Middlebury Register

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

☞ The wheat gamblers of Baltimore have been caught in their own trap. They made a "corner," and have got cornered in it themselves, but the regular dealers and the people generally will scarcely weep for their misfortune.

☞ It is stated that seven hundred and fifty thousand people have died in India from the direct effects of the famine. If not overstated this famine has few if any equals in the history of the world in respect to destructiveness of human life. It is an appalling statement and the worst of it is that it is probably true.

☞ The great New York witness, in his zeal to tell the "whole" truth and implicate all his enemies in the ring frauds, details with minuteness his paying certain senators for voting in favor of the city tax levy when the senate journal shows that they voted against it. Which is to be believed, the official record or this witness who has testified both ways and now claims that his first testimony was false?

☞ Brothers Merchant of the Burlington Democrat and Kinsley of the Clipper are very demonstrative in the manifestation of their affection. For a long time they have been calling each other pet names in their respective papers, and a few days ago they publicly embraced upon the streets. Mr. Merchant took the initiative, it seems. That august personage, known in actions at law as "the State," thought her dignity offended by the act, and summoned both these gentlemen forthwith before the city court to answer a charge of disturbing the public peace. Brother Merchant was fined. Since this little friendly episode they have returned to their old habit of using endearing terms when referring to each other. "How good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

☞ It is said "the fool and his money are soon parted," and we do not lack illustrations of its truthfulness. But the clearest case now before us is that of Walter Chapin, a Jersey farmer, who is engaged in his fifth attempt to find a box containing $85,000 in specie which he claims was hidden at Osmand's bay in Ticonderoga in 1759, by the French paymasters who had to desert Montcalm. In the eagerness of his pursuit he has mortgaged his farm and put all the proceeds into the enterprise. He is prosecuting his search by the aid of divining rods, and if his failure would have any tendency to remove this divining rod folly from the minds of the enlightened American people we should be willing that he should suffer. But it is probably still true, as in the days of the wise man, that you may "Bray a fool in a mortar with a pestle and yet his folly will not depart from him."

☞ The friends of Senator Conkling claim that the attack upon Mr. George W. Curtis at the New York State Republican Convention has no such significance as is ascribed to it; that it is a mistake to assume that he is an opponent of the administration at all; that his fight is a personal one with Mr. Curtis only, who has been criticising him severely week after week. They defend Mr. Conkling, and in the same breath compliment the president and his policy. This kind of talk is incomprehensible to the average American who has read Mr. Conkling's speech. Is it possible the more intelligent of the American people are unable to understand the significance of plain English? Perhaps the honorable gentleman was talking metaphorically. At any rate, we are glad to learn that there is but one opinion among New York Republicans upon national questions, for unity is essential to anything like success in the campaign.

☞ The president has issued his proclamation convening congress in extra session October 15, and the cause assigned is the need of the proper appropriations to carry on the government. In their economy, last winter, the Democratic house spent large sums of money making investigations of Republican office holders, with very little effect and realizing to themselves very little political capital, and they cut down the regular appropriations for running the governmental machine so that the army has been without pay since July and the navy but a little less time and the department of justice is now without means to defray the expenses of the United States courts. The other departments are but little better off. The duty of the house is now to supply the financial deficit created by the last house. They have to organize first, and there is likely to be a very bitter contest over the speakership, so that the public business is not likely to be much advanced before the regular session.

☞ The public debt statement published on Tuesday shows a decrease of the total indebtedness of the nation of $3,882,524 after making an allowance of $7,000,000 for congressional appropriations at the coming special session of congress. The decrease during the first quarter of the fiscal year is $8,570,968.39. After making the regular public debt statement Secretary Sherman issued a comparative statement of the condition of the treasury October 1, this year and last year. This statement indicates at a glance all important changes in the amount and kind of the various securities, indebtedness, currency, legal tenders, coin, etc. Some of the most striking features of this report may be seen by the following comparison: The amount of currency in the treasury is now about fourteen millions; last year about twelve millions. The amount of legal tenders now held for redemption of certificates of deposit is eight and a half millions greater than last year. The amount of coin has increased from sixty-five and a half to over one hundred and nineteen millions. The amount of coin actually owned by the government is fully twice as great as that held a year ago. The outstanding legal tenders have been reduced within a year from $368,477,740 to $356,914,932, and the fractional currency from about $29,000,000 to about $18,000,000, making the contraction of legal tenders nearly $12,000,000 and of fractional currency a like amount.

