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Give praise where it is merited.

The old saying that we ought to give the devil his due, ought to be kept in speaking of the honorable body we call Congress; and since so much has been said and written within the last few years that has been calculated to lessen our esteem for the members of congress, we ought in justice to give them praise when praise is due. Either we have been greatly mistaken in the character of the men we have sent to congress from Vermont, or we have sent men noted for intellectual and moral worth, and the record of none is such that we are disposed to say that we were cheated in our selection; so that, so far as we are represented, we may safely say that Vermont is behind no sister state in the character and ability of her congressmen. The legislation undertaken during this session of congress has been in some degree corrective, and has done away with one measure particularly obnoxious to the people—the increase of salaries. The bankrupt laws were found defective, and have been thoroughly repaired under the direction of Senator Edmunds. Measures looking toward the educational interests of the country, have been undertaken by having the receipts from the use and sale of public lands devoted to the benefit of schools. The influence of the Grange movement, and the rising antagonism against railroad monopolies and subsidies, is such that it is felt in Congress, and already measures looking to the transportation interests are being acted upon. It is a good omen that many of the schemes of corporations, lobbyists and plunderers have found no favor among congressmen. The interest felt and the time spent on the financial question has been considerable and it will receive more attention before disposed of. The result will doubtless be a compromise measure, and this may be merely to let the matter drift, as it is now drifting. The diversity of interest and opinion is so great that no measure can be adopted that will be satisfactory to all. The West wants more money and would have an additional amount created by the government bank note printing presses. The East chiefly favors contraction, and a speedy return to specie payments. The South also wants more "shin plasters," so it will be seen that it will be very difficult to find a majority who will vote for anything looking toward contraction and gold. Many of the undertakings of this congress are wise and necessary, and it is not more than just to say that thus far a spirit of reform, economy and wisdom has been manifested.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

The influence of the temperance wave that is sweeping over the country, is being felt in our own county and a new and unusual interest is being awakened. By the effort of the efficient state agent, P. N. Granger, the County society has given signs of new life, and has undertaken to aid in forming active societies in all locations where none were in existence. In several towns lodges of Good Templars and ordinary societies exist, and through the efforts of a committee chosen by the County society, other town societies are being founded. This committee is expected to assist in the formation of new societies, wherever their services are needed, and will hold themselves ready to answer all calls of this kind. It is desired that all town and local temperance societies become auxiliary to the County society, and that they report, through their secretary, to the secretary of the County society, D. M. Camp of Newport, quarterly, in regard to the condition of each of their respective societies. A constitution suitable for the subordinate societies has been formed, and may be had by sending to either of the committee: E. W. Culver of Barton Landing, John E. Chamberlin of Albany, or G. H. Blake of Barton. The committee calls upon every good citizen, and upon clergymen especially, to assist in the formation of societies, and in the temperance work, generally. It is hoped that such an interest may be awakened as shall cause nearly all our people to enroll their names upon the pledges. If temperance men come up to the work, and look after their interests at the polls, and each in his own town, and there will be less complaint of officers and jurors who belie the trust imposed on them, and less intemperance, lawlessness and trouble everywhere.

If there is a town, village or neighborhood in this county, where the people desire to form a temperance society, either of the committee named above will consider it a privilege to furnish a constitution, pledges, or assistance in forming such society, and will promptly answer all calls in this direction. The Teacher's Institute, held at Newport last week, was one of the best if not the best ever held in the county. Secretary French was present, and was ably assisted by several teachers from different parts of the state. A large number of teachers were present, and every session was made interesting and useful. Prof. French is thorough and practical, and the system of instruction which he would establish would do away with much of the superficial and useless, that

is now denominated education. Particular attention was paid to the subject of music in schools, and a lady music teacher showed how much might be accomplished in a short time, even among children, by musical instruction. Mr. Cutting closed the exercises of the institute, by giving his interesting lecture on Microscopy. Resolutions were adopted which thanked the citizens of Newport for their hospitality, and Messrs. Camp and Stone for their successful endeavors to make the few days spent at the Institute agreeable to all.

