Bradford Opinion.

BEN: F. STANTON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

THE OPINION will be sent until January, 1876, for $1.50, the subscription commencing when money is received. Postage will be free after January next. Those who subscribe at once will get the paper 14 months for $1.50.

DANIEL N. HASKELL, the veteran editor of the Boston *Transcript*, died at the Revere House, at 2, 15 A. M., last Friday, of pneumonia. He contracted a cold about a fort night ago, which became quite severe on election night, but the attack was not thought to be serious until it developed into the disease from which he died. He had been connected with the *Transcript* for more than twenty years.

ON Saturday, Senator Sherman had a long interview with President Grant respecting the course of the Senate finance committee, of which he is chairman, in preparing some financial measure for the consideration of Congress at the approaching session. It is understood that the President will take a bold stand on this question in his message to Congress, and it is desirable, therefore, that the finance committees of both houses be as nearly in harmony as possible with the President's views.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. The few Western Republican Congressmen who have arrived at Washington do seem to have changed their views upon finance. They state that if the President renews his recommendations of legislation to facilitate specie payments they will not be able to support them, and to urge that issue can only tend to create dissension. It is certain, however, that the President will take very positive ground in his message in favor of a return to specie payments at an early day, and he is known to have expressed the wish that the date of the resumption of specie payments may be within the period of his administration.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Vermont State Agricultural Society was held at Bellows Falls Nov. 17 with a fair attendance of members and officers. The officers elected are as follows: President, Hon. Wm. R. Safford of Orwell; Vice Presidents, Hon. Cresby Miller of Pomfret, Henry Chase of Lyndon, Col. Geo. A. Merrill of Lyndonville James A. Shedd of Burlington.—Treasurer, Hon. N. B. Safford of White River Junction; Secretary, Henry Clark of Rutland; Board of Directors, Gen. H. Henry Baxter of Rutland, Elijah Cleaveland of Coventry, Henry G. Root of Bennington, John Gregory of Northfield, Geo. Campbell of Westminster, H. B. Kent of Dorset, David Gaskell of Brattleboro', E. S. Stowell of Cornwall, C. H. Hubbard of Springfield, S. G. Holyoke of St. Albans, L. S. Drew of Burlington, George Hammond of Middlebury, Harley M. Hall of East Burke. The receipts at the last annual fare show but a small balance over the expenses and premiums paid. A committee was appointed to prepare a premium and regulations for the best farm in the State. The winter meeting of the Society will be held at St. Albans the second Wednesday in January.

STATE OFFICERS. On Tuesday, in joint assembly the Legislature elected the following officers:

Railroad Commissioners, M. W. Bailey of St. Albans; Commissioner for the Insane, H. H. Atwater, M. D., of Burlington; Superintendent of State Prison, John E. Bailey of Windsor; Directors of State Prison, C. E. Houghton of Bennington, E. G. Pettigrew of Ludlow, and M. D. Gilman of Montpelier; for Trustees of the Reform School, Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, Charles Rogers of St. Johnsbury, and Victor Atwood of St. Albans; for Trustees of the Vermont University and Agricultural College, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Hon. Waldo Brigham and Hon. E. P. Walton; for Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon. John Pierpont of Vergennes, Hon. James Barrett of Woodstock, Hon. Hoyt Wheeler of Jamaica. Hon. Homer E. Royce of St. Albans, Hon. E. P. Redfield of Montpelier, Hon. John Ross of St. Johnsbury and Hon. H. H. Powers of Morrisville; for Court Reporter, Hon. John W. Rowell of West Randolph.

The Wiser Policy.

It is perfectly natural for those who are in positions exposing them to criticism for the result of this year's elections to endeavor to shift the responsibility to other shoulders. The President is charged with laying the principal blame upon Congress, and leading congressmen retort by laying the consequences of long continued shortcomings at the doors of the executive. This sort of recrimination, whatever basis of truth there may be for it on either side, is worse than useless. The public discontent does not lie upon the surface, and will not be blown away by fair promises on one side or the other. If public men in any station have a wish for the recovery of the old confidence of the country in the republican party, they will shirk no just responsibility, but will welcome it rather in men who are not ashamed to acknowledge that they have made mistakes and to correct them.

