it is probable that there would have been a real instead of any pretended resentment of the treatment accorded him. It is said that a good education not only qualifies men to speak well but to keep silence well. Some of our Dr. Burchards and Sackville-Wests need a little more education before being turned loose upon the country in times of close political contests.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

A correspondent from Derby Line, writes to us with reference to economy in state expenditures and suggests that one way of saving money would be to reduce the number of members of the House of Representatives. This could be effected by changing the basis of representation. Instead of sending a man from each town divide the state into districts and let each district be represented. We believe in the method suggested, and are aware that it has been discussed in times past. Changes come about very slow in Vermont. The state abounds in men who care nothing about the burdens that rest upon the people if only petty ambitions can be gratified. As suggested by our correspondent it would be just as well to have sixty representatives, or twice as many as there are senators, as to have three times that number. We could suggest a number of reasons why the size of the House should be reduced some of which may have been suggested by others.

It would save expense. Cut down the membership from 180 to 60 and it would reduce expenses many thousands of dollars. The mileage and per diem of 120 members is no trifling matter. The smaller the body the more rapidly could the business be executed. There would be fewer to interfere with the routine of legislation, fewer to take up time in the discussion of measures that need no discussion, and the discussion of which involves the body in mental confusion. Indirectly there would be a saving in this as the time of a session might be considerably shortened. Ret-

ter men would be secured as representatives. There would be a larger number from whom to select. And this is a crying need. There are too many cheap men in the legislature. There are too many who have crowded themselves into the places they occupy instead of the places seeking them out. The present system is an injustice to the larger towns. Now, small towns with less than fifty voters are as fully represented as towns with a thousand or more voters. One branch of our legislature is chosen upon a basis of territorial division, the other branch should come closer to the people. In nearly all the states the district rather than the town system is in vogue.

Let the legislature at each session district the state for the election of the members of the succeeding legislature, giving one representative to so many thousand people. It would involve some labor, but the lines once drawn there would be little more to do through a term of years as our population does not change much from one census to another. To introduce this system would require a change in the constitution of the state. But, it is strange that with the burden of taxes resting upon the people of the state some such method of reducing the burden is not brought into use. But the demand for a change must come from the people. It can hardly be expected that our legislature of any biennial session will commit hari-kari, unless chosen for this particular purpose.

We believe that our House of Representatives should be reduced two-thirds by introducing the district system of representation. Notwithstanding our tendency to cling to old methods we believe that sometime something will happen to shake us out of our routine which is costly, cumbersome and unjust.

HIGH LICENSE.

A high license bill has been introduced into the legislature which bears the name of Pickin. It is not probable any material change will be effected in our temperance laws. We are not aware that there is any very urgent call on the part of the people for a change. Let us glance at some of the features of this bill.

It provides that the selectmen upon application of voters under certain regulations shall give the people of a town at their annual town meeting the privilege of voting upon the question,—

"Shall license be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town?" The voting must be by ballot and is carefully guarded. If the majority say "Yes," then the selectmen may grant licenses under the provisions of this act. Licenses shall be signed by a majority of the selectmen and the town clerk, shall be recorded by the town clerk, record being made of the name of the person licensed and the particular building in which the business is to be carried on and the time when the license is to expire. The granting of licenses to improper persons is carefully provided against. An applicant for a license must be endorsed by ten freeholders and voters of the town, none of whom are in the liquor business or who have endorsed any other applicant. In any town where a newspaper is published the application must be published in it. Where there is no paper the application must be posted conspicuously on the building named in the application and at least in three other places where notices are commonly posted. Any resident may object and the selectmen shall hear objectors and decide whether it be best to grant a license. When the license is granted there shall be a fee of not less than \$300 paid to the town treasurer before the license is issued, and license shall not be issued until a bond of \$5000 with approved securities has been filed, and no dealer in liquor nor any person who is surety for any other license shall be accepted. This bond shall be conditioned for the payment of all fines, costs and damages which may be enforced against this

