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WEST RANDOLPH, VT., DECEMBER 6, 1888.

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B-I-X-B-Y-'S

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EDITORIAL.

The Free Press now comes to us printed upon a Scott's web-perfecting press, which is capable of printing upon both sides and folding 12,000 papers an hour. It is the only one of the kind in the state. We are glad to note these signs of prosperity.

The Free Press gives a summary of the cost of the present legislature to the state of Vermont. There are 243 towns in the state. Three of these had no representatives, Bradford, Georgia and Canaan. Two towns, Proctor and West Rutland, were represented for the first time. The session lasted 57 days, which is not far from the average time of a legislative session in this state.—Reckoning the per diem of the members, mileage, clerk and page hire and the session cost the state about \$1000 per day. The session was seven days longer than that of 1886 and cost \$7000 more.

The gentleman from Waterbury, the Hon. Edwin F. Palmer, was elected state superintendent of schools under the new law. Inasmuch as he was opposed to the bill and worked against its passage his election would indicate that the sentiment in favor of the measure was not very strong among the members. Mr. Palmer is highly spoken of and has made a good record in the session just closed. He is a lawyer in good standing, has been supreme court reporter for the last eight years, is a man of liberal education, scholarly tastes, and is said to be a good speaker. His appointment to this position meets with general approval. The only objectionable feature that we can discover is the fact that Mr. Palmer is a member of the legislature and some of the state officers ought to be given to men who are so unfortunate as not to be elected to that honorable body.

Some of the Southern leaders intimate that if the North insists upon a free ballot and a fair count there will be trouble ahead. That is just what the North should insist upon so far as federal elections are concerned, even if it is necessary to disfranchise the entire section. We do not say that if the negro did not already have the right of suffrage we should be in favor of granting it except upon certain conditions, and those conditions should apply to black and white alike. But as it is we believe the general government should protect every man in all the rights conferred upon him. Just so long as the colored vote of the South is suppressed in any way an injustice is done to the North. That injustice has been inflicted for a long time, but it is about time to put a stop to it. The South can bluster, but it should be compelled to submit to a course that is fair and honorable.

There were introduced into the Senate and House at the session just closed, 648 acts. About 330 of the bills introduced became laws. Many that were introduced were deservedly killed. Some of them deserved a better fate. The following are the more important measures that became law: The school bill presented by the school commissioners created under the Marsh act of '86, with some modifications and amendments, the temperance law was so far changed as to leave it optional with the

court to inflict the penalty of imprisonment in addition to a fine for the first offense. The powers of the railroad commission were enlarged and some additional precautions required to prevent accidents, Mr. Mann's bureau of immigration or commissioner to look into the resources of the state and see what can be done to encourage manufactures and agriculture, etc. Some large appropriations were made which will draw heavily upon the resources of the state.

There is no doubt but that the democrats are doing their best to steal the next House of Representatives. They have robbed West Virginia of a duly elected Republican representative. In Louisiana they are trying to do the same thing. In North Carolina, in a district that is notoriously republican, they have cheated a member out of his seat. Certificates have been granted to half a dozen defeated democrats.—These are facts. No one denies them. They are a part of the plot to keep the popular branch of Congress in the possession of the democracy. But will the republicans submit to it? We say it is the democratic party that is doing these things, but it is really the South and Northern democrats acquiesce. It is a part of the old feud, a manifestation of the rule or ruin spirit that has always prevailed in that section. It has plunged the country into one ruinous war and if it is still pursued it may make farther trouble. The republican party will tolerate a great deal of injustice but some day it will strike back and the blow will be felt. We do not believe the people of this country are going to suffer the government to be run by political thieves and assassins right along continuously. And it is about time for a change. And there are signs that a change will be brought about before long, peacefully if it can be, by war if necessary. There is no question but that there is danger ahead, and how to get through it or around it is a matter for the incoming administration to determine.

STATE EXPENSES.

The first thing to do is to see that a state is governed well. Life and property must be made secure and such conditions obtained as shall insure to each citizen a fair amount of enjoyment.—Just as little authority should be exercised over each citizen as is compatible with the well-being of all the citizens. It should not be required of the state that it help those who are able to help themselves. The granting of aid tends to foster a feeling of dependence. There should be no legislation in favor of one body of men that may not with equal propriety be granted to every body of men. The weak spot in communism is the tendency of some to live at the expense of others. There are always those in the state scheming to create fat jobs, and then get hold of them for their own benefit, often under the pretext of seeking the good of the state, but really that they may live at the expense of others. The state is not a parent, but a police officer. Its special function is to protect, but at the same time it should so protect and so encourage self-reliance and self-control as to reduce the necessity of protection to its minimum. The state should be governed with as little expense to the citizen as is possible to secure the object of government. There are always some who are vicious and must be restrained. True policy demands that they be made to meet the cost of their own restraint as far as possible, and the state make good the deficiency.—The tendency in modern states is to soften the tigers of restraint, take away the fear of the results of viciousness and increase rather than diminish public burdens. There are some unfortunate ones, which, as a measure of humanity must be provided for. But even here, it should be required of those who are responsible, where responsibility can be determined, that they bear the burden and the state do no more than is necessary for its own protection.