But even more absurd than the apparent anxiety to escape responsibility is the idea, credited to the Attorney General among others, that the republican party may recover power through the mistakes of the opposite side. This is always a poor reliance, and it is poorer than usual in this case. A democratic house will meet on the 6th day of December, 1875. The presidential election will take place on the 7th of November, 1876, eleven months later. The democrats will have one session of six or seven months in which to destroy their chances of success. The time is too short. We have abundant faith in the ability of the Bourbon leaders to make themselves obnoxious to the people, but we do not believe they will develop their talents in that way quite so speedily. In the session of 1875-1876 they will be playing for a heavy stake, and they are not so foolish as to waste their strength when they control but one branch of the government. The democrats waited fourteen years for the republicans to beat themselves, having meanwhile neither system nor policy. If the republicans adopt the same tactics they will not recover their position before 1880, if then.

The suggestion is unworthy of statesmen. The republican party has a policy. It has left some of its pledges unfulfilled; and the power to fulfill is passing out of its hands. But it has such a definite policy by which its success has been gained. The footsteps of what have been the most bitter complaints have been those of which it is conceded, not so clearly indicated the departments of the government that the people have not discriminated, and the power of legislation is the first that has been stripped. The legislation of the coming winter must of necessity be conservative and limited to what is absolutely necessary to perfect and protect what has already been done. A rest for a year is certainly required. It would be folly to push forward any purely party measures in the face of such a decisive as the century made last week. But if the republican party is wise it will devote the year to self-purification and to business, and be prepared by the winter of 1875—76 to move forward with the confidence of a great party, holding principles which are destined to govern the country to the future as in the past. Such a course is more than it would be to use the few remaining months during which the republicans have complete control to force upon the country a policy which has been temporarily rejected; and it would be more manly to fight the next battle with ideas and a settled plan, than to be contented to place small hopes in the policy of a party that has promised nothing, and that can really effect nothing unless it should have a second triumph in 1876.—*Advertiser.*

"BURLEIGH," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows about "The Tidal Wave:"

The lesson in this quarter from the late election is a very plain one. It is that offensive measures and offensive men must not be thrust up on the nation. The people demand an honest Government, and mean to have it. Tilden owed very much to his efforts in breaking the Ring. Strong as Tammany proved to be, and overwhelming as the vote was, she could not carry the Register. Her candidate was defeated, and the Republican nominee was triumphantly elected. Cornell was the Democratic nominee, and was elected in a district overwhelmingly Republican. He was believed to be an honest man, and his opponent was the most unpopular man in the city. The Protectionists have got a lesson which, if they use it right, will be something to them. They were opposed to license. They besieged the Governor to veto the local option bill. Then they took the stump and hoodwinked him down before he complied with their request. They have failed in getting the State into the hands of men whose avowed principle is free rum. The only party from whom they had the ghost of a chance of getting any law such as they wanted, they have run under. But the election proves that it is now as it was a hundred years ago, that there are but two parties, and people must make up their minds which they will support.

The Sovereigns of Industry are abroad in the land. They have resident their number in the two Councils at St. Johnsbury, and Councils were organized at Bellows Falls, Montpelier and St. Albans, last week.

THE TYPHOON AT HONG KONG. The Hong Kong *Press*, of Sept. 26th, gives the subjoined general description of the terrible typhoon which visited that locality three days previously:

"It is our painful duty to record by the present mail one of the most appalling disasters that has ever happened in this colony. A typhoon of unprecedented violence raged in this neighborhood on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning last. The weather during the day had been threatening, the barometer having fallen very considerably during the forenoon, and still remaining low in the evening. About six o'clock the wind began to threaten, and shortly after eight o'clock was blowing a strong gale. This increased rapidly, and in the course of an hour it was evident that a typhoon of a severe character was to be apprehended, and this proved too soon to be the case. The barometer kept rapidly falling, and the wind increased frightfully in violence, raging and howling at first, and after a time sounding like one continued peal of musketry, broken at intervals by artillery, as sudden and more violent gusts swept thro' the harbor and over the land. At times even above the fierce howling of the wind could be heard the piteous cries of thousands vainly battling with the storm. Not a single ship in port escaped undamaged, and the casualties and loss of life—the latter estimated at over 2000 souls—have exceeded anything which has ever before been upon record.

