

FISH AND GAME LEAGUE.

Its Annual Meeting—Senator Proctor and Ex-Gov. Woodbury.

The third annual mid-summer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League was held at the grounds of Lieut.-Gov. N. W. Fisk at Isle La Motte last Wednesday with an attendance of about 300 members of the league, their ladies and invited guests. The meeting was in every way successful.

The league was greatly disappointed in the inability of Vice President Hobart to attend the meeting, he having notified the committee that unforeseen circumstances precluded the possibility of his attending. While it was impossible to entertain so distinguished guests as those who honored the meeting of 1897, the gathering was not lacking in entertainment of a social nature. It was the intention to omit everything of a post prandial character, but at the close of the business meeting there was so emphatic a call for two or three speakers that they were forced to respond. The most interesting portion of this impromptu programme was the humorous statement of the difference in opinion concerning the disposition of the Vermont regiment between Senator Proctor and ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury as delineated by the senator and replied to by the ex-governor.

The day was hot, but the sail up the lake to Lieut. Gov. Fisk's delightful home and the return were pleasantly cool. Isle La Motte was reached shortly after 2 o'clock and Lieut. Gov. Fisk welcomed the party. Dinner was served soon after in a big tent on the lawn and every one was hungry enough to do ample justice to the bountiful meal which was served.

After the dinner President John W. Titcomb called the meeting of the league to order and made a brief speech outlining the objects of the organization and the legislation it hoped to have passed at the coming session of the legislature. One thing wanted is the abolition of the open season for deer; another is the passage of a law making it an offense for dogs to chase deer; a third object is to have laws in regard to seining fish in Lake Champlain changed.

Then came the election of members. Col. J. H. Flagg of New York was proposed for honorary membership and elected.

Ex-Gov. Woodbury raised a storm of applause by proposing for honorary membership Rear Admiral George Dewey. It is needless to say he was elected and by a rising vote. Henry L. Dodge of San Francisco was also chosen an honorary member. The following regular members were then elected: L. W. Schedd of Montpelier; C. C. Fletcher, J. C. Davis, C. P. Cummings and Alva Davidson of St. Albans; Robert Roberts, D. W. Robinson, Dr. Joel Allen and Dr. J. W. Clarke of Burlington; Henry W. Frazer of Cohos, N. Y.; C. W. Dunton of Poultney; H. L. Place of Fairfax; Richard Howe and J. W. Dillon of Barre; Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury; C. N. Farrington of Johnson; H. C. Herrick of Vergennes; Thomas Newcomb of Brooklyn; Edmund Seymour of New York; W. E. Mack of Woodstock; L. K. Quimby of Lyndon; Kittridge Haskins of Brattleboro; Charles Deal of St. Johns, P. Q.; Redfield Proctor, Jr. of Proctor; A. H. Jepson of Bennington; J. M. Stoddard and E. S. Kinsley of Rutland.

This ended the business and speeches were called for and Senator Proctor, ex-Gov. Woodbury, Gen. Grout and Judge Powers responded.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S REMARKS. The senator responded, addressing his remarks to the "Ananias and Sapphira Club" for, he said, since ladies were included in the meeting the name must be modified to include such representation. The ladies he deemed eminently fitted for membership from their experience at the sewing circle and other like gatherings. Senator Proctor said the call provided that there should be no speaking and an observance of the law was a cardinal principal of the league, he must call the president to account for the digression from business matters.

"It is good for the people of Vermont to get together on these occasions and to meet in this, the finest country I have ever set my eyes upon.

"We should be thankful that the war in which we have been engaged is nearly over, and thankful for our wonderful success. I have, however, heard it suggested that another war had broken out and that between ex-Gov. Woodbury and myself. If the Spaniards, I mean Gov. Woodbury, makes proposals for peace, hostilities will soon be terminated. We will then allow the President and the secretary of war to run the war until it is over. I have felt hurt that the governor did not have a more liberal estimate of my influence with the war department as to getting up an excursion to Porto Rico. After the war is over I shall be pleased to conduct an excursion in which shall be included the Vermont regiment, all war veterans and the members of this league, on a trip which might include a ride to Porto Rico, the Pyramids of the Nile and perhaps a portion of the Holy Land. The governor has promised that if on this occasion he may have command of the veterans, he will keep away all temptation from the young men by absorbing it himself. I shall insist before taking this trip that the governor take the faith cure." Senator Proctor closed his remarks with an anecdote relating to the peculiarities of the faith cure.

EX-GOV. WOODBURY'S REMARKS. The people wanted to hear Gov. Woodbury at the close of the senator's speech and he responded briefly, saying in part: "I have heard and read a great many of the utterances of Senator Proctor since the war opened, but I think of all of them this is by far the most sensible. He and I have had some differences of opinion as to what should be done with the Vermont regiment after the war closed. They enlisted to carry on the

war with Spain and when the war is over I believe they should come home and not be sent abroad for a change of climate. This is a great country and there are many places besides Chickamauga. When war is done the place for our regiment is at home."

GEN. GROUT SPEAKS. Congressman Grout was called for and in response he said he hoped to be placed upon the commission to settle the difficulties between Senator Proctor and Gov. Woodbury. For those who did not believe in the annexation of islands he suggested a trip through Lake Champlain to Isle La Motte when it could be seen what Vermonters were able to do with that sort of territory.

