The Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884.

To Our Subscribers.

The FREEMAN has been sold to William W. Prescott, the proprietor of the *Watchman*. The paper will be merged in the *Watchman* and the latter supplied to subscribers of the FREEMAN—those who have paid in advance receiving the *Watchman* without further charge to the end of the time paid for, while those in arrears will settle therefor with Mr. Prescott.

The GREEN MOUNTAIN FREEMAN was established in 1844 by Joseph Poland who for nine years conducted it. It was well named and we hope has always deserved its name. It was founded as an anti slavery paper and was one. It began when the slave power ruled the nation and was in its field a helper to break that power whose death it saw.

In 1849 it was sold to Jacob Scott and in 1850 to Daniel P. Thompson, during whose ownership Joseph W. Wheelock became connected with the paper, of which he eventually became the proprietor. In 1856 Sidney S. Boyce became proprietor and so remained until 1861, when the paper was bought by Charles W Willard who during his ownership made it by his earnestness and great ability a strong and influential journal. The editor and his newspaper were independent and worth hearing and they were heard to.

From 1869 to 1873 the FREEMAN was jointly owned by Mr. Willard and Joseph W. Wheelock. In the last named year Mr. Wheelock became sole proprietor and so remained till his death in February, 1876. It was his aim to keep the FREEMAN worthy of keeping up with its readers the acquaintance it had formed under Mr Willard's conduct of it. And we think he had as good measure of success as a right-minded man with good "newspaper sense" could have well expected.

Since his death Herbert R. Wheelock, a son of Joseph W., has been the proprietor. The FREEMAN in bidding good-bye to its readers, hopes that it has been neither an unwelcome guest nor a bad guest in any family and that it will be remembered as an old—even if somewhat old fashioned—friend.

Mr. Prescott, who owns the *Watchman*, is well known in this county, having been for some years at the head of the Northfield and Montpelier graded schools Leaving our Montpelier school, to the great regret of both citizens and pupils, he became the proprietor of a newspaper in Biddeford, Maine, and made a success of it. In 1882 he became proprietor of the *Watchman* which he has since conducted, enlarging its department of local news and making its editorial columns expressive of decided convictions.

So, leaving you, we introduce Mr. Prescott and his *Watchman*, who will next week talk to you for themselves and we hope that your acquaintance with them will be pleasurable and profitable to both you and them; and that it will be an acquaintance that will ripen into friendship and be long continuing.

Randolph is free from debt, is rich in natural resources, has good schools, and its aggregate rate of taxation for 1884 will be only $6 50 on $1,000, or 65 cents on $1. West Randolph has formed a free reading room association, and starts off with a large supply of good reading.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Vermont militia for instruction and drill was held at Burlington Thursday and Friday. The American house dining room was used for a drill room and the parlors for the recitations. All the officers but one were present, and the meeting, which was the second under the new law, was both entertaining and profitable Capt C. C. Kinsman of Rutland had 25 votes for major to one for Lieut Curr of Brandon. A gold regimental badge of handsome design was adopted.

The president's remarks in transmitting the first annual report of the civil service commission to congress are significant and encouraging. He said: "Upon the good results which that law has already accomplished, I congratulate congress and the people, and avow my conviction that it will henceforth prove to be of still more national benefit to the public service. I heartily commend the zeal and fidelity of the commissioners and their suggestions for further legislation, and I advise the making of such appropriation as shall be adequate for their needs." It really begins to look as though the reform had come to stay.

MEYER HELD FOR TRIAL.—The preliminary hearings in the case of Meyer, suspected of murdering Hermann Krause, were concluded Wednesday afternoon. State's Attorney Hall briefly rehearsed the evidence adduced and argued that justice demanded that the respondent be held for trial. M. Buck, for the respondent, made a few remarks, urging mainly that the state was lacking in that evidence which, more than anything else, would decide the case—namely, the knowledge that Krause was really dead, and the finding of the body. Justice Mooney decided to hold the prisoner for trial. Meyer will probably be taken to Windsor soon for safe keeping.

That 'Chinese' Gordon is a man of deep religious convictions, a sort of Stonewall Jackson in his way, is well known. The characteristic was shown to a marked degree in his reported remarks to Lord Woolsey as to the outcome of the Egyptian difficulties. On that general's expressing anxiety about the result of affairs in the Soudan before Gordon left England, the latter expressed confidence that everything would come out all right in the end. Then he handed his lordship a book which he assured him contained the solution of the difficulty. Lord Woolsey took it, expecting to find that it contained an elaborate scheme for the defence, reform and government of the Egyptian territory. To his surprise it was the "Imitation of Christ," of the famous ascetic author, Thomas a Kempis.