OUR NORTH CAROLINA LETTER.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND: If the journey you are preparing to take is to be purely for pleasure, I do not advise you to come from Richmond, Virginia, to this place by way of Weldon. Come by Danville, Va., by New Orleans, by Florida,—any way you like, only don't come by Weldon. I came that way and I know whereof I write. The route is not pleasant. The memory of my ride is very fresh, though it dates back to the first day of last October. To convince you of some of the unpleasant things let me tell you about my journey. We were to leave the city at 6 a. m., so left orders at the hotel office to be called at 4, so as to have ample time to dress, ride to the depot, hunt up our numerous trunks, bundles, etc., and get safely off. Colored servants are seldom ahead of time, but the watchman at Ford's provided an exception, for promptly at 3 o'clock he pounded on our door, and with voice enough to rouse the whole house, called out "Petersburg train, sah! time to get up, sah! I say, sah! hear, sah?" Hear! I think we did, sah! and supposing from his fervor that we had overslept, sprang up, jumped into our clothes, and as we grabbed the last basket and made for the door, looked at a watch and found it a few minutes after three; then watches were compared with the same result. I seldom get mad. I do not think I was mad then; but I caught myself saying very gently, half that madder! But words are not ropes, so he wasn't hanged, and I warn you in season. Well, we waited awhile in our room, then we waited another while in the parlor; then we tried our room again, looking at our watches every five minutes. At last the bus was at the door, and we went out into the darkness of the first morning of the month. The day before had been rainy, and the air was damp and chilling. We reached the depot before the light of day had begun to peep over the eastern horizon, and then commenced a search for baggage—that pest of a traveler's life. Found at last, and checked! and with a feeling of intense satisfaction I rattled the four pieces of brass that represented all my "fixins," in my trunks. Trouble was at an end, and the next thought was to get off, as our breakfast wanted us at Weldon, 85 miles in advance; so we got into the cars and announced ourselves ready to go; but waiting seemed to be the order of the day, and so, expecting every moment to start and not daring to go away for breakfast, we waited two hours. There is a place on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in Virginia, that has earned the name of Chickentown, from the fact that whenever a train passes through this place, numerous colored women and boys appear with "snacks" to sell, and always have fried chicken, and usually you can get nothing but the leg and shoulder of the fowl. I have heard that these colored people raise a breed of fowls different from any known elsewhere—that they cut the legs off and then let them run till another set grows on, when the amputating process is repeated. I say I have heard this; but if I was put upon oath, and made to kiss all the dictionaries in the Old Dominion, I could not say I know it to be a fact. Nevertheless I have heard it. But 16 miles lay between us and Chickentown, so I longed in vain for a chance at the appetizing lunch. But fortune's wheel turned a trifle and I secured a cup of coffee, which I swallowed regardless of dogs. The wheel turned a little further, and the conductor shouted "all aboard!" Our hearts leaped within us; but they grew dependent again as it began to look as if the conductor only said that to keep our spirits up. Another hitch of the wheel, a snort from the locomotive, and the cars actually moved. I felt like crying bravo, try again, old iron horse! but was afraid to be too jubilant. I might have risked it, for we were really about to start, and were soon well under way. I was too tired and weary to look about, but could not pass Belle Isle without a shudder, as I thought of the horrors experienced there by so many of those who wore the blue in the civil war; and I thought of the graves over the hill in the National Cemetery, where sleep many an one who died in the prison dens of Richmond. The flag they died for floats above them, and their graves are the Nation's care. All over our country, nation's hearts are longing for a sight of the resting place of their soldiers; and many a voice has said, "Oh that he might have been brought home to lie with his kindred!" But to me it seems very fitting that our brave men should sleep side by side, and be guarded by our Country. But I must leave this subject till another time. Our route lay through Petersburg, over the road which was fought for so much during the war. Terribly injured then, it has never been entirely repaired, and the trains run slowly and jounce enough to make up. After we left Petersburg the appearance of the country grew less and less attractive. None of the thrills and enterprise to be seen in the Valley of Virginia was manifest, and I fully realized that I was in Tuckahoe, Virginia. The soil looked poor, crops were not very good, and fruit trees far from abund-

ant, while scrub pines were plentiful. But you are getting impatient for that breakfast at Weldon. The worse for you for it isn't to be yours—not that day at any rate—nor ours either, for the cars were behind time, and no time could be wasted in eating. No use to fret, my friend. Appose your hunger as best you can with these apples and sandwiches. Make yourself comfortable. To be sure the cars are not very nice, and there is a good deal of tobacco-chewing and some snuff dipping going on around you; but if you will mind these trifling annoyances, why, take my advice and do not journey over this route.