No man has a right to take from another man anything for which he does not make due recompense, and this no more under the sanction of law than by any other process. The good of the state requires that each citizen should be educated, but he should not be educated at the expense of the state only up to that point that the good of the state demands. Experience has much to do in determining where that point can be found. All beyond this accrues to the benefit of some at the expense of all, which is not wise legislation.

In regard to state expenses, and we speak of our own state, there is a tendency towards extravagance. A few years ago our financial condition was such that it was thought that a corporation tax could be raised and obviate the necessity of laying a direct tax upon the towns or the citizens. This did very well for a year or two. Then the expenses were made to outrun the income from this source. A light tax was levied, which, it was intimated, would tide us over a pinch and be only temporary. But it is evident that this tax has come to stay, and not only that—it has in it the elements of growth. Beginning small it has almost reached the proportions of a war tax. And there is room for indefinite expansion, provided the people will permit it. Two years ago it was twelve cents on a dollar, now it has grown to twenty. A difference of eight per cent. may be regarded as light, but it costs the town of Randolph, for instance, the price of an average farm. It seems as though each legislature not only found it necessary to continue with an increasing amount of support the institutions called into being by its predecessor, it must create some new ones so as to pile up the expense. And when an institution has once fastened itself upon the state treasury it is next to impossible to choke it off. Besides there are always some odd jobs, like a monument or a bridge that must be attended to. The legislature that has just adjourned has outstripped preceding ones in the line of extravagance. It appears to have been run by a lobby, and the governor who should have checked extravagant tendencies interposed no hindrances. It is singular that this session should have cost the state \$10,000 more than the last. We are prone to believe that the supervision of schools under the new school bill might have been made as cheap as under the old without detriment to any one. But no, \$10,000 must be added to the public burden in this direction. And so the spirit of extravagance has run riot until the state has been set back nearly half-a-million dollars. The members of this legislature do not seem to have consulted the feelings or wishes of their constituents or they might have known that it was a bad time for foolish outlay. The people hoped for economy, but they have seen their money go for jobs. They supposed they had sent men to the legislature, but they find that a good deal of the work done is just what might have been expected of boys. It is about time for the people to think about protecting themselves against their representatives. We apprehend that the day is not distant when there will be a change in the direction of public affairs.

Serial Stories in Supplements.

"Under a cloud" will be concluded this week. Hereafter we shall devote the inside pages to short stories, general miscellany, being the cream of the literature of the day, condensed from the leading magazines, etc.

Four or more of the most brilliant and fascinating serial stories will be given in EXTRAS free to all subscribers to the eight or four page editions for 1889. These stories in the cheapest paper covers will cost \$1.00 or the full price of the HERALD but are all free to our subscribers. The first extra will probably be issued Dec. 13th. Subscribe at once and get it and the rest of this year FREE.

Club Offers !!

Are These Offers So Plain That All Can Understand Them?

We thought we had worded our club offers so that no one could fail to understand that only subscribers for 1889 those who had paid or would pay for the Herald from Jan. 1, 1889 to Jan. 1, 1890 could have the benefit of those offers and get one or more of those city papers for 45c, but we were mistaken. Below we make the same offers, only worded slightly different:

145 Cents

sent us by any person in Vermont, for 1889, WILL PAY for the eight page HERALD AND for one of either of the following city papers:

- BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL,
- BOSTON ADVERTISER,
- NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS,
- NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
- N. Y. MAIL AND EXPRESS,

for one full year each. Outside the state 90 cents each must be sent for either of the above city papers and \$1.25 for the HERALD.

You can have any two of the above city papers and the Herald for \$1.90; any three city papers and the Herald for \$2.35, and so on.

This offer is made solely for the benefit of our subscribers and none except subscribers for 1889 can avail themselves of it. It is needless to say this offer involves much cost to us but we are determined that our subscribers shall have all the good, sound republican reading they wish.

Please tell all your neighbors of this unequalled offer and ask them to subscribe for the best local newspaper in Orange or Windsor counties and one or more of these great city papers. Send all subscriptions to L. P. TRAYER, West Randolph, Vt.

INTERESTING TO VETERANS.

Work on the G. A. R. hall at Rochester is progressing finely.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, the Sons of Veterans of Springfield held an interesting entertainment at G. A. R. hall.

Baxter Post, G. A. R. at Newport has inaugurated a series of campfires for the winter, which will be held on alternate Wednesday evenings.

Sheldon and Sons at Rutland are at work on a government contract for 20,000 soldiers gravestones. The stones are plain white marble slabs, three feet long, 10 inches wide and four inches thick. They are turning them out at the rate of 250 per day, and next week will ship 4000. The stones are principally for some of the western states.

Pensions have recently been awarded to Vermonters as follows: Original Philip Buskey, Montgomery Center; increase, John Amadon, East Haven; Horatio Roberts, St. Johnsbury Center; William Emery, Rutland; reissue, Benjamin Adams, Chelsea.

DOES IT PAY?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits, (over a million and a half bottles sold last year.) So we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in the August Flower. Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in all parts of the world.

Any subscriber whose subscription has expired can have THE HERALD to Jan. 1890 for one dollar.