☞ The Farmers and Mechanics' Club of Brandon is a live and valuable institution. They not only hold their annual fairs and make them attractive and successful by good management, but they hold meetings for consultation and discussion of subjects connected with practical agriculture, during the evenings of fall and winter. If the town fair or village club arrangement will secure these advantages and give the member a sense of personal responsibility which is not felt by the members of the county society, let us have these smaller and less pretentious organizations instead of the larger. There is, certainly, something wrong in the Addison county society. Is it a lack of interest and appreciation on the part of the people, or some defect of management on the part of the officers, or is it some unfortunate condition of influencing circumstances over which no one has control? If the grounds where the fairs are held were owned by the society, one difficulty would be removed. But that is not all. The management must inspire confidence, must manifest energy and enterprise in bringing out stock and agricultural and manufactured products for the exhibitions, must secure cohesion and interest in the general success among the members, must organize meetings for discussion, bring those who ought to work together into personal contact, and infuse new life into the now almost dead carcass, by personal and continued effort and manipulation. We have the elements of success if we will only use them.

☞ It is becoming a question of some importance what we shall do in the matter of insurance against losses by fire. At present rates it is, at least, a question whether business men cannot better afford to provide watchers and insure themselves than to pay such exorbitant rates to the companies. The rates have been raised by stock companies until it requires a large margin of profits to meet the annual payments, and now nearly if not quite all the mutual companies in this state have made assessments to the amount of five per cent. upon the premium note, making the annual payment even greater than is required to be insured in stock companies. Even the Farmers' Mutual, which has not before made an assessment, now calls for five per cent of the premium note. We do not here assert that there is anything wrong in the management of these companies, or that there is anything unfair or unnecessary in their demands upon the insured. There have been fires to an unprecedented extent, and involving an unusually large amount of property within the last two years, and these extra demands may be necessary. But whatever the exigency and whatever the cause of it, the question of financial policy for property holders is legitimate. Property located in the more exposed portions of this village, and especially in the business part, must pay enormous sums to secure policies, and then in case of losses it often becomes nearly all it is worth to collect the insurance. Now those very much exposed from contiguous property may be compelled to submit to this oppressive tax, but those who are comparatively safe except from fires originating within their own buildings may take extreme caution, keep a watchman perhaps, and provide themselves with conveniences for extinguishing fires and then carry their own risks in part, if not in whole. At any rate, these questions will be pretty thoroughly canvassed if these extremely oppressive rates are continued.

The Women's Temperance Convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. J. M. Haven, Rutland.
Recording secretary, Mrs. E. G. Greene, St. Albans.
Corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, St. Albans.
Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Valentine, Bennington.

Vice presidents (one for each county), Mrs. G. C. Walker, Middlebury; Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington; Mrs. Enos Stevens, Barnet; Mrs. M. E. Cutting, Lunenburgh; Mrs. Richard Skinner, Barton; Mrs. Henry Robinson, South Hero; Mrs. J. L. Barker, Brandon; Miss L. J. Bradshaw, Montpelier; Mrs. E. P. Backus, Springfield; Mrs. E. A. Kent, Burlington; Mrs. C. Tabor, Bellows Falls; Mrs. E. Baldwin, Wells River.

Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, Oct. 24: 1st Congressional District, Mrs. E. A. Sturtevant, Middlebury; alternate, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, Rutland. 2nd District, Mrs. Samuel Howard, Randolph; alternate, Mrs. J. O. Sherburne, Randolph. 3rd District, Miss Jenny Stacy, Burlington; alternate, Mrs. James A. Sheld, Burlington.

The following are the principal resolutions adopted:

All churches are invited to give special and frequent consideration to the theme, and we shall welcome either their co-operation with us or their separate action with cordiality and thanks.

That we look upon the organization of reformed men into clubs as one of the most hopeful bonds of firmness on their part, and peace and good will towards every society or form of temperance work, and we pray that they may continue in increasing firmness and growth, until they shall be able to wholly remove temptation from before the weak, and lift men to that higher and purer state of progress to be found only in the church of Christ.

That though we unhesitatingly realize the importance of educating the young in true temperance principles, we regard the home, the church and the school as the institutions on which God has especially placed the work of their instruction.

That we diligently seek more efficient methods of work, and to this end we will faithfully endeavor to aid in securing the election of men of sobriety to offices of state, county and town.

That while we, as temperance women, are more than ever determined to fight this foe to the end of life, we will never cease to importune temperance men with petitions and remonstrances until they will either enforce the righteous laws of our state or put into our hands weapons of self-protection.

