

# HERALD AND NEWS.

THE LEADING LOCAL NEWSPAPER IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL VERMONT.

VOL. XVI.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., JANUARY 2, 1889.

NO. 14-793.

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. This edition gives only the local news.  
\$1.25 A YEAR for the EIGHT PAGE edition; 25 cents less in Windsor Orange counties, Pittsfield, Hancock and Granville. This is the regular paper and gives all the news.  
Mirror & Farmer and eight page edition \$1.60 a year in Vermont; elsewhere \$1.85.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

One column one year, \$10.00  
One half column one year, 6.00  
One quarter column one year, 3.00  
One inch, one year, 6.00  
Advertisements for a shorter time 25 per cent more than the proportionate rate.  
Special position 25 per cent extra.  
Probate notices \$2.00. Legal notices 10c a line.  
No discount on above rates. Hand in copy by Monday.

Business Cards on 2nd Page.

DR. STIMSON,  
Corner of S. Pleasant and Prospect Sts.  
West Randolph, Vermont.

### VILLAGE FARM For Sale.

I WILL sell my farm on Central Street, U. S. near Ayn's Brook bridge containing about 20 acres of good land, suitably divided into pasture and tillage, cuts about 10 tons nice hay, some small fruit, good water at house and barn. The house is two stories with 12 rooms, 10 large fire places, built in first class style. Any one desiring a good farm near one of the best schools in Vt., churches, stores, etc., cannot do better than to come and see this place.  
FRANK HOBBS, T<sub>2</sub>  
W. Randolph, Vt., Dec. 6th, 1888.

### BURLINGTON Business College.

offers to both sexes thorough practical education in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Common English. New Circular free.  
E. G. EVANS, Prin.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the National White River Bank at Bethel, in the State of Vermont, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1888.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.
Loans and discounts	\$179,701.92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Deposits from approved reserve agents	21,750.91
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,702.57
Checks and other cash items	15,209.69
Debit to other banks	82.50
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	66.19
Specie	1,800.00
Legal tender notes	1,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	3,250.00
U. S. per cent of circulation	3,250.00
TOTAL	\$317,745.71

  

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
Capital stock paid in	\$125,000.00
Reserve fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits	11,265.08
Deposits	785.00
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends unpaid	700.00
Individual deposits subject to check	69,006.41
Demand certificates of deposits	17,348.50
Due to other National Banks	42.14
TOTAL	\$317,745.71

STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF WINDSOR, SS:  
I, M. SYLVESTER, Clerk of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Dec. 1888.  
GUY WILSON, Notary Public.  
CORRECT—Attest:  
A. A. BROOKS, G. E. GRAHAM, Directors.  
M. SYLVESTER, Clerk.

### CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 7, 1888.

**GOING SOUTH**  
Trains leave RANDOLPH as follows:  
7.00 a. m. Night Express from Ogdensburg, Montreal and the west, for Boston, Lowell and all New England points. Sleeping cars. Boston via Lowell and New London. Springfield runs daily. Sundays included. Montreal to Boston via Lowell.  
10.17 a. m. Mail from St. Albans and Burlington for 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, Nashua, Lowell, Boston and New York, via Springfield and New London.  
8.00 p. m. Passenger for White River Junction.  
**GOING NORTH**  
7.00 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.  
8.48 a. m. Passenger for Rutland, Burlington and St. Albans.  
3.40 p. m. Mail Train from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New London and New York, for Burlington, St. Albans, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and the west. Sleeping car to Montreal.  
8.35 p. m. Fast Express from Boston for Montreal and West. Pullman Palace sleeping car attached, running through to Chicago without change.  
Through tickets for Chicago, and the west for sale at all the principal stations.  
S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. HORRAT, Gen. Managers.

**Don't Forget to Call**  
before you buy your  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
and see the large stock of the best Boots and Shoes manufactured, kept by  
**F. H. JOSLYN**  
You will save money by doing so, and it will not cost you a cent to see what he can do for you.  
Best Rubbers at lowest prices.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

### CLOTHING.

Reasons why we are anxious to unload part of our burden.

We have too many **OVERCOATS** and **ULSTERS** in every conceivable style for Men, Boys and Children.

We have too many **SACK SUITS**, from medium to the finest grades.

We have too many **Cutaway Suits** too good to sell at the prices we do.

We have too many **Children's Suits** and want to dispose of them. But we have no goods to sell at 40 per cent below cost, neither can any other house in the trade, and such advertisements only tend to mislead and to defraud the public. We have the largest assortment of first-class Clothing, that we will sell you for lower prices than can be found elsewhere. We have no shoddy goods to sell at any price. We have **Overcoats** and **Caps** in every style, we do not think they are the best in this country, we really believe better, ones can be found somewhere, but not in the State of Vermont. We are practical men in the business and know whereof we speak. If you are in want of good and honest Clothing at honest prices, you will find our place the one you ought to come to.