The city after the occurrence presented the appearance of a town which had been besieged. In all directions were roofless and shattered houses, crumbling walls, naked poles and rafters standing out gloomily against the leaden sky. The roads were strewn right and left with *debris*, wreck of boats and trees—some of gigantic size—torn up by the roots. The telegraph on the island and the marine telegraph between Hong Kong and Saigon was interrupted; the gas pipes were torn up; dead bodies in all directions washed ashore; the flagstaff at the Peak was seen bending at an angle, a sad signal to ships miles away of the ravages to which the colony has been subjected. The tide was exceptionally high, which materially increased the amount of the damage inflicted, and to the east ward a great deal of injury both to life and property was caused by the height of the water, which on the piers of East Point was on an average about four feet high. To add to the disasters, a fire occurred in a house on the Praya, near the Canton wharf, but fortunately was soon got under, but it is a noticeable and somewhat ominous incident, in connection with the news as to incendiaries from Macao, as it is to be feared that there are desperate characters here ready to avail themselves of any such disaster as a typhoon for the purpose of plunder. So strong was the wind that the flames of the fire were blown out in some instances like the light of a candle. A very curious circumstance is mentioned on good authority, namely, that a large number of clocks in the colony stopped at the same hour. Our informant has heard of five, and suggests the hypothesis of a slight shock of an earthquake having occurred while the typhoon was raging. Certainly the oscillation in many of the houses would favor such a supposition.

To convey an adequate idea in general words of the awful effects which this unprecedented gale has produced is impossible. At the present moment all business is suspended and an oppressive silence reigns over the colony, broken only by the clacking of the hammers of those repairing the houses and other ruins; at Aberdeen, near the docks, lies high and dry on the land the magnificent steamer Alaska, belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, and the dead bodies of the victims are being drifted ashore in all directions."

A RACE FOR $25,000. A great four mile heat running race for a purse of $25,000 in gold, given by the Pacific Jockey Club took place at San Francisco on Saturday. The race was open to all horses in the world, and the purse was the largest ever given in the United States. The first horse received $13,000, the second $5,000, the third $4,000, and the fifth $3,000. The entrance fee was 10 per cent. of the purses, and horses which came from east of the Rocky Mountains were allowed $1500 for expenses.

The weather was delightful and the race course was crowded with spectators long before the commencement of the race, fully 20,000 people being on the grounds previous to the start. At twenty minutes past one Hock Hocking was brought out on the track, and appeared to be very lame. The judges soon after called the horses to the post, and the following faced the starter: Chad. Stevens, Joe Daniells, Katie Pease, Henry, Hock Hocking, Harwood and Alpha. Katie Pease won the money in two straight heats, Time 7.43¼-7.36¼.

WORTH KNOWING. The oldest, largest, safest and best accident insurance company is The Traveler's Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn. It has cash assets of over $3,000,000, has written over 330,000 accident policies, and has paid over 21,000 claims. It has paid over $2,000,000 in direct benefits to its policy holders.

INGENIOUS SAFE ROBBERY. At Cincinnati on Monday afternoon a discharged messenger of the American Express Company, named Monroe, visited the office of the Company and engaged a day watchman in drawing shaws for cigars. At the same time two men drove up in a wagon containing a trunk, which they handled as though very heavy, and left it at the office. The watchman, having lost the cigars, went across the street and got them, and during his absence Monroe placed one of the Company's small safes in the trunk. After the watchman had returned the men also returned, stating that the trunk had been left at the wrong office, and should go to the Adams Express. They loaded it in the wagon and disappeared, and have not been seen since. Monroe soon afterward left, and took the evening train for Indianapolis, where he was captured at midnight. The safe was a valuable one, was destined for Chicago, and contained a large amount of money, stated to be $70,000.

LATER. The robbers have been caught and nearly all the money recovered.

OF THIS striking result the most conspicuous in the popular mind is the defeat of Gen. Butler and the political revolution in Massachusetts. We have sensible people busy assuring us that these are healthy indicatitions of a return of popular conscience. We hope that it is so, but beg to be excused while doubting the fact. Gen. Butler is the best of his class. This is not saying much, but enough. He is not a christian statesman, and never covers his iniquity, if guilt of any, with the cloak of religion. He never rose in his place and said, "in the name of God, amen: let's rob somebody." If he committed any stealing and was caught at it, he did not shave and pray. This is much when you come to think of it, and makes us regret the success of Hoar and the defeat of Butler.—*Washington Capital.*

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, speaking of the difficulties to be encountered by the Democratic party in Congress, says:

"There is in the first place a large and manly majority of Democrats, many of the members of which were nominated as a mere matter of form, when there was no reason to expect their election, and whom no one would have dreamed of selecting as representatives to Congress. This class of members have been found by the Republicans wholly beyond management, and their wild votes on the most important measures have, with opposition votes, carried the House for or against measures for which the party is held responsible by the people. Their whole party will unite in anything the South may demand as a price of permanent support, but on financial questions there will be no more cohesion among Democrats than there has been among Republicans.