bond or imposed and recovered under this act; each suit on this bond to be brought in the name of the party for whose benefit instituted. Adequate provision is made for making and hearing charges of violations of this act, and if sustained, license shall be revoked. The applicant pays all expenses of procuring license or defending against charges; town pays expense of witnesses summoned in behalf of town, and if license is revoked may recover such expenses from licensed person. Conviction of offenses charged terminates license. Licensed persons must do their business openly and in as public a manner as any other business is done. No screens, shutters or ground glass windows shall afford obstructions behind which to hide. Liquors must be kept on the street floor of buildings, with windows open to the public streets. Violations of this provision involve a fine of \$25 for each offense. Places of business must not open earlier than six o'clock a. m., nor close later than eleven o'clock, p. m. On election days they must close at 5 p. m., and they must not be open at any time from eleven p. m. of Saturday until six a. m. on Monday. Violation of these provisions involves a fine of \$50 and costs. No minors shall be employed or persons who have had a license annulled or revoked. Penalty \$25 and costs. Stringent provision is made against the sale of impure liquor, against sale to minors, paupers, common drunkards. Any person injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, habitual or otherwise, has the right of recovery for damages against person licensed who has caused the damage by selling intoxicants. Any husband or wife can give written notice not to sell to certain persons, and if notice is disregarded can recover from \$100 to \$500 damage. The law is intended to be on the side of the public, and provisions are ample for its easy and prompt enforcement.

This measure is not intended to, and does not repeal existing laws. It is intended as a supplement to the prohibitory law. It is designed to remedy an acknowledged weakness in the existing law with reference to the more populous towns and villages. It is hoped that it will accomplish some things that the prohibitory law has failed to accomplish.

The Vermont Dairymen's Association.

It is a mystery to at least one farmer in this community to know why this association should receive an appropriation from the state; and, while admitting his ignorance in relation to the bill, has seen fit to expatiate at great length in opposition to its passage.

This association was organized in 1869 in behalf of the greatest industry of Vermont.

It is one of the oldest of its kind in the country and the agricultural press has often commented upon it as the most successful and creditable of them all.

The means of support have been derived from its members, and I may say from the pockets of the few, in comparison to the many who have received its benefits; and in the words of its first secretary, I may say, "When it has had no visible means of support the Almighty arm has been around it, and it has several times disappointed the faithless croakers who thought it dead by rising, phoenix like, from what appeared to be the last ashes of its last burning, to new life and usefulness."

There are a few of the best dairymen in the state, perhaps 100 in number, who may be depended upon to attend its meetings every year in whatever quarter of the state they may be held.

One of the first five who started this organization is still prominently connected with its management, and while he has contributed to its support every year, he says it has many times repaid him, in the quality and consequent price which he has been able to secure for his butter.

The rank and file of Vermont dairymen do not so appreciate its work, largely for the reason of this lack of acquaintance with it.

We require more means. It was not among the officers of the association that the idea of state appropriation originated but it was advocated by some of the elderly dairymen in attendance at the meeting.

That we are not altogether without precedent in this matter I will cite the case of Wisconsin where \$12000 a year is spent for farm institute work, besides a liberal grant to regular dairy tuition through the state organization. New York spends \$7500 a year in this way besides \$90,000 a year which is appropriated for the Dairy Commissioner's work. Even the province of Ontario devotes about \$6000 a year to fostering its dairy interests through its three kindred organizations.

This is pre-eminently a dairy state. In 1880 we had 217,033 cows whose annual product was worth over six millions of dollars. The advancement that has been made in quality and average yield per cow during the life of this association makes a difference of more than two millions of dollars per year, the credit of which is largely due to this association.

Our work is that of technical education and upon this ground we feel fully warranted in asking the appropriation.

We have not been keeping pace of late with the dairy state previously mentioned as heavily endowed. The money which it is proposed to vote can be made most effective by holding, in addition to the annual convention occasional institutes of dairy farmers such as have been organized in New York state.

It is desirable to have a regular instructor in butter working, who should visit every creamery in the state at least once during the season.

No other method of instruction will be so suited to our wants, and none is so likely to yield practical benefit to the state. A thousand dollars will do much useful work but it can hardly accomplish a large measure of creamery instruction and inspection.

It would have been more creditable to your correspondent to have attended a few of our meetings and have become familiar with our work, or to have read the bill which he has the hardihood to criticize, before taking up his pen to make an onslaught on what is really a part of the state system of secondary or technical education.

E. L. BASS, Sec'y.

INTERESTING TO VETERANS.

A W. R. C. was organized at Fair Haven Oct. 31st with 38 members.

The Sons of Veterans at Brattleboro will hold a fair at the town hall on the 15th of Nov.

Capt. McFarland of Waterville was the principal speaker at the recent reunion of Co. A, 8th Vermont at Hyde Park.

The Sons of Veterans at Rutland have adopted a manual of arms and hereafter will drill at their weekly meetings.

The G. A. R. Post in Waterbury has changed the nights of its meetings from the second and fourth Monday evenings to the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

The Vermont officers' reunion will be held at Montpelier Nov. 14th and the address will be delivered by Hon. Edwin F. Palmer of Waterbury, who was a lieutenant in the 13th Vermont.