We jolted along behind an engine sick with croup, with a conductor very gentlemanly, but terribly afflicted with the only thing Weldon has to offer—ague—through a section of country in which I should think buzzards would starve. At Kittrell's we stopped to dine, and to my dying day I shall believe I got my dollars' worth, whether you reckon on the basis of currency or specie. The house is kept by a northerner, and is the only thing on the route I can conscientiously recommend. It is clean and the food is well cooked and in good variety. Try it if you come this route; but don't come this route just to try it—it won't pay.

From Kittrell's here, there was no improvement in the appearance of the country. Cabins were plentiful, but no residences indicating wealth. Now and then a cotton field to be seen, from which numerous woolly heads appeared as the train came by. Around the door of some of the cabins, children were gathered so thick I could not count them, and as I wondered where the sorghum and corn bread came from to feed them, I was reminded of the story of a little boy at church, who when the minister said: "God never sent a mouth that He didn't send bread to fill it," rose from his seat, and in his piping, childish voice exclaimed: "please, mister, I know that ain't so, for God sent two little mouths to our house last night, and He didn't send a bit of bread with 'em!" They manage to live after a fashion, I suppose, and I fancy the poet had these people in his mind's eye when he wrote:

Man wants but little here below; for they are apparently content if they can satisfy the cravings of hunger, get a "chaw of tobacco" or dip of snuff, with a wee drop of the juice of rye and corn now and then—usually now, however.

We reached Raleigh at half past 3 o'clock of a hot afternoon, and turning baskets, portmanteaus, bird cages, pictures and checks over to a portly "cullid pusson," we leisurely walked up the streets of this antiquated town, of which I will tell you more in another letter if you conclude not to come. TRUFAX. RALEIGH, February 6th, 1874.

A LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

January 19, 1874. For one to get a good idea of this city, he must come here, go through the streets, and spend a week or two with the people, as no written work can bring out all of the features of a place like this, much less a letter. Until the gold excitement of '48, there were hardly buildings enough here to be called a village. Since then, separated from the East by 3000 miles, it has made a record such as no other city ever made on the Continent except Chicago. It now numbers nearly 200,000—I was going to say, souls, but it is a disputed point whether Chinamen have souls or not, so we will call them individuals. And now, while my mind is on Chinamen, I will say that there are 40,000 of these "Johns" with their pig-tails hanging nearly to the ground, doing all kinds of hard and dirty work in the city; you can see him (John) with a slender pole across his back, and a basket hung to each end, delivering parcels from house to house, picking rags and paper from the streets, and, in fact, doing every thing that a white man despises. The Chinese quarter of the city occupies two streets. Here they do all of their business. Tea merchants, shoemakers, watchmakers and notion dealers abound, while here and there are restaurants where Johns and Johnesses manage the chop sticks, and eat rice and rats with great relish. Little rooms, not large enough for a live yankee to sleep in, will serve eight or ten of these "Heathens" for work shop, dining room and sleeping apartments. All chinamen worship idols, rude images covered with tinsel and gaudy paint, before which they prostrate themselves, ask what they want, and offer food in return. There are several Joss (God) houses in the city where strangers are welcome. There is one good feature in John, he never changes the fashions in the least. Here are gay girls of sixteen, who feel proud in wearing the same style of pants that their great-grandmothers wore. The costume consists of pants, frock, buttoning from belt diagonally only to right shoulder, shoes and white stockings. Male and female wear clothes very nearly alike. They look upon Americans as heathen, and are ashamed to be found dead on American soil; and have until lately been sent to China after death. I have been trying to think of something to compare their talk to, but have failed; the nearest approach is a cat fight under your chamber window. Nearly every one in California hates the Chinese, and tries every way to make their existence miserable, while they bear it without a murmur, and manage to accumulate a few hundred dollars, which they take to China and live in luxuriance. San Francisco, as a city, is quite handsome, and is only marred by some old, wooden buildings that were built in the gold excitement. All of the new buildings are built earthquake proof. The streets are very wide, and cross each