That while we rejoice to see the Nuisance Act upon our statute books, we earnestly protest against its remaining a dead letter, and we respectfully call upon the temperance men and all lovers of law and good order in our state to see to it that said act be vigorously enforced.

That we recognize the press, when controlled by men of temperance principles, as the greatest agency in temperance work outside of active clubs and vigorous temperance societies, and we desire to thank the editors of all such papers for the constant aid and influence of their columns. And we would recommend that so far as may be found practicable, the members of our auxiliaries use their influence with such papers as have not already a temperance department, to cause one to be established and to keep it constantly supplied.

The convention closed with a mass meeting, at which a fine poem was read by Mrs. W. W. Thomas, and an essay by Mrs. C. W. Smith, both of Middlebury, and brief speeches were made by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Steel rails have now been laid over the Central Vermont from St. Albans to a short distance of Montpelier. The total relaying this season will be seventy-seven miles.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Vermont.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont assembled in annual convocation in the hall of Washington Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., in the city of Burlington, on Wednesday, the 26th of September, A. I. 2407, A. D. 1877.

Present:

Edward S. Dana, Grand High Priest.
J. B. Hollenbeck, as Deputy Grand High Priest.
Alfred A. Hall, Grand King.
William S. Hopkins, Grand Scribe.
J. W. F. Washburn, Grand Treasurer.
W. H. S. Whitcomb, Grand Secretary.
Hiram F. Stevens, Assistant Grand Secretary.
Homer M. Phelps, Grand Captain Host.
Rev. T. F. Stuart, Grand Chaplain.
J. S. Farnsworth as Grand Principal Sojourner.
George F. Skiff as Grand Royal Arch Captain.
William Brinsmaid, Grand Master 3d Vail.
E. B. True as Grand Master 2d Vail.
C. L. Piper, Grand Master 1st Vail.
D. C. Barber, C. P. Currier, Grand Stewards.
Collins Blakely, Grand Sentinel.
Emory Town, Grand Tyler.

Representatives of all the subordinate chapters composing the Grand Chapter of Vermont except four were present, and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter was opened in ample form by Comp. E. S. Dana, M. E. Grand High Priest, assisted by the Grand officers, Comp. Rev. Thaddeus F. Stuart, Grand Chaplain, officiating at the altar. After filling the vacancies in committees, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter listened to the able and eloquent address of the M. E. Grand High Priest, after which the Grand Chapter proceeded to the dispatch of the regular business of the session.

The address of the Grand High Priest was referred to a special committee, consisting of Companions Henry H. Smith, Homer M. Phelps and Hiram F. Stevens.

The committee on credentials reported the names of representatives present and the number of ballots they were entitled to cast.

The following companions were received and acknowledged as Grand Representatives near the Grand Chapter of Vermont from the several jurisdictions named below, viz:

J. S. Farnsworth, of West Virginia; Alfred A. Hall, of Maine; Edward S. Dana, of Georgia; J. T. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were made and respectively referred to the finance committee.

Comp. Henry H. Smith offered a resolution to reprint the proceedings of the Grand Chapter from 1804 to 1850, which was referred to the finance committee.

Chapter called from labor to refreshment till 2 P. M.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter was called from refreshment to labor at 2 P. M.

The report of the committee on dispensations and charters was presented by Comp. J. Monroe Poland, and adopted.

The new Grand Chapter of Quebec, Canada, was fraternally recognized in compliance with the recommendation of the Grand High Priest.

On motion of Comp. William Brinsmaid, Comp. George O. Tyler of Mt. Horeb chapter of Montreal, was appointed as the Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Vermont, near the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

The committee on grievances presented their report, which was adopted.

Comp. J. S. Farnsworth introduced a resolution to amend Article 1 of the general regulations, changing the time of the annual convocation to the Friday following the second Wednesday of June in each year, which was laid over one year.

The committee on finance presented their report by Comp. Henry Clark, showing nearly $2000 in the treasury. They recommended the reprinting of old proceedings in accordance with the resolution of Comp. Smith, referred to them. The report was agreed to.

The following committee were appointed by the Grand High Priest under the resolution to print the old proceedings of the Grand Chapter: Henry H. Smith, W. H. S. Whitcomb and Geo. F. Koon.

By vote of the Grand Chapter, Comp. Dana, M. E. High Priest, presented Comp. Hollenbeck, with the sum of fifty dollars in recognition of his distinguished services to the craft in the past, which was feelingly responded to by Comp. Hollenbeck.