Department Commander Taylor of Brattleboro and Comrade E. H. Trick of Burlington were the principal speakers at the recent campfire and fine music was furnished by the Waterbury band.

Congress has appropriated \$250,000 to aid state soldiers' homes by paying the state \$100 for each inmate supported at a home. This is fully one-half the per capita expense, and will be a great aid to the home at Bennington.

The 16th annual reunion of the First Vermont cavalry regiment will be held at Montpelier Nov. 13th. Papers on the part borne by the regiment at the battle of Gettysburg and on the important service rendered by the cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign, are expected from Capt. H. C. Parsons and Lieut. W. L. Greenleaf. An unusually full and interesting meeting is expected.

The work is progressing as rapidly as possible on the new building of the Soldiers' Home at Bennington in order to have it completed before cold weather arrives. The rooms on the first floor will probably be ready for occupancy in about a month. Every bed in the present building is occupied and 15 applications for rooms are now on file.

Printed Every Wednesday Evening at WEST RANDOLPH, VT.

TWO EDITIONS.

TERMS:

\$1.00 A YEAR for the FOUR PAGE edition; 25 Cents less in Windsor Orange counties, Pittsfield, Hancock and Granville.
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Our column one year, \$100.00
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Our quarter column one year, 30.00
Our inch one year, 15.00
Advertisements for a shorter time 25 per cent more than the proportionate rate.
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LEWIS P. THAYER, Publisher.

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Put your butter in crates of 25, boxes, or in 10 or 20 lb. tins and we can make you happy when you get your returns.
Send your address and we will mail you a Stencil and a Weekly Market Report. Don't forget the address.
22 Quincy Market, Boston, Mass.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Oct 7, 1888.

GOING SOUTH

Trains leave RANDOLPH as follows:
3.00 a. m. Night Express from Ogdensburg, Montreal and the west, for Boston, Lowell and all New England points. Sleeping cars for Boston via Lowell, also for Springfield runs daily Sundays included Montreal to Boston via Lowell.
10.17 a. m. Mail from St. Albans and Burlington to Boston, via Lowell and Fitchburg, for all points in New England.
1.40 p. m. Limited Express from Ogdensburg, Montreal and the west, for Concord, Manchester, Salem, Lowell, Boston, and New York, via Springfield and New London.
8.00 p. m. Passenger for White River Junction.

GOING NORTH

3.00 a. m. Night Express, from Boston and New York for Montreal, Ogdensburg and the west. Sleeping car to Montreal runs daily. Sundays included, Boston to Montreal via Lowell.
8.45 a. m. Passenger for Rutland, Burlington and St. Albans.
2.00 p. m. Mail Train from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New London, and New York, for Burlington, St. Albans, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and the west. Drawing room car to Montreal.
6.35 p. m. Fast Express, from Boston for Montreal and West. Pullman Palace sleeping car attached running through to Chicago with change.

Through tickets for Chicago, and the west, for sale at the principal stations.
J. W. HOBART,
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Valuable Farm For Sale.

On account of continued illness, I now offer my farm for sale. It is the Alonzo Fowler place, containing two hundred acres of choice land with nice buildings nearly new and in good repair, conveniently and pleasantly located thereon. It is situated in Royalton one mile south of the village of East Bethel, on the stage road, near school and mills, altogether making it one of the most desirable farms in Windsor County. Only a small part of the purchase money will be required when deed is made and possession is given, which may be immediately.

MARIA C. FOWLER,
Oct. 8, 1888. East Bethel, Vt.

Dr. H. Carpenter

Dentist,

South Royalton.

will be at Stratford and Elmore the first week of every other month alternately. Either administered by a competent physician.

Farm for Sale.

Located in the town of Chelsea three miles from the village on the new county road to Stratford. Contains 180 acres suitably divided into tillage, pasture and woodland. A fruit orchard of 100 young trees, trees, sugar orchard of 40 trees. Buildings consist of two-story house with L. two wood sheds and three barns. Good water at both house and barns. Price \$1,000 very cheap. Would exchange for small place. Those who wish to purchase a farm will do well by calling on, or addressing, HIRSH & CO., Chelsea, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late George W. Robbins situated on the west hill in Chelsea, 2 miles from the village, contains 120 acres, of good land suitably divided into tillage, pasture and tillage, a large and desirable wood lot with a sugar orchard of 500 trees. Buildings in fair repair and running water at house and barn. Will sell cheap for cash as I wish to dispose of the property at once. Address Mrs. G. W. ROBBINS, Chelsea, Vt.

We are receiving our new fall stock of

FINE Boots & Shoes

for Ladies, Gents and Children.

An inspection will be for your interest. All goods warranted by

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