J. G. MANN & Co., Clothiers  
West Randolph.

**"This is the Best for ME!"**  
**DON'T BUY Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER"**  
with "Extension Edge" and Napoleon Top. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the Best PURE GUM stock. The "Extension Edge" protects the upper, adds to wear of the sole by giving broader tread surface, AND SAVES MONEY FOR THE WEARER.  
**DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTIC UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE "COLCHESTER ARCTIC"**  
with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the best of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."  
FOR SALE BY  
J. W. Fargo, E. A. Thomas, Carter & Osgood, J. O. Belknap, W. H. Martin, A. N. King & Son, J. B. Atwood, Townsend & Dickinson, and Brooks & Washburn.



with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the best of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."  
FOR SALE BY  
J. W. Fargo, E. A. Thomas, Carter & Osgood, J. O. Belknap, W. H. Martin, A. N. King & Son, J. B. Atwood, Townsend & Dickinson, and Brooks & Washburn.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The impression now is that John Wanamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, will have a place in the new cabinet. He is very wealthy and very benevolent, and what is better than all, he is not a professional politician. We believe he would be a safe counselor. Give him a place.

Rumors of plots to assassinate Gen. Harrison have already been started. They are not supposed to have any basis, but we agree with the Standard, that the men who invent these stories ought to be severely dealt with. The bare suggestion of such a thing may put the idea into the head of some crank who will attempt what every one would regard as a great calamity. Let us have no "fooling."

One good thing about Gen. Harrison is, that he goes into office with the good will of all the people and all the prominent newspapers. The General is a partisan in politics, but not offensively so. He is broad enough in his views to steer clear of snags and pitfalls. He walks circumspectly in the round of his daily life, and though coming in contact with many almost daily from every part of the country he does not make any enemies. Present appearances give promise of a successful administration.

The Detroit Tribune thinks the U. S. should occupy this entire continent from the North Pole to the Isthmus, and that some day it will. We have no doubt of it. All the region around the Pole would furnish us with ice that we are likely to need. No house is large enough for two families, and there is not room enough on the North American continent for several nations.— Let us consolidate, have one President and one Congress and a place to colonize our anarchists and political cranks of all kinds where they can cool off.

Some of the clergymen are trying to break up the inauguration ball. This they will find a difficult thing to do.— It has grown into one of the institutions of the city of Washington. Inauguration ceremonies would not be considered complete without it. Whatever one's ideas of dancing may be he can but look with a lenient eye upon the manner in which the republicans give demonstrations of joy over the auspicious event. Talk to the democrats about the wickedness of dancing. They are in a better condition to feel the weight of the moral argument.

Senator Morrill discusses the question of the annexation of Canada in the January Forum. This subject is of interest to Vermonters both on account of the writer and theme. He gives a review of the agitation of the subject from colonial times, discusses commercial union, but holds that it is unconstitutional, thinks that political union should be sought but that Canada should seek it. This he regards as inevitable. He points out some disadvantages of admitting a number of states with British political ideas, and the possible European complications.

The Panama Canal Co. has collapsed beyond hope of recovery. Now attention will be turned to the Nicaragua route. This is about 300 miles north-east. The latter route is about 100 miles longer than the former, but about 140 miles of it are through navigable waters, and there are no difficulties on the remainder of the line that the engineers cannot easily overcome. The cost of the canal is estimated at \$50,000,000 and it is thought that it can be built in six years. The work of construction, it is said, will commence next spring under the direction of the Maritime Canal Co., incorporated by the legislature of Vermont at its recent session. The distance saved by passing through it is 8,000 miles which is quite an item in sailing from New York to Puget Sound. This canal will be built by an American company and controlled in American interests. We can say to Europe "hands off."

### New Club Rates.

For a short time we will for \$1.45 send anywhere in Vt. this paper and either the

**BOSTON JOURNAL** or **N. Y. Mail & Express.**

For \$1.55 this paper and **Mirror & Farmer.**

For \$1.80 the great 12 page **N. Y. WORLD** with a complete novel in each week.

### Withdrawn !!

All previous club offers, including **Tribune, N. Y. Press, and Boston Advertiser.** Can furnish these for 90c each.