At three o'clock P. M., the Grand Chapter proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

M. E. Edward S. Dana, New Haven, Grand High Priest.
E. Alfred A. Hall, St. Albans, Grand Deputy High Priest.
Wm. S. Hopkins, Vergennes, Grand King.
Homer M. Phelps, Burlington, Grand Scribe.
J. F. Farnsworth, Windsor, Grand Captain of the Host.
J. W. F. Washburn, Montpelier, Grand Treasurer.
W. H. S. Whitcomb, Burlington, Grand Secretary.
Rev. Thaddeus F. Stewart, South Burlington, Grand Chaplain.
Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Brandon, Asst. Grand Chaplain.
Joseph M. Poland, Montpelier, Grand Principal Sojourner.
Albert C. Hubbell, Bennington, Grand R. A. Captain.
Wm. Brinsmaid, Burlington, Grand Master 3d vail.
Edwin B. True, Newport, Grand Master 2d vail.
Collins L. Piper, Brattleboro, Grand Master 1st vail.
Frank A. Goss, Vergennes, Grand Lecturer.
Daniel C. Barber, Burlington; Cyrus P. Currier, Burlington, Grand Stewards.
Howard H. Burge, Vergennes, Grand Sentinel.
Emory Town, Waterbury, Grand Tyler.

The above officers were then duly installed by E. S. Dana, Grand High Priest, and the various standing committees were appointed.

No further business appearing, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Vermont was closed in ample form.

"Drifted by the Sea," the last issued novel in the Tribune series, is a work of uncommon interest, and will take high rank in the class of stories to which it belongs. The plot is simple and the movement direct, the recounting of the life and adventures of two castaways—a man and a child—on a wonderful island in the Southern Pacific, forming the burden of the story. In such a work, where small opportunity is afforded for the introduction of side characters and localities, an author must possess an exuberant imagination and be skilled in its use, to preserve, in even an ordinary degree, the reader's interest in the long record of the daily life of a castaway hero and heroine. To say that Col. Cleveland has succeeded in doing this, however, would be less than true: he has done more. His characters are drawn with a strong and delicate hand; his sense of the dramatic is keen and true; his descriptions of the marvelous of nature are word paintings of remarkable glow and spirit. Altogether, "Drifted by the Sea" is a story to be read and enjoyed by every one, old or young, who ever read and enjoyed the reading of "Robinson Crusoe" or the "Swiss Family Robinson" or Charles Reade's "Foul Play"—and who has not? The price is only 10 cents.

The Farmers' Mutual.

In the forthcoming annual report of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the directors accompany the announcement of its first assessment with the following explanation of the causes:

In laying a small assessment the present year, for the first time since the organization of the company—a measure rendered necessary by the unprecedented losses of the past two years (in which every other insurance company has fully shared, so far as our knowledge extends)—the directors of the Farmers' Mutual see fit to accompany its announcement with a word of explanation, though by no means of apology.

A quarter of a century ago, before the business of fire insurance had become a subject of so much competition and so often abused, it was comparatively safe to estimate the percentage of loss upon the safest classes of property, such as the Farmers' Mutual was chartered to insure, especially with the insurances placed with proper prudence and discrimination. Both the soundness of this theory, and the wisdom of acting upon it, is fully established by our experience for twenty-five years. During that period, and a little more, the ratio of loss was so wisely forecast that the fifteen per cent. paid in advance was not only sufficient to meet all the losses and expenses of the company, but left a surplus in the treasury fully equal to carrying out all the policies then in force, provided the future losses were no greater, proportionately, than the past. With an experience so lengthy and so well defined, the directors cherished an apparently well grounded belief that they had struck the golden mean, and that the company was as secure from assessments in the future as it had been free from them in the past. But about the beginning of the twenty-sixth year the tidal wave of losses, which swept over the whole country, visiting alike all insurance companies without discrimination and without mercy—and which still holds on its way, until insurance men and companies are filled with doubt and anxiety for the future—changed the whole aspect of affairs. Since then our losses have been more than double what they were during the twenty-six years previous, upon the same amount insured. At this excessive rate of loss the fifteen per cent. paid in advance prior to Nov. 1, 1876, was only sufficient to cover the losses and expenses for three years and nine months—leaving one year and three months to be met by assessments. Therefore no alternative was left but to follow the provisions of the charter and assess those members who in paying but fifteen per cent. failed to pay their proportion of the losses and expenses during the time their policies were in force. In laying the assessment, great care has been exericised to follow both the letter and spirit of the charter, and do as equal and exact justice as possible in reaching the end sought. It affords the directors great pleasure to add that, unless our future losses exceed even the present rate (which they by no means anticipate), those members who have insured since November 1, 1876, and therefore paid twenty per cent., have paid sufficient to meet their liabilities during the life of their policies.