other for the most part at right angles. The climate is very fine; no extremes of heat and cold; thermometer varies but little from 60 degrees during the year. For four months it rains a large portion of the time, and if the almanac does say "fair" you will better steal an umbrella, for you will want it. When the rains are over, there is no danger of getting even a sprinkle for the remaining eight months. The wind has a faculty of blowing every day, and when the sand is dry it is like Vermont snow continually drifting. In the out-skirts, where the sand is not covered with buildings or pavements, are buildings half covered with sand. I saw one street with a sand drift more than fifty feet in height. No one ever moves these drifts, but waits for the wind to blow them away. There is a fascination about the place that causes many to stay here that are not needed, making business look a little dull, with so many idlers in the streets, yet the panic has had no effect this side of the Rocky Mountains, except it has been to reduce the price of such goods as were imported. The laboring classes are very much above that class in the East. In the first place, they receive larger pay and can live very much less. I think a family can live here as cheap as on a farm in Vermont, and next in importance, a laborer can work the year round, not being troubled by winter's cold or summer's heat. Here are two men in the Gas works who have worked year after year, and are now worth \$75,000 each, and still they can be seen shoveling coal the same as they did when they were not worth a dollar. There are many of the laborers who are worth from five to ten thousand dollars. All that is necessary is for one to stick to something and he is sure to win. Girls doing housework get twenty dollars a month and some even more; and the result is that many of the women have money in the Savings Banks. There is just one class of people who ought never to come here—old maids—they are sure to get married if they do, for they always say they don't want to get married—how many times they would have to say no! With all of the wealth and prosperity, there are hundreds of dead-broke-men who have gone into stock speculations at the wrong time. There is never a right time to the inexperienced who have seized some of the "splendid" chances to make a pile, which always looks so easy. Men, women and children all deal in stocks. Last week the Ophir (stock) went up one thousand per cent. One man in this place, was nearly crazy because he made \$80,000 on a small capital. Now this stock is going down and some one must lose. San Francisco has one curiosity that no other city on the continent has. Just within the harbor are two rocks in the Pacific, and on these rocks, braying and barking, are twenty or thirty genuine sea lions. They can be heard a mile or two, and are always in sight. The largest, named Gen. Grant, is always on the top of the highest rock and is estimated to weigh twenty hundred pounds. You can pick ripe strawberries and catch fleas all year round. Among the great things California boasts of are apple-nine inches in diameter; cabbages nine feet in diameter; carrots eight feet long this week conforming, as editors say, and beet—not dead beats—that weigh two hundred pounds, which beats all; or as Greeley says, "beats the devil." A. B. R.

THEORIES TO CURE HARD TIMES. BY WARREN CHASE. The present commercial crisis, like its predecessors, has been prolific of speculations and theories to cure it, and prevent others; and each author, however crude his theory, and however fallacious his reasoning, evidently thinks he has found the panacea for poverty and commercial distress. Having made politics and government a study for thirty years, many of the speculations of individuals and societies, as set forth in resolutions, seem to us as worse than the disease they are designed to remove. Among these are the various plans and theories to have the governments, national, State, or municipal, employ the laborers, and pay good wages; a theory which, if carried out, would lead to a nation with a system of serfdom. While the European nations are moving one way, many of the honest but ignorant citizens of our country would have us go the other way—some by uniting Church and State, and others by having the Government own the property and employ the laborers, which would be about equal to owning them also. If these schemes could be carried out, it would soon be impossible to change an administration, or correct a public abuse of power by a party who held the votes of these laborers, as the party in power surely would. The less laborers our Government employs, the better for the country, except so far as agents are necessary to do its business, which should be, as far as possible, elective in their several localities (including postmaster). We are not sure that the carrying trade of the country may not to advantage be included, as safely as carrying mail for the people. Beyond this agency business, carried on for the whole people without partiality, the less business, property and labor the Government has, the better for the whole people.