### New Club Rates.

Below we give a list of papers that we can furnish our subscribers at much less than the regular price. If you are not a subscriber to this paper you must pay for this year, 1889, before you can have the benefit of these offers. The first column gives the publishers' price for the periodical named and the second col. the price we can furnish it for. Subscribers in Chelsea and vicinity please pay H. O. Bixby:

Paper	Pub. price	our price
American Agriculturist	1 50	1 25
" Field	5 00	4 35
" Magazine	3 00	2 50
" Monthly	4 00	3 25
Andover Review	4 00	3 50
Annals of Surgery	5 00	4 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 00	1 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	3 50
Babyhood	1 50	1 25
Ballou's Magazine	1 50	1 25
Breeder's Gazette	3 00	2 25
Catholic Herald	2 50	2 30
" Review	3 20	2 90
Century Magazine	4 00	3 75
Christian Union	3 00	2 80
Contributor	1 00	90
Cosmopolitan	2 00	1 50
Critic	3 00	2 65
Country Gentleman	2 50	2 20
Domestic Monthly	1 50	1 25
including 1 00 worth of patterns.		
Demostrator's Mag.	2 00	1 75
Fire-side Companion	3 00	2 65
Folio	1 00	1 40
Forum	5 00	4 30
Forest and Stream	4 00	3 35
Godley's Lady's Book	2 00	1 75
Golden Argosy	4 00	3 60
Golden Moments	1 00	90
Good Housekeeping	2 50	2 20
Harper's Bazar	4 00	3 50
" Weekly	4 00	3 50
" Magazine	4 00	3 35
" Young People	2 00	1 75
Home Circle	2 00	1 35
" with Prems.	2 00	1 75
Household	1 10	1 00
Ill. London News	4 00	3 25
" Wasp	5 00	4 00
" Sporting World	4 00	3 60
Journal of Education	2 50	2 25
Judge	4 00	3 50
Le Bon Ton	6 12	5 25
Life	5 00	4 25
Lippincott's Mag.	3 00	2 50
New York Graphic	2 50	1 85
" Ledger	3 00	2 65
" Weekly	3 00	2 75
Once a Week	4 00	3 70
Our Little Ones	1 50	1 35
Police News	4 00	3 75
Puck	5 00	4 25
St. Nicholas	3 00	2 75
Texas Sittings	4 00	3 00
To a club of four 2 00 each.		
Troy Press	1 00	85
Waverly Magazine	4 00	3 75
Wide Awake	2 70	2 30
Yankee Blade	2 00	1 00

Dec. 23rd was a day with a singular record of crime and disaster. Two men killed their wives and then suicided. A third killed himself because of a deficit in his accounts, and a fourth did the same thing after swindling a farmer out of a large sum of money. Two railroad trains were thrown from the track and several seriously and some fatally injured. A powder explosion in one place and a boiler explosion in another, and the blowing up of three nitro-glycerine magazines in another caused the destruction of much property and injured many people. Worst of all was the burning of a steamer on the Mississippi near New Orleans in which thirty or forty lives were lost. It is not often that such a list can be made up for a single day. Does this indicate an advance in our civilization?

### THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The negro question is liable to continue as it has been, a troublesome one in our national politics. It assumes a form different now from any previous form. The negroes are increasing rapidly, and now that they have a part in politics, which they are disposed to use against the dominant political sentiment of the whites they are not regarded with the same affection as when valued in dollars and cents. Besides, there are indications that the Southern political leaders fear that the incoming administration means business and that they cannot continue to "chouse" him out of his political rights either by violence or fraud. There are two movements going on in different parts of the South designed to affect the relative position of the white and black races. These may not be widely extended and they may be only spasmodic, and yet now they are indicative of certain states of feeling that prevail in certain sections of that wide region. One of these movements looks to the immigration of whites so that the white race can maintain its ascendancy by force of numbers. A New Orleans paper urges this immigration scheme. Let us have white men from any source, from the North or from Europe, and fill up the country and crowd back the colored race. Texas is referred to as a state in which this has been partially carried out. It is said that in all the counties except those bordering on Louisiana the incoming of the whites has kept the colored vote in a minority. The question is asked, why may not a similar policy carried through the entire South produce corresponding results. The theory is good, but to make it a practical success white immigration must be rapid enough to overbalance negro growth. We apprehend that this will require a much more rapid movement of population in the direction of the South than has heretofore taken place. Again, white men moving into the South must be met in a different spirit from that which has been prevalent in the past. Northern men will not make homes in the South to any great extent until they can enjoy the same freedom of thought and speech that is permitted to them here. Enjoying these, their political affiliations would be with the colored people rather than with the whites. It may be the end desired would thus be lost. We know of only one way for the whites of the South to do, and that is to deal in a just and honorable manner by all classes. No schemes will work well for a long time that are founded upon injustice. It is because of a narrow-minded, vicious policy that the South has suffered in the past. She has stood in her own light, she has retarded her own growth, and whatever prosperity has come to her has been forced upon her. Southern whites must cease to devise schemes that discriminate against the colored race so long as whites and blacks are equal under the constitution. If in any of these states the blacks outvote the whites then that state, in a certain sense must pass under a black man's government and the whites must submit, just as in New York or Boston combinations in politics bring the Irish element to the front and the native-born are ruled by the Irish. Keep race questions out of politics and let white and black alike seek the common good. The other movement looks to the emigration of the colored people. This has been undertaken on several occasions but has met with only limited success. The movement now is on the Atlantic coast and towards the north-east. A gentleman from the South has recently conducted two hundred negroes or more from North Carolina and located them in New Jersey. This is called just a beginning. This is not undertaken for the accommodation of the whites but for the relief of the blacks. Whatever may be said of the condition of the blacks in the South generally, the gentleman who brings these negroes north tells a pitiful story of their condition in the section from