We have said no word of apology would be offered. None is demanded. Our losses are heavy and must be paid. The charter contemplates this method of paying them, and makes definite provision for the same. It has never been resorted to before, for the sole reason that hitherto the advance payments have been sufficient. While our losses have been severe, they have been less, in proportion to the amount at risk, than any other company in the state. Unquestionably too large a percentage have been tinctured with fraud; but of what company is not this more true than of the Farmers' Mutual? For certainly, its directors have been untiring in guarding against temptations to commit fraud, and in detecting and punishing the guilty. Witness the fact that they have, within the past year, secured the conviction of four incendiaries, three of whom are now expiating their crimes at Windsor. Including the assessment now laid, no other insurance company in existence has furnished so cheap insurance to the people of Vermont as this; and no company has done an equal amount of business without a very much larger percentage of cost. Not a dollar of the company's funds has been stolen, or hazarded in speculative uses, but sacredly applied to legitimate ends, according to the best knowledge and belief of the directors. These things being true—and we challenge even our enemies to show the contrary—we confidently leave the present and future interests of the company in the hands of those who have made trial of it for more than a quarter of a century.

Col. Ingersoll's Advice.

Col. Ingersoll has been addressing an Illinois agricultural society and giving some ideas upon farming, at which employment he spent some years of his early life. He urged upon farmers the importance of filing away some of the rough edges of their life, with a view to making it more attractive. He told them that they did not live up to their privileges. Among other things, every house, and farmers' in particular, should have a bath tub, so that when they came in from the field tired and covered with dust they could refresh themselves with a bath. "Use water and keep clean." He advocated plenty of sleep, and said that those industrious persons who got about at three o'clock in the morning more frequently catch the ague than the early worm. He thinks that the Illinois farmer who can't make a living with eight hours' work a day, except in harvest time, should go out of the business. He made a plea for farmers' wives and advised them to dress with a little more care, saying that it would cost little more. He would have them throw their "little cooking stoves out of the window and have a range instead, over which they could cook food without cooking themselves." He said there should be a law making it a crime punishable with imprisonment to fry beefsteak. The inimitable orator said that he desired to have farmers attend to these things in order to make their calling more attractive to the young, and thus turn back from the cities the current of people which now tends in that direction, where they must engage in the vexing problem of living a ten dollar existence on a five dollar salary.

THE CATHOLICS OF NEW ENGLAND.—In 1776 there were about 40 Catholics in Boston. The first church was built in 1803. In 1825, there were 15,000 Catholics, one-half of whom were in Boston. 1877, statistics of the church in New England are as follows: One archbishop, 6 bishops, 549 priests, 507 churches, 167 chapels and stations, 2 colleges, 168 ecclesiastical students, 32 academies and select schools, 86 parish schools, 15 asylums, 6 hospitals, and a population estimated at 900,000. There are in Boston 30 churches and chapels, 1 Portuguese, 1 Italian, 1 German, 3 under the direction of the Jesuits, 89 priests, 14 of whom are Jesuits, 4 convents, 9 asylums and hospitals, containing 1,275, and caring in the course of a year for 750 patients; 9 parochial schools, taught by 85 sisters and 12 brothers and containing 4,686 pupils.

While passing Painesville, on the morning of Oct. 1, a westward bound oil train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad broke in two sections unknown to the engineer, who halted at the crossing. The sections collided and a tank of crude oil exploded. Ten or eleven cars of oil and the depot were burned.

STATE ITEMS.

Montpelier has a boys' and girls' "Cold Water Army."

Brattleboro is reported to have forty cases of typhoid fever, due to bad sewerage.

The best apples, fall and winter, are selling in Grand Isle at $2.50 to $3 per barrel. The crop is large.

Two women were arrested in Bennington last week, for drunkenness, and taken to jail in wheelbarrows.

Captain Manville, who was captain of the steamer Montreal when she was burned at Swanton, now has command of the Grand Isle.

The third annual fair of the Union Agricultural society of Tunbridge, closed Oct. 4. The entries of stock and other articles for the exhibition have as usual been very successful.

The plans of the new North church at St. Johnsbury contemplate a brick or stone edifice one hundred and fifty feet long by eighty wide, accommodating about one thousand persons, and containing all the modern improvements, at a cost of nearly $50,000.