It should be the business of the government to prevent the recurrence of financial disasters, but not by ruining our glorious prospects for the future, especially when the true remedy lies in the other direction. The more the laborers work for themselves, the better. Large bodies of laborers working for a government or corporation, are always a dangerous and excitable power in any community, and such bodies are non-progressive, or but slightly progressive, under such circumstances of dependence. It has long been considered a fossilized condition of mind to become a fixture as a clerk in the government offices at Washington, and many parents will never consent to their sons or daughters accepting appointments in such places, and the lower the grade of labor is considered by the public, the worse it is for the laborer. We had a fair specimen in the slaves and free negroes before the war; collectively the slaves were best fed and cared for, but made very little growth compared to those that sought employment for themselves.

What the Government should do is to secure natural rights, as far as it can, in the free use of the elements of life—air, water, and land—all of which belong by natural inheritance to all of the people, but, since we have gone so far in the robbery and monopoly of the land that it cannot now be secured, we should do the best we can to prevent this monopoly of the soil, which is the principal cause of poverty, from oppressing the unfortunate poor. As governments are instituted for the people, and in this country, both by and for them, it is proper for the suffering poor to appeal to the Government for remedial action against the commercial crises that so often fall so heavily on them. The remedies against these are easy, and if the people could see them in their true light, they would soon enforce their enactment. To make this plain, we will suppose a case. Suppose a wealthy corporation, able to do it, was buying all the breadstuffs that were shipped to New York, and running them directly on board ships for Europe, and thus leaving the people to starve or suffer for food, could the Government prevent it? Suppose, again, that a company was engaged in running poison through the water-pipes of New York, not to kill the people, but to insert a slow poison to make work and money for the physicians, could the Government prevent it? Here we have the case as it is. Tobacco is a slow poison and a filthy nuisance, of no use to anybody, and yet it absorbs means enough to supply all the suffering poor with food and clothes, even without labor. Can this wastage be turned to good account, or saved to the people by legislation? Alcoholic drinks produce three fourths of the crime, and cost more by far than would the bread and clothes for all the destitute, and do no good. Can this criminal wastage be stopped by the nation? It cannot by local legislation. Here are two sources of supply that would easily, if turned to proper account put a stop to poverty and to most of the crime. If a government can do no good, what is the use of a government? If it can, why cannot it be used in these directions? Are we not raising revenue on a nuisance, instead of abating it? Are we not selling indulgence to criminality by raising revenue on intoxicating drinks?

Were slowly but surely approaching the solution of the currency question; and soon as we get the National Currency issued, and the specie of equal value, one class of commercial failures is at an end; and, soon after, the National depositories will supplant corporations, and then no more failures nor runs on them will occur, and the people will be secure; and if interest is not paid on deposits, money will be plenty and cheap for all branches of business that will pay.

We have been forcing money into interest-bearing bonds and deposits, and now we must legislate it out of them, and into channels that will employ labor, and develop the resources of the country; and then labor will find a market and good pay.

CHASED BY A PANTHER.—On the 25th ult., as Darwin Carpenter, of Huntington, was returning to his home, from his work, through a piece of woods, he came across a panther. The animal prepared at once to attack Mr. Carpenter, when his dog interfered, and he escaped, sound but badly frightened, while his dog was being disposed of. It is needless to tell the fate of the faithful dog, to which Mr. Carpenter owes his life.

State News. The St. Albans Messenger reports that nearly a thousand persons have been either converted or reclaimed during the revival meetings in Hinesburg, Chittenden county, which still continue. On the first day of January, Mr. R. A. Gunn, of Cabot, sawed forty cords of eighteen inch wood from the log, with his sawing machine, in nine hours. Who can beat this? The temperance people of Montpelier have resolved to issue a weekly journal for the present, in aid of the cause. We bespeak for it a favorable reception. The Spiritualists of Vermont will hold a meeting at Roxbury, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th. The St. Albans butter market Tuesday was firm. Fair to good sold at from 30 to 36 cents; selections, 38 to 40 cents; choice, 41 and 42 cents. Barren cattle list with the champion "pellist," in the person of Miss Mary Nelson, aged 9 years, who has four times "spelled down" the combined efforts of three school districts—teachers, scholars and citizens. Look out for counterfeit five, ten and twenty dollar National Bank bills, these days, and especially \$20's on the Oneida National Bank, of Utica, N. Y., which are quite numerous at Montpelier, and hereabouts.—Argus.