THE GRAND ISLE MURDER CASE.—A German named Kauptner called at the jail and visited with Meyer, the other day. The story of the German's conversation with Meyer, as told by his fellow countrymen referred to, ran about like this:—Meyer told the story of the crime, adding various details, and said they could not prove anything against him for they could not find the body. The criminating part of the story as told is Meyer's statement: "They say I shot Krause; Krause was drunk, ran toward me with a knife in his hand, and they say I shot him, but they can't prove it, they can't find the body." Meyer continued by telling that the people found Krause's clothes on him, but that he, Meyer had bought them.

The papers necessary for the transfer of Meyer to Windsor have been received from Governor Barstow, and he will be taken there soon. He is very averse to going.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

Montpelier Town Meeting.

The town meeting yesterday was like linked sweetness in that it was long drawn out otherwise the resemblance was not striking. An election of third selectman was not reached till well after two o'clock and the meeting did not get through its work till after six. There were thirteen ballots found necessary in course of the meeting and as the voter present at times numbered over three hundred the ballotings used up a good many hours of the day.

Hiram A. Huse was chosen moderator and T. R. Merrill town clerk. J. A. Page was re elected a commissioner of Green Mount Cemetery. George W. Wing was elected first selectman without opposition. For second selectman Sumner Kimball who was elected received 106 votes and J. W. Ellis 45. For third selectman Charles H. Heaton and George L. Lane were at first the leading candidates, Mr. Heaton coming within one vote of an election on the first ballot. It took five ballots to decide the matter, two being taken after dinner. George A. Peck had been gaining steadily from a vote of 13 on the first ballot and on the fifth ballot Mr. Heaton withdrew in favor of Mr. Peck who was elected.

James C. Houghton was chosen treasurer. A ballot on overseer gave E. M Irish about 70 majority over C. Howard Carter. Dayton P. Clark was chosen first constable (and so is collector of taxes) and H. C. Lull, second constable. Jurisdiction of the state was voted them. Charles E. Perrin was chosen first lister and for second lister a ballot resulted in favor of Curtis C. Eaton. Many were put in nomination for third lister; some declined and after two ballots Charles De F. Bancroft was elected. The selectmen were made trustees of the public money. H. N. Taplin, A. J. Sibley and Thomas Cave were chosen auditors; and the remaining town officers chosen were the following: Fence viewers, J. Clyhue, and Frank Butterfly; H. W. Kemp, J. O. Livingston, Geo. Parmenter, J. C. Wing and O. D. Clark were elected town grand jurors; Frank Hoyt was elected surveyor of lumber and wood, and inspector of lumber and shingles; Frank I. Pitkin, pound keeper for first pound and William Miller, pound keeper for second pound; S. C. Shurtleff, agent to prosecute and defend suits; the following men were drawn as petit jurors: John E. Hale, George W. Parmenter, Medad Wright, L. P. Gleason, L. B. Huntington; N. C. Tabor, W. F. Braman, C. C. Putnam, Jr., E. N. Wright, R. R. Biker, Horace Mills, H. S. Town, Storrs Noyes; grand jurors, C. T. Sabin, E. F. Kimball, W. G. Ferrin, C. M. Hale, Joel Foster, Jr., David R Gray; Howard F. Hill, superintendent of schools; street commissioners, John L. Tuttle, E. M. Irish and Henry Town; text book committee, W. W. Prescott and Hiram Carleton.

There was a lively contest over street commissioners balloting for which began about five o'clock. Of 311 votes cast John L Tuttle had 208, Hiram S Smith 98 and scattering five for first commissioner. For second commissioner E. M Irish had 143, Horace Mills 19 and Hiram Smith 18 and after that ballot the balloting "sort o 'gin out" and H. S. Town was elected third commissioner without opposition. The old board thus having been chosen throughout. The firemen and militiamen had poll taxes abated. Taxes voted were fifteen cents highway tax to be paid in money; and fifty cents town tax; both payable on or before June 15 into the town treasury. The treasurer was authorized to borrow up to $10,000 to meet any temporary wants. Iron bridges were recommended as "the thing" hereafter but subject to the discretion of the selectmen.

Some rascals attempted to burn the Poultney slate works recently. A barrel of kerosene was stolen and poured on the wood work, but the fire went out of its own accord. The deed was for revenge.