The railroad commissioners have ended the dispute between the Central Vermont and Woodstock railroads, about the latter road crossing the Central's track at White River Junction, by awarding the Central road $1,000 damages.

The trial of Arling, for complicity in the murder with Lewis, already convicted in Windham county, commences at Newfane, next week. Some startling developments are expected, as Arling has confessed having sworn falsely against Lewis, and implicates some officers and Boston detectives.

C. S. Kinsley, editor of the Clipper, was assaulted by A. N. Merchant, editor of the Democrat, while standing on the sidewalk in front of the Allen House, at Burlington, Friday evening, and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Cause of grievance—an item in a recent number of the Clipper, slurring on a member of Merchant's family.

An old man arrived at St. Albans, Thursday night, on a train from Brattleboro, very weak and exhausted, and was taken to the St. Albans House by a policeman. In the morning he was found dead in his bed. Papers found on his person identify him as Porter Scott of East Berkshire, aged sixty-five years. The cause of his death was consumption.

The meeting of the American Board, at Providence, Wednesday, was attended with unusual interest. At a meeting of nearly 3,000 persons in Music Hall, a movement was inaugurated and pushed through by Gov. Page, by which the Board's debt of $18,000 was paid. Gov. Page subscribed $5,000, the Fairbanks, $2,000, C. F. Thompson of Brattleboro, $1,000. Vermont paid just one fourth of the whole amount. The result was announced about 10 P. M., amid the greatest enthusiasm, ladies and gentlemen standing in their seats, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs and hats.

SHOCKING CASUALTY AT READING.—Pascal Merrill, of Reading, came to his death the other day, under the following somewhat singular circumstances: In falling, a small tree near the roadside lodged against the tops of some other trees. In order to bring it down—the tree being comparatively small-sized—Mr. Merrill placed his shoulder underneath to dislodge it from the stump, and, in doing so, the butt immediately shot backwards, carrying Mr. Merrill's head on to the stump, where it was caught between the body of the tree and the stump, and there held until life became extinct. How long he lived in this terrible situation can never be learned, as the body was not discovered until late in the afternoon of the day on which the accident occurred.

Messrs. Cushman, Rogers and Stone, commissioners to assess damages against the Woodstock railroad company in favor of the Vermont Central railroad company, for land taken in crossing the track at White River Junction, held an adjourned meeting Friday. President Dewey and other officials of the Woodstock road were present. Mr. Tinker appeared in behalf of the Central road, and entered a protest against the crossing in the Central yard. The commissioners have other cases to adjust, and reserve their decisions on all until the conclusion of their labors. The protest made by the Central road does not imply a determination to exclude the Woodstock road from the requisite privileges of entering the yard, but desires to prevent a crossing of all the Central tracks on cross-frogs.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Vermont Sunday-school Association and Teachers' Institute will be held in the Congregational church, at Bennington, Oct. 23, 24 and 25, 1877, commencing Tuesday at 2:30 P.M., and closing Thursday at 11:30 A.M. The annual meeting of the Association for the transaction of business will be held on Thursday at 9 A.M. Prof. W. F. Sherwin, of New Jersey, has been secured as conductor of the institute. Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New York, will be present and assist in the exercises. Each Sunday-school in the state is entitled to send two delegates. In order to meet the expenses incurred during the year, the executive committee have directed the treasurer to ask the schools in the state to take up a collection on or before the second Sunday in October.

Prof. Noah Cressey, veterinarian, has been to Ronses Point to investigate the cattle disease. Having returned to Burlington, he is reported as having found that twenty-five cows of residents there had died from the disease, and more than fifty animals in the vicinity had been affected with it, almost all fatally. The cattle that have had it at Rouses Point have all died and been buried. Prof. Cressy had no opportunity to see a case of it, but he obtained sufficient evidence of the symptoms to satisfy him that it was the Texas cattle disease—which is the yellow fever in cattle—brought and disseminated by the cattle brought over the Ogdensburg road, and which had been taken out of the cars at Rouses Point. All the cows affected had, on their way to pasture, crossed the place where some Texas cattle were unloaded from the cars, and had thus caught the contagion. The disease has crossed the Canada line, and is prevailing severely at Malone, Bangor, and other places in northern New York. Two cases of cattle sickness are reported at Swanton, which, it is feared, may prove to be the Texas disease.