THOMPSON, Butler's successor, telegraphed his platform to the Manhattan Club of New York in answer to an invitation to come on to the justification, and here it is. It is by no means bad; in fact, good enough for any Republican:

The principles upon which the victory in the Massachusetts Sixth District has been won are: First, opposition to the centralization of power in the Federal Government: second, no currency but gold, or that which is convertable into gold on demand; third, no discrimination in favor of the white race, no discrimination in favor of the colored race, but a perfect equality of rights, a perfect equality of duties, liberal and just laws for all; fourth, the necessity of rebuking the interference of the Federal office-holders in caucuses and elections.

CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY. A finely executed lithograph of Centennial Art Gallery, the permanent portion of the centennial buildings, which is now being erected in Fairmount Park, of light granite at a cost of $1,500,000 and will be one of the finest specimens of architecture on the continent, has just been issued by Thomas Hunter, Philadelphia. It is printed in black and tints, on heavy plate paper, 21x27 inches, and is by far the most finished print of this magnificent building yet produced. It has the sanction of the Centennial Board of Finance, who have ordered a large number for distribution among the representatives of foreign nations. Price 50 cents, sent by mail, postage paid. Agents wanted in every town. Any worthy young man or woman can secure a handsome income by canvassing for this popular picture. Address Thomas Hunter, 716 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE growth and structure of the human hair, is very plainly set forth in a pamphlet, published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, *for gratuitous* distribution. The deservedly high reputation of their preparation has wholly been gained by its merits. Being free from all oil and alcohol, it has a healthy action on the scalp, restoring gray hair to its natural color without dyeing it, cures itching of the scalp, removes and prevents dandruff, and will thicken up the thin locks. Such are the benefits which are conferred upon the consumer. No one should neglect to give it a trial.—*Journal & Statesman, Wilmington, Del.*

— A fresh arrival of blank books large and small, at the OPINION Stationery Store.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH INDIANS. A dispatch dated "Head of North Fork of McClellan's Creek, Texas, Nov. 9, via. Fort Dodge, Kansas, 16th," states that Lieut. Baldwin, with a detachment of 98 men and one howitzer, fought 200 Cheyennes on the 9th inst., from 8.30 in the morning until 1.30 in the afternoon. Lieut. Baldwin, after charging their abandoned camps under a gallant fire, captured their whole outfit, driving the Indians eight miles from the last position of those successively taken by them on the hill tops. The hard and well-worn prizes left as trophies of victory were recovered by Lieut Baldwin commanding, in the person of two little starved white captives, young girls, aged five and seven years, named Germon, whose father, mother, eldest sister and brother were recently massacred in Kansas while going to Colorado as settlers. Two remaining sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen years are yet held by the Indians, doomed to a fate worse than death. Two desperate charges were made by the Indians to regain them. They were bitterly repulsed and handsomely charged by Lieut. Overton's company of Federal troops, who got close enough to use pistols advantageously. The horses were so much used up after this that the men had to fight on foot. About eighty or one hundred trophies were captured and much property destroyed. The camp numbered from 400 to 500, counting women and children. The pursuit lasted twenty miles and was not abandoned until four o'clock P. M., when it became useless and impossible for it to be continued longer.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE. The Legislature in Joint Assembly on Tuesday afternoon elected Hon. H. Henry Powers, the presentable and very efficient Speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench occasioned by Gov. Peck's resignation. It is the common opinion of all who have witnessed during the present session the able and impartial manner in which Speaker Powers has presided—his promptness in putting questions, accuracy in deciding points of order, clear enunciation, and perfect system, seldom making a mistake to be corrected—that he cannot fail to become not only an ornament, but a working and useful member of the Supreme Bench. Most of the Judges are well advanced in years, and a young man of Speaker Powers' ability can not but be a great acquisition to them in the performance of their laborious duties.