AN EDMUNDS POINTER.—We venture, thus early, two predictions. One is that the independent voter will be found on the side of the candidate whose past life gives the best guarantee that he is in sympathy with the convictions and aim of the independent voter; and the other is that the candidate supported by the independent voter will be the next president of the United States.—*From an editorial in the March Century.*

MR. EDMUNDS'S ATTITUDE.—Senator Edmunds, says the New York *Times*, has written to a friend who sent him a number of newspaper clippings favoring his nomination for the presidency. "I am extremely obliged to you for your kind interest and good wishes, but I can say with absolute candor that I have no disposition whatever to hold the place to which you refer, or to have my name used in connection with it. I am none the less grateful, however, for the good opinion of my countrymen."

Woodstock has an epidemic of something like a cold except that it is much more severe and is accompanied by a gulping of the glands at the front of the throat. The attack frequently lasts a month, men are driven to their beds with the disorder, and are sometimes unable to work for weeks. The little hamlet of West Woodstock has some 20 cases, and no one has yet had leisure to count the cases in the larger village.

DR. TALMAGE'S THREE THOUSAND.—Dr. Talmage recently advertised an unusual number of attractions for the morning service. Among them was "baptism by immersion," and the reception of members enough to make the total over three thousand. Seventy-six were received, three thousand are now enrolled. Fourteen years ago only nineteen members could be got together to extend a call. The financial income of the church then was less than 3,000; now it is about $26,000. His Brooklyn history is certainly a remarkable one. Of its present influence for good and its prospects for permanence there are greatly divided opinions. This is a mild putting of the case. Great crowds certainly throng to hear, and many are moved to make a profession of their faith.—(*Chicago Standard.*

Engineer Melville's trying experience with De Long in the Arctic regions does not prevent his being anxious to make another trip to that region with the Greely relief expedition. He thinks the north pole will sometime be discovered. "If the pole is reached," he says, "a vast amount of useful information will be gained concerning the laws of storms and wind waves. We will be able then to complete the geography of the world and measure the flattening of the earth at the poles. Additional knowledge will be gained of astronomy, meteorology, ocean physics and natural history, the thorough understanding of all of which directly and indirectly adds to the comfort and safety of man." There are many who will not agree with Engineer Melville when he says that the prospective advantage to be secured by Arctic expeditions is worth the great sacrifice of life and treasure.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1884.

The democratic house of representatives could not well furnish more satisfactory campaign capital for the republican party than by maintaining the even tenor of its present idle way. Nor is there any reason to suppose it will depart from the beaten path it has followed so closely for the past two months. The business of the session is in a discreditable state of backwardness. It lags—it stands still. There is lack of unanimity, want of cohesion, and a general appearance of hesitating uncertainty in the ranks of the majority. Time is wasted in frivolous talk, and digressions are made from the legitimate subject on every possible occasion. This disposition has been markedly noticeable during the past few days, which have been devoted to the discussion of the bill for a "bureau of animal industry" to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. Members have been diverted in various directions; some, by very circuitous paths into fields of partisan attack, while others have indulged in personal discourtesies or an interchange of pleasantries.

One of the first moves made in the senate this week was to appropriate $100 000 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent tornado in the southern states Senators Ransom, Brown and Pugh thought it a case clearly calling for the interposition of congress, but Senator Harris said he would not vote a dollar out of the treasury for any such purpose, as he believed he had no constitutional power to do so, upon which Senator Brown inquired if there was any distinction between this case and that of the sufferers by the western floods. The senate committee on appropriations is considering the matter now. The senate passed the McPherson banking bill and has begun the debate on the proposed reconstruction of the navy The bill authorizes the construction of eleven steel cruisers, rams and torpedo boats. The necessity for an improvement in the navy was ably shown by Senators Butler and Hale, who presented the inefficient character of our naval power when compared with the formidable establishments of other great nations. Others are ready to oppose the bill on the ground that American commerce needs no protection and that while a navy would be an ornamental attachment to the government, it would be useless further than to flout the stars and stripes in foreign waters and give naval officers opportunities for European travel.

Among new measures offered in the house this week was one for the establishment of a preparatory school at West Point for candidates seeking admission to the military academy. These are to be known as provisional cadets, and are to be given such instruction and military training as will qualify them to fill vacancies occurring in the corps of cadets. Another bill provides for the relief of women who gave their services in military hospitals during the late war. And one proposes a constitutional amendment making the presidential term six years, and rendering the president ineligible to reelection for the next succeeding term. It provides for a direct vote for president, in each state, abolishes the electoral college, and fixes the term of representatives in congress at three years. The chairman of the ways and means committee reported a resolution which was adopted, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house how much money is now in the treasury of the United states, under what provisions of law it is retained there, and how much can at this time be applied to the liquidation of that part of the national debt now payable without embarrassing the department. The senate passed the House bill repealing the test oath, after modifying it by an amendment that no person who held a commission in the United States army before the war, and was afterwards engaged in the service of the so called confederate states, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States.