BUSINESS FOR EVERY ONE.—Our attention has been called to a new cooking utensil, recently invented, which makes baking a pleasure, instead of a dreaded necessity: the inventor of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every housekeeper. We refer to the Patent Centennial Cake Pan, with which, by raising a hook, you can remove the sides of the pan from the cake without breaking or injuring it. How annoying it is, after making up a nice cake to have it break to pieces getting it out of the pan—this can never occur in using the patent Centennial Cake Pan. It can also be converted into a plain bottom pan for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. They are sold exclusively through agents to families and every housekeeper should by all means have them. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., 214 and 216 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The October number of the American Naturalist opens with an interesting sketch of "The Surface Geology of Eastern Massachusetts," by W. O. Crosby; "Pseudis, the Paradoxical Frog," by S. W. Garman, follows with an illustration. Edwin A. Barber, in his paper "On the Ancient and Modern Pueblo Tribes of the Pacific Slope of the United States," endeavors to answer the enigmatical question, "Who were the architects of the ancient and extensive prehistoric stone structures which abound in New Mexico, Arizona, and other portions of the Southwest?" S. W. Williston discusses, *con amore*, "The American Antelope;" John A. Ryder touches closely upon the Darwinian philosophy in his "Laws of Digital Reduction;" and David S. Jordan closes the list of longer papers with a very complete article "On the Distribution of Fresh-water Fishes." The recent publications relating to natural history are fully and carefully reviewed by the editors;—fourteen pages are devoted to new discoveries and advances made in the various sciences of botany, zoology, microscopy, etc.,—the whole closing with scientific news and proceedings of societies. Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston. Terms: $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number.

St. Nicholas, for October, concludes the fourth volume. It brings the conclusion of George McDonald's story, "Gone Astray," and of J. T. Trowbridge's story, "His Own Master." There is the beginning of a new story, entitled "A Century Ago," by Noah Brooks. There are poems by Longfellow, Lucy Larcom and others. Donald G. Mitchell writes about "Two French Story-Tellers," Bernadin de St. Pierre and Madame Cottin, whose portraits are among the illustrations. Some of the other articles are these: "The Little Girl who Grew Smaller," by Emily H. Leland; "Caught in the Snow," by Wm. H. Riding; "The Stars in October, November and December;" and "Hare and Hounds," a famous out-door English game for boys. There are other good things. St. Nicholas is now issued simultaneously in New York and London, and is getting a large circulation on the other side of the water.

There was a sharp squabble in the the Episcopal diocesan convention of New York, Thursday night, over the election of delegates to the general convention. Every man chosen was high church—Rev. Drs. Dix, Beach, Cady and Seymour, and Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Livingston, W. A. Davies and Stephen P. Nash. The election of Dr. Seymour (who was once defeated for the election of bishop of Illinois because of his ritualism) was obtained by what in a political convention would have been termed sharp practice. He carried the clerical vote each time, but laity were against him. On the final ballot he had a majority of the lay vote, but there was not a quorum present. Without regard to this fact the president of the convention declared Seymour elected, and moved and carried an adjournment, against the protest of the indignant low churchmen.

All the indications are that the Saratoga centennial celebration of Burgoyne's surrender, at Schuylerville, N. Y., will be a monster affair. An exhibition of machinery, wares, agricultural products, merchandise and works of art will be made, the goods to be sold at auction on the conclusion of the celebration and the proceeds devoted to the monument fund. Among the vice-presidents for the centennial celebration are ex-Gov. John B. Page and Lieut. Gov. Redfield Proctor, Rutland; E. J. Phelps, Esq. Burlington; Hon. Henry G. Root and Major A. B. Valentine, Bennington; Hon. M. S. Colburn, Manchester; ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Middlebury; Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge, Vergennes.

So thoroughly does HUNT'S REMEDY brace up and strengthen the constitution, that kidney, bladder and urinary diseases are promptly cured. HUNT'S REMEDY cures gravel, stone or calculus in the bladder, brickdust deposits, incontinence of urine, and diabetes. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs.

Clarke's Toothache Drops cure instantly.

Eight to seven won the victory in the late presidential contest; ten to one is much greater odds, but we claim that by ten to one Terry's Salicylic is the best medicated toilet soap ever used.

MISS: A word in your ear. The next fine afternoon that you saunter out, buy a box of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. That admirable purifier will remove every one of those pimples which detract so much from your beauty. Sold by all druggists. There is youth in every bottle of Hill's Hair Dye.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT-ADAMS—In South Hero, at the Iodine Spring House, September 30, by Rev. Geo. Cincrosey, Mr. S. Lyman Dwight, of Whitehall, N. Y., and Mrs. Nancy Adams, of Carson City, Nevada.