Mr. Powers is a native of the staunch old town of Morristown, which he represents. He was born May 29th, 1835, and is now in his fortieth year. He prepared for college at the People's Academy in Morrisville, which was established in 1847, and still flourishes there, having been recently renovated, we believe. Subsequently he entered the University of Vermont, where he made his mark, and graduated in 1855. He then entered the law office of Thomas Gleed, at Morrisville, where he pursued his studies until admitted to the Lamoille county bar in 1858. Since then he has had an extensive practice in Lamoille, Orleans and Caledonia counties. While visiting Lamoille county recently, the writer asked an intelligent lady, "Who are your smartest lawyers?" She replied, "Hen Powers and Paul Gleed. I wonder they didn't have Powers to give the address at the County Fair; he can't easily be beaten in speaking." So much for a lady's opinion of the new Judge.

Morrisville has turned out several lawyers, some of marked ability. Charles Meigs, Samuel A. Willard, George Mason, Luke P. Poland, Charles Robinson, Thomas Gleed, Philip K. Gleed, H. Henry Powers, George W. Hendee, now member of Congress, and A. M. Burke, have all practiced there. Of these Thomas Gleed, with whom Speaker Powers studied, is represented to have in his day stood at the head of the Lamoille county bar. He was born at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England, July 8, 1826, and was a son of Rev. John Gleed. He died at Morrisville, August 30, 1861. He served as State's Attorney two years from 1853, and as one of the Council of Censors, State Senator, and member of the House. He is spoken of as an able debater, quick and discriminating, as a man "benevolent, with a hand largely open to the poorest."—*Argus.*

A BAPTIST church in Tennessee has just decided that a Granger cannot remain a member of the church. That society is a secret organization. Since the order is becoming so numerous in Vermont we suppose Gen. Phelps will now direct his batteries against it. He has hunted his head against Masonry, to the injury of his own pate more than that ancient institution, for a long time, and without producing any visible effect upon its prosperity or progress. He may now think it best to haul off a while, and hurl his terrible thunderbolts against the Grangers. The baptists of Tennessee have set him an example of a radical way of driving it out of the church militant. Perhaps the General and his compatriots in opposition to "secret societies" may find out as summary a way to deal with them in Vermont.—*Argus.*

Oviatt, the official reporter of the rail road investigation held at St. Albans in the spring of '72, who has hitherto refused to give up his report to the proper authorities, has just passed the document into the hands of the printer.

THE democratic papers claim credit for the fact that no "southern outrages" have been heard of since election. But why should there be any further "outrages?" They were perpetrated chiefly to intimidate the negroes and thus force them to vote the democratic ticket. They have accomplished their purpose; and the present motive for ku-klux "outrages" no longer existing, the "outrages" themselves have ceased; but only temporarily. For, having worked so effectively, they will be resumed whenever occasion may seem to require.—*Journal.*

PET NAMES. The editor of the Barton *Monitor* affectionately styles Earle of the *Citizen*, "The brother swindling, kin slandering, neighbor abusing, heaven earth and hell abhorred, snuffle-snouted, zebra-colored, blathering blackguard, reeking rate hung-smeller, he goat, scrub whiskered sardine and humbugging editor of the Morrisville hog weed and skunk skin newsrag, in his last dough-and-dish-water issue."

The sale of the Vermont and Canada Railroad to the Central Vermont, which was considered practically effected some time ago, is not as yet an accomplished fact, nor apparently likely to be for some time to come. The Vermont and Canada people, it appears, were all ready to sign the papers and close up the transaction, when Gov. Smith objected to further proceedings on the ground that, as both roads were in the Court of Chancery, it would be a contempt of court for them to enter into any such arrangement—and so the matter rests.

—Slipper, ottoman and cushion patterns at Mrs. C. S. Stevens'.

Bradford Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by STEVENS & BAGLEY.

Apples	50 a 1 00
" Dried	10 a
Beans	1 75 a 2 50
Butter	25 a 35
Corn, Northern	— a
" Western	— a 1 10
Eggs	— a 30
Flour	6 50 a 8 00
" Pastry	— a 8 50
Lard	a 18
Oats	— a 50
Potatoes	— 40
Hides	— a 7½
Pelts	25 a 1 00

Boston Cattle Markets.

At Cambridge and Brighton, for the week ending Tuesday, November 17, 1874.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Extra fat and heavy premium oxen, $9.50 *a* 10.00; first quality, $8.50 *a* 9.25; second quality, $7.00 *a* 8.00; third quality, $5.00 *a* 5.50, per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and dressed beef.