The next convention to be held in this city will be by the lively association of woman suffragists and will begin on the fourth of March. The delegates and speakers, who have already begun to make their appearance, say they expect to do a little something with congress, and think the senate committee on suffrage will make a report favorable to them. The great leader of the suffragists, Susan B. Anthony, who has spent the winter in Washington, says they expect to have a very enthusiastic convention, and will at least accomplish a great deal in the way of agitation and education.

OPERATION OF THE CORPORATION TAX LAW.—A West Randolph dispatch to the *Boston Journal* Feb. 23, gives the following statement in the workings of the corporation tax law, which is more favorable than some of the accounts published:—The time fixed for the payment of taxes by the corporations assessed under the law to provide a revenue for the payment of state expenses expires to-day for the semi-annual period ending Dec. 21, 1883. The result of the operation of the new law for the first year is very satisfactory to the state officers, and proves the wisdom of the legislature that enacted the measure, while it insures the successful execution of the provisions of the act in the future For the first six months the taxes paid amounted to $76 733.73. The corporations taxed have already made payments to State Treasurer Dubois for the second six months to the amount of $71,583 49, and additional returns have been made with payments to follow amounting to some $2300, in addition to which there are returns yet to be received from several corporations, which paid some $6000 for the first six months. These sums aggregate $160 000, which will be about the amount of the corporation tax for the second six months, or $176,000 for the year. The savings banks and trust companies pay $42 547 36 for the second six months or $83,436 for the year. The railroads $35 000 in round numbers, or about $65,000 for the year. The home and foreign insurance companies about $15 000 for the year.

The national car company $5164.02 or the year, and the steamboat, telephone, telegraph and express companies the balance. The south eastern railway company, against which suit was brought to recover the penalty for non payment of taxes, paid the full amount of the tax assessed for the year to State Treasurer Dubois to-day, amounting to $1010 73 which stops the penalty of $100 per day from this date, leaving the suit brought by Tax Commissioner Dillingham to recover penalty for non payment still pending. The corporations which are delinquent in payment of taxes will probably be heard from within a few days, the delay not being caused by any disposition to a noncompliance with the law, but on account of clerical labor required in making returns.

The trouble with the United States navy is that it is a little too small for a navy and a little too large for a boat club.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Personal and Impersonal.

Victor Hugo is 82 years old.

Pastor Harlow, of the Putney Congregational church, has tendered his resignation.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale says that 10,000 liquor dealers, acting as a unit, govern the city of Boston.

The Boston *Journal* says that the largest city in Japan is Asaka, which contains 1,586,696 inhabitants.

A hammer is in process of construction for Krupp's gun factory which will weigh 150 tons, and will cost $2,500,000.

Bulwer made $400,000 from his novels, Dickens about $500,000, Beaconsfield $150,000, Thackeray about $250,000.

It is said the Syrian magistrates refuse to put the oath to a Christion convert, saying: "He is a Protestant, he will not lie."

John Guy Vassar has given $10,000 to Vassar college for the benefit of the cabinets of physical and chemical apparatus.

Miss Nellie Hunt, daughter of the late United States minister to St. Petersburg, is reported to be engaged to a Russian nobleman.

The Universalist society of Richmond have engaged the Rev. Edward Smiley of Putney as pastor, to begin his services the first Sunday in April.

Professor J. D. Phelps, principal of the Casenovia, (N. Y.) seminary for several years, has resigned and become pastor of a Methodist church in Washington.

President Garfield's pew in the old Disciple chapel in Washington has been placed in one corner of the Garfield Memorial church. No one is allowed to sit in it.

The bronze statue of General R. E. Lee, recently cast in New York, is one of the largest bronze statues ever made in this country. It cost $25,000, and is 15 1-2 feet high.

Rev. L. H. Elliot of Keeseville, will enter on his new duties as agent of the Vermont Bible society as soon as he is released from his present engagements, probably early in April.

A sceptic, once asserting his unbelief before Sir Isaac Newton, and shortly after seeing a new and magnificent globe in the philosopher's study asked him "Who made it?" "No one," was the reply.