whence he came. His testimony is unadulterated Southern testimony. He declares that the tale of the injustice inflicted upon them has never been unfolded one-half its length. The nullifying of their votes is but the beginning of outrages. They are ostracized socially. Every right they enjoy is conceded grudgingly. They are kept down in every way that ingenious and vicious white men can devise. There is not so much violence as formerly but there is much cruelty. Colored men are harassed, annoyed, defrauded and in some respects suffer more than while in bondage. But it seems to us that emigration is a doubtful remedy. The northern climate is not adapted to the negro. Some come here and thrive, but it would be necessary to change habits that have continued through generations to render them prosperous in their new environments. The movement is not a wise one. The only sound policy for the South and for the country is to treat the negro so that he will be willing to remain where he is. Perhaps the South will some day learn this lesson.

The Portland Oregonian puts the thing very neatly when it says: "The reason why it would not be good politics to make Blaine secretary of state is simply that the act would make all the opponents and enemies of Blaine opponents and enemies, or at least severe and unfriendly critics, of the administration."

### INTERESTING TO VETERANS.

The G. A. R. of Cabot gave an entertainment and oyster supper recently. A rousing campfire was held by the Rutland G. A. R. boys the 10th, which was addressed by Corporal Tanner.

The 22d annual encampment of the department of Vermont G. A. R. will be held in Brattleboro Thursday and Friday, Feb. 14th and 15th. Commander-in-chief Warner of Kansas City, Mo., and other well known Grand Army men will be present.

Presidents W. R. C. have been elected as follows: Swanton, Mrs. E. J. Ranslow; Barre, Mrs. Maria Nichols; Weston, Mrs. H. Thompson; Underhill, Mrs. Geo. Laselle; Montpelier, Mrs. Ellen M. Seaver; Fair Haven, Mrs. Lottie E. Smith; Hinesburg, Mrs. H. H. Tilley.

The following have been elected delegates to the W. R. C. state convention: Barre, Emma Lapoint, Marcella Sheplee; St. Johnsbury, Mrs. Sarah F. Hovey, Mrs. Dennis Willey, Mrs. Louise Kendall; Montpelier, Mrs. Mary B. Peck, Mrs. Jennie Bradley, Mrs. A. Louise Gleason, Mrs. Sarah C. Brock; Fairhaven, Mrs. S. A. Case.

Delegates to the department encampment G. A. R. have been elected as follows: Essex Junction, W. E. Hopkins; Chelsea, M. V. B. Davis; Wilmington, A. E. Hesseck; Ripton, G. H. Atwood; Richmond, F. S. Andrews; Island Pond, H. Moore; Putney, L. P. Bailey; Hardwick, B. F. Taylor, Fair Haven, F. H. Shepard, Hinesburg, M. W. Hinsdell.

Post Commanders G. A. R. have been elected as follows: Essex Junction, W. H. Humphrey; Underhill, Wm. Burroughs; Chelsea, Smith Thayer; Middlebury, W. L. Cady; Wilmington, G. E. Hayes; Ripton, J. L. Cook; Richmond, Fred F. Gleason; Island Pond, S. M. Harmon; Putney, F. R. Cobb; Hardwick, E. Dutton; Fair Haven, D. J. Edwards; Hinesburg, Andrew Somers.

At the annual meeting of I B Richardson Post No. 92 G. A. R., at Fairfax, held the 21st, the following officers were elected: Commander, A. M. Story. S. V. C., E. Orton; J. V. C., Alex Rowland; adjutant, B. S. Davison; Q. M., F. S. Hunt; surgeon, E. T. Burns, chaplain, Rev. Henry Crocker; O. D., J. S. Howard; O. G., E. D. Mudgett; Serg't major, L. D. Hunt; delegate to department encampment, Geo. Hunt.  
Among the appointments on the staff of Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1888, was that of Wm. C. Schroder of Burlington, who has been appointed assistant inspector general for Vermont. The following comrades from Vermont have been appointed as aides-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief: Comrades S. W. Cummings, St. Albans; C. E. Graves Bennington; Z. M. Marsur, Island Pond; W. H. H. Shack, Springfield; and A. J. Stone Montpelier. Col Geo W Hooker is re-appointed on the Grant memorial committee.