George O. Metcalf, of Hyde Park, who is in jail on charge of stealing \$776, 25 from an express package, seems to be quite an expert in the thieving business. He has twice since been bound up in the sum of \$300 for similar offenses committed last summer, and another charge is now pending for taking \$6.30 cents from a package just before the first mentioned theft. The Quebec Parliament, at its session which adjourned last week, granted a subsidy of \$2,500 a mile to the Montreal, Champlain and Sorel Railroad, which includes the Missisquoi Junction road, and runs from Montreal and Sorel on the north to the Vermont line near Franklin Centre or East Franklin, and which is to run to Sheldon and connect with the Portland and Ogdensburg road.

Samuel Howard, Esq., of Randolph, exhibited a sample of winter wheat, at the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture in that place—a part of a crop of thirty bushels to the acre—that for plumpness of berry and general perfection is rarely excelled by the best winter wheat. Mr. Howard has succeeded well for a number of years with the wheat. Abram Nutt, a man professing to be a Boston drummer, who has been bonding for several days at Prison No. 1, in South Vermont, decamped on Monday night, taking with him Mr. Priest's valuable horse, a sleigh, harness, three buffalo robes, several boxes of cigars, clothing, etc. He has been arrested, and it proves he was dismissed from State prison less than a month ago, and there are already eight warrants out against him in various parts of the State.

A. R. Tracy, who drives one of Sheild & Walker's peedler's teams, while crossing Lake Champlain on Monday evening of last week, from Thayer's in Colchester, to the Island, on the stage road, broke through the ice, when about twenty-five rods from the South Hero shore, and suffered the loss of his horses, sleigh and goods, valued in all at about \$1,200, and barely escaped with his life.

One day week before last, John C. Hodgie, of Lyndon, was unceremoniously hustled into the silken chains of matrimonial bliss, and is now in the full enjoyment of conjugal felicity, with the additional "pleasure" of not being compelled to anxiously await the allotted span for his "little troubles" to make their appearance. The "party of the second part" was Miss Mary E. James, who has been in the employ of H. C. Houghton, and with whom Hodgie has for some time past been carrying on a brisk flirtation. After a time it occurred to Mary that she ought to have some assistance in paying the necessary expenses attendant upon an expected "new arrival," and Hodgie was called on for a contribution to "the fund," but "Bark" was not willing. His duty being most urgently impressed upon him by the anxious Mary, he became alarmed, and was on the point of taking a trip to the Queen's dominions for his health, when Sheriff Weeks came to Mary's rescue, and put an stop to John's travels. After one night's cogitations in the private apartments at Week's "hotel" John concluded to "love, honor and obey" the charming Mary, and the following morning a Justice of the Peace speedily made the twin one, and put an end to all Mary's anxieties.

A year ago last October Mrs. Phebe Clifford went to reside with and keep house for Archibald Starks, of St. Johnsbury Center, a widower who had but a short time previously consigned the "partner of his bosom" to her last long rest in the cold and silent tomb. They had not resided together but a short time before the little god Cupid planted his dart in the bosom of the lonely widow, and he agreed with Mrs. Clifford that after a reasonable season of mourning had elapsed they should become "flesh of one flesh." To this proposal, and in consideration thereof, he was to "bite his cold vitals," mend his shirts and stockings, and "run" him, if necessary, receiving in return what "filthy lucre" he might be graciously permitted to bestow upon her during the intervening time when she was to reign triumphantly in his heart, and all memories of the "first love" were to perish forever. Affairs moved smoothly, all progressed harmoniously until a short time since Mrs. Clifford went on a month's visit to some friends in Walden. Returning to what she supposed was to be the home of old age, she was somewhat surprised to discover that a new Mrs. Clifford had adage, "out of sight out of mind" had proved true in her case. The "gay deceiver" endeavored to assuage the lacerated heart of the widow by applying a \$30 "amplifier" thereon, but she refused to be comforted so easily, and the services of the legal fry were called into requisition. A judgment was rendered against Starks, and he was ordered to furnish her with \$200 worth of "consolation" and her attendant costs. But he has not yet. The "widowed" widow, however, is not to be thus trifled with, and she has not been able to get on without the aid of her friends, and she has not been able to get on without the aid of her friends, and she has not been able to get on without the aid of her friends.