PHILLIPS-JOHNS—In Hinesburgh, September 23, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. A. O. Spoor, Mr. Wyram Phillips, of Hinesburgh, and Miss Carrie Johns, of Starksboro.

LA BELLE-JODOIN—In Hinesburgh, September 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. O. Spoor, Mr. William La Belle to Miss Aurelia Jodoin, all of Hinesburgh.

MCGOLDRICK-RYAN—In Keeseville, N. Y., October 2, by Rev. Father Barnabee, Mr. John McGoldrick, of Middlebury, and Miss Katie E. Ryan, of Lewis, N. Y.

DIED.

BAKER—In Weybridge, October 1, Fannie Ann, youngest daughter of Marther N. and Wealtha L. Baker, aged 9 years and 3 months. "The Master called."

NORTHRUP—In Middlebury, October 2, of typhoid fever and hemorrhage of the bowels, Miss Marcia Northrup, aged 24 years.

ABERNETHY—In Bristol, October 1, Cornelius Abernethy, aged 69 years.

DANIELS—In Bristol, September 28, of diphtheria, Willis Daniels, aged 2½ years.

DANIELS—In Bristol, September 28, of diphtheria, Mattie, daughter of Willis Daniels, aged 4 years.

SLOAT—In Ferrisburgh, September 29, Henry Sloat, aged 16 years.

BOOTH—In Ferrisburgh, September 30, Helen J. Booth, aged 16 years.

MARKETS.

Middlebury Retail Market.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

Butter,	28 to 32
Cheese,	00 to 15
Eggs,	00 to 17
Potatoes,	45
Oats,	00 to 50
Beans,	$1.75 to 2.50
Pork, per 100, clean,	10.00 to 15.00
Wool,	20 to 30
Wood,	3.00 to 5.50
Hay, per ton,	8.00 to 12.00
Straw, per ton,	6.00 to 12.00
Poultry,	15 to 18
Flour, spring,	7.00 to 00.00
" winter,	7.75 to 9.00
Buckwheat,	65 to 00
Graham,	65 to 00
Corn,	70 to 70
Salt,	00 to 65
Sugar,	10 1-2 to 12 1-2

Watertown Live Stock Market

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 2, 1877.

Market Beef—A few choice $9.25a extra 9.25a 9; first quality 7.25a8; second quality 6.25a $7; third quality $5.25a$6.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen per pair, from $100, 150, and 175.

Milch Cows and Calves from $25, 50a75.

Yearlings $16a20; two years old 18a30; three years old 25a45.

Western fat sw me 6a6 1-4c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—In lots $2.a2.50, $3 each; extra $3.25a3.87 per head, or from 4a5 1-2cper lb.

Lambs 5 1-2a5c per lb.

Veal calves 4a6 1-2c per lb.

Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton hides 7 1-2a8 per lb.; Country hides, 7a7 1-2 per lb.; Brighton tallow 6a6 1-2c per lb.; country tallow 5a5 1-2c.

Pelts 50c each. Calf skins 10a11c per lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jackson's Best
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!
was awarded the highest prize at the Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our fine strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by Boston and Portland Jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. Jackson & Co., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK. 2 AWARDS.

MOTHER WHO DOSE THEIR DARLINGS with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective) laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No medicine Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison Ind.

WORK FOR ALL
In their own localities, canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE
LEADER
COOK STOVE.
EDDY, CORSE & CO., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

30 Mixed cards, with name, 10 cts. Sample for 1 ct. stamp. J. MICKLE & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

HORSEMEN & SPECULATORS
If you want a Harness, or ever expect to, cut this out, as it may not appear again. To avoid closing up shop during these dull times I am now selling a FIRST-CLASS Buggy Harness for ($40) ten dollars; former price $24. This is a mark down worthy of notice. Full particulars FREE. Address B. L. Holt, Feeding Hills, Mass.

NOTICE.
BARRETTS' DYE HOUSE
52 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.
Long known as the best in New England. Full instruction for sending articles by mail or express. Send for circular and price list.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Montpelier, September 26, 1877.
The members of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, insured in the Farmers' Class are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the directors of said company on all notes in force in said class on the following days, to wit:

August 4, 1876	1 1-2 per cent.
August 22, 1876	1-2 per cent.
September 16, 1876	1-2 per cent.
October 11, 1876	1-2 per cent.
October 30, 1876	1-2 per cent.
December 28, 1876	1-2 per cent.
January 18, 1877	1-2 per cent.
February 16, 1877