A bust of the poet Longfellow was unveiled at Westminster Abbey last Saturday morning. James Russell Lowell, two daughters of Longfellow, and many English notables were present.

There are in the United States 115,640 churches, 81,717 ministers, and 19,267,878 church members. This makes every third person a member of some church, one in five being a member of an evangelical Protestant church.

The total female population in India is 99,500,000 and the total male population 103,000,000, but only 127,000 females are under instruction at school, as against 2,517,629 males. In one case the percentage at school is .84, in the other it is 16 28.

Rev. W. A. Wilbur, formerly pastor of the Saxton's River Baptist church and later financial agent of the Vermont academy at that place, has decided to re-enter the ministry and will accept a call tendered to him from a church in the northern part of the state.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Park Street Congregational church, Boston was celebrated last Sabbath. The pastor, preached in the morning and Rev. Dr. D. K. Allen, secretary of the American board, spoke of the missionary record of the church in the evening.

Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, spends $50,000 annually out of her private income in support of thirty kindergartens and twenty nurseries, which she has established in those parts of the city where the roughest and most squalid features reign. In addition to this she spends $200,000 a year in other charities.

A recent table gives the following as the population of British cities in 1883. Birmingham, 400,000; Bristol, 206,000; Leeds, 300,000; Liverpool, 552,000; Manchester, 293,000; Aberdeen, 105,000; Dundee, 140 000; Edinburg, 230,000; Glasgow 490,000; Belfast, 208,000; Cork, 104,000, Dublin, 273,000; Limerick, 48,000.

It was a student in one of our noted New England colleges who, in visiting an art gallery, stopped at the painting of "The Transfiguration" and asked the conductor. "Isn't there some legend connected with this scene?" The story was duly explained and appreciated by the attentive listener; and this in the days of Chatauqua and Dr. Vincent!

Gladstone at 75 is the strongest man in England. Next to him, in influence, stands John Bright, 73 years, old. Bismarck is 71, and is mightier than any king in Europe, M. Thiers, when 76, saved France at the crisis of her fate, and made her a republic. Disraeli remained at the head of the English government till he was 80 years old. Talmerston ceased to be premier at 81; and Wellington went out of the ministry at 77.

Accounts published by the government of Canada state that there are at the present time, 105,000 Indians still living within the Dominion. Quebec contains 11,000; Ontario, 17,000; British Columbia, 35,000; and Manitoba and the Great Northwest, 37,000. There are living on reserved land 81,633 Indians, peacefully cultivating 67,500 acres of land, and owning a stock of 14,955 horses, 5,768 cows, 1,552 oxen, 2,000 sheep, 9,815 pigs and other animals.

According to Secretary Teller, a perfect indifference has been maintained about paying debts under Indian treaties, and altogether the debts on that score will aggregate $5,000,000, over $1 000 000 of that amount being owed to the Sioux. The government agreed to support a school for every thirty children, to give every family a yoke of oxen, a cow and $100 worth of tools, all of which has been neglected though they are clearly entitled to it.

The *Presbyterian Observer*, speaking of woman's gifts to the heathen, says: "We are just a little proud to see the Presbyterian women stand first among the Christian denominations of the United States, who, during the past year, gave $6 0,000 to Christianize the heathen. Of this amount Presbyterian women gave nearly $200,000; the Baptists, $156,000; the Congregationalists, $130,000; the Northern Methodists, $108,000; the Southern Methodists, $23,100, and the Methodist Protestants, $1,400. These sums are expressed in round numbers.

The former parishioners at Lyndonville of Rev. H. P. Cushing, between 50 and 60 in all, took possession of his home last Thursday afternoon and evening, coming in double and single teams to celebrate the fifth anniversary of his marriage. They brought their refreshments with them, and all enjoyed the pleasant gathering greatly. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing received numerous useful and ornamental gifts, consisting of money, fancy work, two elegant marble top tables, etc. They deeply appreciate this kindness from the Lyndonville people and would thank them for their visit, and many acts of love and appreciation.

Rev. Edward R. Brainerd, son of the late L. R. Brainerd, of St. Albans, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in Sherbrooke, P. Q., February 21. The churches of Cowansville, Eaton, Danville, Rock Island, Sherbrooke and Waterville were represented; and among other clergy present was Rev. J. A. McColl of St. Albans, who, after the usual installation exercises, preached a sermon from the text, "I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord. Rev. E. R. Brainerd has two brothers in the Congregational ministry—Ezra and Charles.