Constantinople has been visited by another severe conflagration. Littleton, N. H., reports the coldest weather, 45 deg. below zero. A glycerine factory in Whitehall, N. Y., exploded Monday, killing two men. The famine in India is reported to be increasing. A serious railroad accident occurred in England Friday, killing several persons. The largest number of centenarians in proportion to the population, is claimed for Ireland. It is said that the wealth and pauperism of England are greater than in any other nation in the world. The Republicans of Connecticut last Monday nominated Hon. Henry B. Harrison of New Haven for Governor. Two men employed in a rolling mill in Allentown, Pa., were smothered to death Monday while engaged at the bottom of a well. The bodies of the Siamese twins have been removed to Philadelphia, and a post mortem examination is to be begun at once. The largest returns of the English elections show a number of gains for the liberals. The London press generally recognize a defeat for the government. A despatch from London announces that the Ashantee King has submitted to the terms of General Wolseley, agreeing to give-up all the white prisoners held by him and pay an indemnity of £200,000. Secretary Richardson anticipates that the deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year may be reduced to \$2,000,000 instead of reaching \$40,000,000 as he feared. Manufacturing establishments are starting all over the country where they have been stopped and business promises to be good in the future. The Massachusetts Senate has adopted a resolution rescinding a resolution adopted in 1872 censuring Charles Sumner for certain unpopular acts. A youth of 17 years in Salem county, New Jersey, Tuesday shot the girl to whom he was engaged, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Jealousy was the cause. In the suit of the widow of Avary D. Putnam, Foster's victim, in New York, against the railway company on one of whose cars the murder occurred, the court of appeals has reversed the judgment in her favor. The steamer Newport, on her way from New York, on Saturday morning, was run into by the propeller Doris of Providence. The passengers suffered no injuries, but the amount of damage to the steamer is said to be considerable. W. D. Coleman, clerk of public works in Richmond, Va., has proved a heavy defaulter and upon his detection he endeavored to commit suicide, inflicting injuries on himself which may prove fatal. Mr. William Preston, a member of the city council of Dover, N. H., had both legs cut off by falling under the wheels of a railroad train Friday, and died soon after. It is estimated that during the impending famine in India, the government will be called upon to supply half a pound of grain per day, for eight months to 25,000,000 people. There are nearly one hundred thousand children employed in New York workshops and factories, who are living without the slightest opportunity for education and culture. Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in referring to the traditional admiration for "Italy's dark eyed daughters" said "he had seen more handsome girls in New York or Boston in five weeks than he had seen in Italy throughout five years." During the past quarter eight vessels have been added to the English navy, and at the present time there are twenty-seven others in course of construction at the various government yards or by private firms. A philosopher remarks that there is something peculiarly instructive in standing upon a street corner in a large city and watching the men all rushing around trying to make money, and the women all floating around trying to spend it. For pure girl and long-continued patience you want to go to Toledo. A young lady in that town has sent 116 pieces of poetry to a newspaper, and though all have been rejected she is struggling with another. Daniel Webster once said to an aspiring, but modest young lawyer, who expressed his apprehension that the profession was overcrowded: "My young friend, there is always plenty of room at the top." In the House of Representatives on Monday last, a resolution was adopted 170 to 61, that Congress may and ought promptly to take the question for the protection of inter-State Commerce against the extortion of carriers. This is regarded as an endorsement of the demands of the grangers. A number of new counterfeit bank notes are floating about New York. The counterfeiters are mostly upon the First and Ninth National Banks, although there are some upon the Marine National Bank and the National Shoe and Leather Bank. There are also counterfeit two and five on the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. John G. Saxe, our well-known American poet, sent the following epigram in reply to an invitation to address a temperance convention: "You have heard of the snake in the grass my boy. But have you ever known, Hank's deadliest foe Is a snake of a different class. 