Working Oxen.—$150 *a* 240 per pair, or according to their value as beef. Steers, $37 *a* $150.

Milch Cows.—Fair quality, $35 *a* 60, extra good, $65 *a* 95 with or without calves, as may be agreed; farrow and ordinary, $24 *a* 30; yearlings, $16 *a* 18; 2-year olds, $20 *a* 30; 3-year olds, $ *a*

Sheep.—Extra, 6 *a* 6½; fine, weight or $2.50 *a* 6.00 apiece for all, $ and lambs

Shoats.—Wholesale 6½ *a* 7c; retail, 7½ *a* 8c per lb. Fat Hogs, 7½ *a* 7¾c per lb.

Hides.—Brighton, 8½ *a* 8¾c; country lots, 7½ *a* 8c; calf-skins, 15c; tallow, 3c per lb; country, 3c.

Pelts.—With wool on, 1.00c each.

MARRIED.

In Londonderry, N. H., Nov. 11th, by Rev. J. Beedle, Mr. D. A. Waterman, of Thetford, and Miss Luella F. Morey of Londonderry.

In Newbury, Nov. 6th, by Rev. S. L. Bates, Charles Muzzey and Adah Merchant, both of Bradford.

In Newbury, Nov. 18th, by Rev. S. L. Bates, Harry M. Austin and Melissa L. Danforth, both of Bradford.

State of Vermont, } In Chancery, Present
Orange County, SS. } Inst Term, A. D. 1874.

Whereas, A. Underwood and Lorenzo Baxter surviving trustees (A. B. W. Tenney, one of the trustees having deceased) holding the title to the Parsonage at Wells River Village in Newbury, Vt., in trust, have petitioned said Court for an order of sale of said Parsonage, clear of the trust, and to convert and to the proceeds of the sale in another location in said village, under the direction of a master of this Court, and it appearing that the following persons are interested in said premises, to wit: Edward Bass, Dudley C. Kimball, A. Underwood, Wm. R. Shedd, Moses D. Johnson, George A. Merritt, Abel Bruning, John Ingelow, Wm. R. Austin, A. S. Farwell, Stephen Chamberlin and Edward R. Billings, all of the State, and Oscar C. Hale, John B. Carlton, Luther Butler, Prescott Powers, Lane F. Allen, Eli D. Evans and Moses Abbott, Jr., residing out of the State; and the heirs of the following persons, deceased, to wit: A. B. W. Tenney, Timothy Shedd, Charles Hale, Moses Abbott, Wm. S. Holt, Daniel Holt, Russell King, Leonard Gale, Ezekiel Sawyer, Moody Powers, Mathew Chapin, Emory Gale, Wm. B. Abbott, Roswell Davis and Charles Chamberlin, all are interested in said premises. It is therefore ordered that all of said parties, in interest, be notified to appear before the Court of Chancery, next to be holden at Chelsea, in and for the County of Orange on the the third Tuesday of December next to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and that this order be published in the Bradford Opinion, a newspaper printed at Bradford, in said County, three weeks successively, before the said session of said Court by which said parties in interest are to be notified.

Given under my hand at St. Johnsbury, this 14th, day of November, A. D. 1874.

TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD,
Chancellor.

E. W. SMITH, Solicitor. 4w3

JAMES THOMPSON'S ESTATE.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court, for the District of Bradford Commissioners to receive examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James Thompson late of Corinth in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby given notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid, at the Dwelling House of the deceased, on the first Saturday of December 1874, and first Saturday of May 1875, next, from 10 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., each of said days, and that six months from the tenth day of November A. D. 1874 is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Corinth, this 11th day of November A. D. 1874.

C. C. SARGENT,
P. M. HASTING, } Commissioners.

NOTICE.

My wife, Ellen P. McDuffee has willfully and wrongfully deserted her husband and home and has taken the child, therefore I will not pay any expenses or bills of her contracting after this date.

HORACE G. McDUFFEE.

Bradford, Vt., November 14th, 1874.

When absent from Bradford business men can find me near my saw mills.

H. G. McD.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Event of the Season

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RIBBONS, SASHES

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HOSE.

Nubias, Hoods, Worsted Sacques, and Jackets a full assortment of

WORSTEDS,

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