Ambitious imitators of dime novel heroes are cropping out continually; but up to date we do not learn that any of these youthful fools get far enough from home to accomplish anything of a devastating character. The promptness with which they fall into the hands of the police is quite refreshing to everybody—excepting themselves.

A country clergymen, who recently preached in an Austin church, was an admirer of the writings of Charles Dickens, and quotes from his novels almost as often as he does from the Bible. He surprised his congregation by winding up a gorgeous peroration with: "It is thus you see, my brethren, as the scriptures say, 'Barkus is willin,' but the flesh is weak."—*Watt.*

A PROVERB FOR THE TIMES.—The Boston *Post* is displeased at the result of the recent election in Philadelphia. The election was a republican victory. The *Post* is an exponent of democracy. Hence these tears. It was Tupper or some other proverbial philosopher who neglected to remark that even as no hemp stretching person ever had "a good opinion of the law," so no truly good democrat can refrain from weeping when the horn of the republican is exalted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Premier Gladstone, of England, thinks the main reason that America recovered so quickly from the effects of her civil war was the fact that every capable citizen had been entrusted with the rights of franchise. The Premier may be entirely correct in his opinion; but recent events in this country have led a great many people to believe that if the rights of franchise could be put just beyond the reach of certain incapable citizens the welfare of our great republic would be much enhanced.—*Exchange.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA WAY.—Under the requirement of the statute there are eight ballot boxes, each plainly labelled for the officer to be voted for therein. The voters are required to approach singly and unattended, and deposit their ballots separately for themselves. If they are put in the wrong box they don't count. As voters who can't read stand less than one chance in eight of getting their ballots in the right boxes, the most of the ignorant vote is cancelled in a neat and orderly manner. It is a wonder that Mississippi and other southern states have not borrowed the South Carolina plan.

THE TAXPAYERS OF BRATTLEBORO SURPRISED.—In the matter of the petition of Julius J. Estey and other taxpayers of Brattleboro against the commissioners of the Brattleboro and Bennington railroad for a mandamus to compel the commissioners to subscribe to the stock voted by Brattleboro, February 3, 1883, in aid of said proposed road, the supreme court has ordered the petition to be entered as dismissed with costs. The decision occasions disappointment to the friends of the project and causes surprise, inasmuch as the court holds that the town, acting under special statutes, may rescind its vote at pleasure after all the requirements of the statute have been complied with, the same as if the town had voted within its ordinary corporate powers.

This is the centennial year of the Methodists in this country, and great efforts are now being made to duly celebrate the event not only by the proper keeping of the "centennial anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in America," which will occur in Baltimore on December 27, but in raising funds for educational purposes, church extensions and missions. The Methodist denomination, with more communicants than any other denomination in America, has always made its glorious aim to care for the poor and obscure. In its hundred years of service in this country it has brought its powerful influence to the remotest corners of the land and is worthy of the greatest commendation for its energy and devotion.—*Boston Journal.*

BISMARCK'S DISLIKE OF AMERICA.—Bismarck is not enthusiastic in his love of Americans. He believes in blue blood and thinks there is but little of it in America He is convinced that we are an uneducated people, or that we would send educated men to represent us in foreign courts. He snubs Minister Sargent every chance he gets, for the reason that he can speak neither German nor French and is a mere figure-head in the German capital. The book, "Germany Seen Without Spectacles," by Henry Ruggles, recently published by Lee & Shepard of Boston, has kicked up a good deal of a bobbery over here, from all accounts. It has had a large circulation in Germany, many copies having been sent by German Americans to their friends in the father-land. The author says he has lived two years in Germany, and several chapters of the book gives the Germans rather unmerciful criticisms in their habits of living, customs, treatment of their women, dueling, beer drinking, etc. These chapters have been translated and extensively copied by the German, press, and of late one could not go into a Berlin club or cafe without hearing the book energetically cussed and discussed. A few weeks since, report says, a Berlin publishing house had made arrangements for issuing an entire translation of this book, but that Bismarck on hearing of it sent a note to the publishers with his own signature, which quietly put an end to the matter. A German told me seriously yesterday, in the Cafe Bauer, that Bismarck would never smile on Americans as long as they published such harsh things about the Germans even if they were true.—*Berlin Letter.*