'Tis the venomous snake in the glass." At Washington Court House, O., a man last week, Passmore opened a new, so-called "house of moral and religious power" of the town, the ladies praying before his door all day, and until after ten P. M. in the midst of a snow storm. On Monday he closed. An immense procession marched to the house of Becking the ladies against us, and Becking, who has concluded to stop his business, the only remaining saloon-keeper has the question of closing under consideration. At Hinesburg all the like-wise celebrate a complete victory. At Lancaster and Athens the work is beginning. At Pomeroy a society has been organized for the purpose of carrying on a similar campaign. An enthusiastic meeting has been held at Entha, Dr. Dio Lewis is delivering a lecture on the process of what may apply be called a "holy war."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. Constantine has been visited by another severe conflagration. Littleton, N. H., reports the coldest weather, 45 deg. below zero. A glycerine factory in Whitehall, N. Y., exploded Monday, killing two men. The famine in India is reported to be increasing. A serious railroad accident occurred in England Friday, killing several persons. The largest number of centenarians in proportion to the population, is claimed for Ireland. It is said that the wealth and pauperism of England are greater than in any other nation in the world. The Republicans of Connecticut last Monday nominated Hon. Henry B. Harrison of New Haven for Governor. Two men employed in a rolling mill in Allentown, Pa., were smothered to death Monday while engaged at the bottom of a well. The bodies of the Siamese twins have been removed to Philadelphia, and a post mortem examination is to be begun at once. The largest returns of the English elections show a number of gains for the liberals. The London press generally recognize a defeat for the government. A despatch from London announces that the Ashantee King has submitted to the terms of General Wolseley, agreeing to give-up all the white prisoners held by him and pay an indemnity of £200,000. Secretary Richardson anticipates that the deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year may be reduced to \$2,000,000 instead of reaching \$40,000,000 as he feared. Manufacturing establishments are starting all over the country where they have been stopped and business promises to be good in the future. The Massachusetts Senate has adopted a resolution rescinding a resolution adopted in 1872 censuring Charles Sumner for certain unpopular acts. A youth of 17 years in Salem county, New Jersey, Tuesday shot the girl to whom he was engaged, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Jealousy was the cause. In the suit of the widow of Avary D. 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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ORLEANS COUNTY. The influence of the temperance wave that is sweeping over the country, is being felt in our own county and a new and unusual interest is being awakened. By the effort of the efficient state agent, P. N. Granger, the County society has given signs of new life, and has undertaken to aid in forming active societies in all locations where none were in existence. In several towns lodges of Good Templars and ordinary societies exist, and through the efforts of a committee chosen by the County society, other town societies are being founded. This committee is expected to assist in the formation of new societies, wherever their services are needed, and will hold themselves ready to answer all calls of this kind. It is desired that all town and local temperance societies become auxiliary to the County society, and that they report, through their secretary, to the secretary of the County society, D. M. Camp of Newport, quarterly, in regard to the condition of each of their respective societies. A constitution suitable for the subordinate societies has been formed, and may be had by sending to either of the committee: E. W. Culver of Barton Landing, John E. Chamberlin of Albany, or G. H. Blake of Barton. The committee calls upon every good citizen, and upon clergymen especially, to assist in the formation of societies, and in the temperance work, generally. It is hoped that such an interest may be awakened as shall cause nearly all our people to enroll their names upon the pledges. If temperance men come up to the work, and look after their interests at the polls, and each in his own town, and there will be less complaint of officers and jurors who belie the trust imposed on them, and less intemperance, lawlessness and trouble everywhere. If there is a town, village or neighborhood in this county, where the people desire to form a temperance society, either of the committee named above will consider it a privilege to furnish a constitution, pledges, or assistance in forming such society, and will promptly answer all calls in this direction. The Teacher's Institute, held at Newport last week, was one of the best if not the best ever held in the county. Secretary French was present, and was ably assisted by several teachers from different parts of the state. A large number of teachers were present, and every session was made interesting and useful. Prof. French is thorough and practical, and the system of instruction which he would establish would do away with much of the superficial and useless, that

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