THRUSH.—The most effectual remedy for thrush in horses consists mainly in proper attention to cleanliness of the parts, as the affection may, to some extent, be a consequence of slight constitutional disturbance. It will be proper to change the diet, and give some internal treatment. For this purpose take of powdered saltpetre, one ounce; powdered sulphate of iron and powdered common rosin, of each half an ounce; powdered or ground juniper berries, two ounces; mix and divide into four parts, of which give one part mixed among food, morning and evening. The feet should be properly cleansed twice daily, and a portion of the following mixture applied between the crevices of the frog, after the loose or decayed portions have been removed: Eight ounces of Barbadoes tar, one ounce of melted lard, half an ounce of sulphuric acid; mixed carefully. The floor under and behind the horse should be kept clean and dry.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

CHRISTIANITY TRIUMPHANT.—By J. P. Newman, D. D., LL. D. The triumphs of Christianity—what a theme for an able and eloquent writer such as Dr. Newman is known to be! Nothing could be needed in these sceptical times of ours, than just such a review as is here given in short compass and popular style. Dr. Newman has given us an overwhelming array of facts on the subject, and facts appealing to the common sense of the masses, not merely to learned philosophers and theologians. Like arrows, barbed with wit, aimed with skill, shot with power, they fly far and strike deep. Young men and women especially need to read this work. It is not a dull, turgid, metaphysical tome, but a clear and animated statement of what Christianity has done and is doing for the world. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey St., New York. Paper, 15 cts.; cloth, 75 cts.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The March number is, we think one of the best yet issued of this deservedly favorite magazine. The 128 quarto pages are filled with choice, entertaining and instructive literature; and there are over 100 handsome embellishments, besides a very tasteful colored plate frontispiece, "A Woodnymph." The articles embrace various subjects, and are by popular writers. "Soudan and its Complications." "Napoleon's Marshals," "Living Homes," "The New York Negro Plot of 1741," etc., are exceedingly interesting. Etta W. Pierce's serial, "A Dark Deed," is continued, and there are short stories, sketches, etc., by Nathan D. Urner, Isabella Crawford, N. Robinson, Etta W. Pierce, K. V. Hastings, and others. There are poems of great merit, and a comprehensive miscellany of pleasant reading matter. The price is only 25 cents for a single number, and a year's subscription $2.50, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

HOW TO AVOID BREACH OF PROMISE.—A St. Albans young man has recently proved himself equal to an emergency in disposing of a threatened breach of promise case—or something of a similar nature. Soon after the young man's marriage intentions were published in church, a girl who thought she had a right to interfere in his marriage with another, on the ground of alleged previous promises made to her, interviewed the priest and rehearsed the young man's conduct towards her. When the day fixed for the wedding arrived, the clergyman refused to tie the knot until some satisfactory arrangement had been made and the lacerated feelings of girl number one duly attended to. Whereupon the young man escorted girl number two to her home and proceeded to the abode of number one. There he suggested that as number one objected to number two, she might go with him to the church and marry him herself. This proposition was duly rejected; and, as number one had committed herself in such a manner as to leave her no further excuse for interfering with the young man's marital intentions, he returned to number two, escorted her to church and married her by five o'clock of the same day. We submit that this mode of procedure, while it may not be particularly encouraging to "number two," is apt to squelch most thoroughly any fear of objection on the part of "number one."—*Messenger.*

WHERE HAS THE BUFFALO GONE?—A Winnipeg (Manitoba) correspondent of the *Montreal Globe* says: "In early times the buffalo was seen as far east as the Atlantic coast, but in recent years he has seldom been met east of the Mississippi river, and he is still moving westward, even across the Rocky mountains. I was told by an old settler that when he came here fifty years ago the buffalo would come right up to the stockades around the forts on the Red river to graze, and the half breeds found it more profitable to hunt them than to farm. To give an idea of the hunting bands that went out on the plains every summer, the brigade that left the settlement in 1840 consisted of 1,210 carts, 655 cart horses, 586 draught oxen, 483 saddle horses for the hunt, 1,219 butcher knives, 740 flint lock guns, 120 gallons of powder, 1,300 pounds of balls, 6 230 gunflints, and the number of persons in the band amounted to 1,630 souls, men, women and children. But a buffalo is rarely seen in the Canadian northwest now. Only a few stragglers have been met with in the far west this season. The railroad has driven them away forever. They have not gone north, as the limit of their natural habitation is sixty north latitude on this continent, but southwest. There are some peculiarities in the habits of the buffalo. He is, perhaps, the only animal that turns his head to the storms, his forequarters being protected with long shaggy hair, which also gives him a formidable appearance, and especially in the spring, when he sheds the hair on the rest of his body. A very old one is hard to find anywhere, as the young bucks drive the old bulls out of the herd, and they wander about the prairie and soon get killed. If one or two should be seen alone, they may be put down as outcasts.

There have been only two instances in the history of the country in which both parties have held their national conventions in the same city. One was the campaign of Clay and Frelinghuysen against Polk and Dallas in 1844, when both the whig convention, which nominated the former, and the democratic convention, which nominated the latter, met at Baltimore; and the other was in 1852 when the whigs, who nominated Scott and Graham, and the democrats, who nominated Pierce and King, both met in the same city.

ENGLISH VICTORY IN SONDAN.—Advices from Trinkitat in regard to Friday's engagement give the following information: "The rebels were found in force with two guns mounted at an old fort three miles from Fort Baker. The firing opened on both sides and lasted for a long time. The rebels were finally repulsed after 1000 of their men had been killed. British loss, 24 killed and 142 wounded. The rebels held their position desperately. There were 2000 in the front and hundreds on the sides of the square. When the British were within 200 yards of them, the rebels with their spears rushed headlong upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but they fell back sullenly. The rebel camp was captured and the spoils taken from Baker Pasha were mostly recovered.

A REAL NECESSITY.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it. The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity, for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all sewing machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page) will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties of value to those collecting cards, &c. Their address is, NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO, 30 Union Square, New York.

BARTON LANDING.—Friday evenings, Feb. 15th, the fifth lecture of the course was given at the M. E. church by Mr. A. D. Mathews of Barton Landing, subject—"Army Recollections and Prison Life." Mr. Mathews gave us quite an extended account of his personal experience with the army of the republic in the south, during the rebellion, also an account of his treatment in the various prisons where he had been confined. The history he gave us was mostly from memory, although he had some notes, but "Peck's bad boy" had so mixed them up that they were of little use to the speaker.

William Underwood, while at work in the mill yard, was severely injured by a log, twenty feet long and about one foot through, rolling upon him. His lower limbs were badly bruised, but it is thought no bones were broken.

Mrs. Cutler gave her lecture at the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon. There was a good number out to hear, and all seemed quite interested.

The fellowship meeting at the Congregational church, Tuesday, was carried out according to programme. A fair attendance, and quite an interesting meeting.

There has been some changes with real estate owners recently. Mr. Lewis Albee has purchased the village residence of Mrs. Christie, paying eight hundred dollars for it. Mrs. Simpson, the milliner, now occupying this place, moves into the Austin block, and Mr. Albee takes immediate possession. Mr. George Bush sold his house and lot to Hugh Buchanan of Sheffield, Vt., for thirteen hundred dollars. Mr. Buchanan moves here about the first of March, having entered into partnership with his brother in the merchantile business.

Friday the 15th, Will Joslyn, the proprietor of the carriage shop purchased from Mr. O. F. Rice, brought his hand into close contact with the circular saw, cutting across three fingers, but loosing none of them. The services of a physician were required.

The auction sale of five afternoons and evenings, at E M Buchanan's store, has been well attended and good sales effected.

SANDWITCHES

CURE YOURSELF.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best Medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent on receipt of two 3 cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

9a2

It Tells its own Story.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 3, 78.

By the way I will say that I think Down's Elixir the best cough remedy that I can find at our drug gists. We always use it. J. S. Peavey, Pub. Republican.

All diseases arising from Billousness or Torpid Liver, are quickly cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. See notice of Arnica and oil Liniment in another column. 6w4

The disagreeable operation of forcing liquids into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs, are being superseded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with the finger. fm7w2

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.

Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well known United States army general had been cured of Catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. fm7w2

COVETOUSNESS IN DISGUISE.

The wonderful success of James Pyle's Pearline has given rise to a host of imitations with a "line" to their names, evidently to have them sound like Pearline. Enterprises of this sort are quite liable to be more selfish than beneficial.

Silver Creek, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

Gents—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around and constantly improving, and nearly as strong as ever W. H. WHEELER.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875

SIRS.—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER. 9w2

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50c at druggists. 9w2

Nothing so vitalizes, purifies and enriches the blood as Wheat Bitters. 9w1

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother. fm7w2

Golden Medical Discovery is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, cough, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

ST. ALBANS BUTTER MARKET, March 4th.—Attendance and receipts light, market quiet. We quote butter 20 to 25 cents per pound. New butter 26 to 30 cents according to quality. Shipment 150 packages.

Eggs 20 cents per dozen.

THE MARKETS.

Reported and telegraphed expressly for the Green Mountain Freeman.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET

AT CAMBRIDGE AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Tuesday, March 4, 1884