JUDGE POWERS COMPLIMENTS THE COOK. Congressman Powers responded to a call with a pleasant after-dinner speech in which he paid high tribute to the fair cooks of Isle La Motte.

The meeting then adjourned to the lawn where a half hour was pleasantly passed in conversation before taking the boat for the return trip at 5:45. The return trip was varied by a stop at Bluff Point to allow some of the guests to leave the party at that point.

VERMONT NEWS.

The Fish Parasite.

Fish and Game Commissioner John W. Titcomb of St. Johnsbury is in correspondence with United States Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers, relating to the parasite that is killing the fish in the Winooski river at Montpelier. The exact status of the parasite appears to be indefinite. It belongs to the genus Argulus but whether it is of the European species, Argulus foliaceus, has not been certainly determined. The parasite is so rare in this country that there is none in the possession of the United States fish commissioners or none in the National museum at Washington.

The following reply by Commissioner Bowers to Mr. Titcomb will be read with great interest here:

"Replying to your letter of the 15th concerning the parasite which is affecting the fish in the vicinity of Montpelier, I beg to say that an examination of the specimens sent for that purpose shows them to be a Copepod belonging to the genus Argulus. Whether it is the Argulus foliaceus, as you suggest, has not yet been certainly determined. It agrees fairly well with the description of that species, but we possess no European specimens, nor is there any in the collections of the National museum.

"Various species of this genus are parasitic upon fishes, but it is not generally held that their presence upon a fish proves necessarily fatal or even serious to the fish. However, if they are as abundant on the fishes at Montpelier as stated in the Argus clipping, they might produce serious results."

Death of Col. Clark's Father.

Capt. John W. Clark, whose son, Col. O. D. Clark, commands the 1st Vermont regiment, died suddenly Thursday night, of paralysis of the heart, at his home in Montpelier. Capt. Clark was quartermaster of the 6th Vermont regiment during the civil war and was postmaster at Montpelier 12 years, from 1869 to 1881. Col. Clark was on his way to Montpelier on a sick leave of 30 days when the news of his father's death reached him.

A generous German firm, Liemen's Company, offers to furnish for the use of sick and wounded soldiers of the American Army 10,000 quart bottles of a natural mineral water.

Thomas Patterson, while going to Morrisville from Craftsbury, August 1, with a four horse load of twenty-seven thousand shingles, broke through the bridge about a mile from Morrisville. He was completely buried under the load and remained there until men nearly a mile away, seeing the accident got to him. He was severely bruised.

A petition signed by prominent citizens of Woodstock has been forwarded to Gov. Grout, asking him to consider the application of would-be soldier boys for the formation of a company of the national guards there. Fifty-one recruits have signed the roll for a new company, and hopes are entertained that the movement may be successful.

One of the largest window frames ever made in the United States is being made now at the shops of the Champlain Manufacturing Company, Burlington. The frame is to be used in the gable end of the Washington Heights Baptist Church in New York City and is Gothic in style. When finished its dimensions will be 25 feet wide, 25 feet high, and 15 inches thick; and it will contain 4000 feet of lumber. The work on the frame is all hand work and is very handsome.

Lieut. J. Harry Estey of Brattleboro, has been confined to his bed since his return home from Chickamauga and the present indications are that his fever will run two or three weeks, and perhaps longer. He is a very sick man, although his condition is not regarded as serious.

The superintendent of the Elizabeth mines at the Royalton, owned by James W. Tyson of Baltimore, Md., has discovered a new vein that proves to be the richest copper ore of the finest grade ever seen in Vermont. The vein is from 40 to 60 feet wide. Mr. Tyson has mining interests in nearly every state in the Union, but is much elated at the success of this mine, which he owns and works in his native Vermont.

Seven suits have been brought against the Burlington Woolen Co. and two more against the Winooski Woolen Co. for the collection of drafts held by New York banks. They aggregate \$175,000.

Thomas Fox, a patient at Heaton Hospital, Burlington, who had a leg amputated a short time ago and is alone and poor, having no friends in this country, from his fellow workmen in a granite company, and an artificial leg is to be the gift of his former employers.

Business at the Rutland shirt factory is booming. It is running on full time and turning out about 375 dozen shirts a day and employing 350 hands.

George McMaster, roadmaster of the Bennington and Rutland railroad, who was seriously injured in the accident at Manchester depot several weeks ago, is doing well and is able to move about considerably in a wheel chair. He is still in the hospital at the soldiers' home.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Flint Bros.

OTTO VON BISMARCK.

Sketch of the Career of the Man of Blood and Iron.

"Everything in this world is, after all, a question of time. Men and nations, folly and wisdom, peace and war, all come and go like waves, but the sea remains. There is nothing on earth but hypocrisy and jugglery, and, whether it be fever or grapeshot that tears away this mask of flesh, all it must sooner or later. The bones of the wise man and the fool look just alike."



BISMARCK.

Otto von Bismarck penned this gloomy lament. It was not wrung from the bitterness of his later years; it came from him in the prime of manhood when William of Prussia, just called to the throne, invited him to Berlin to become the head of the ministry. This was a supreme moment in the history of Prussia, for Bismarck was to usher in his famous policy of blood and iron and set the pegs for Germany's regeneration. Yet at the very threshold of this great work he was filled with a morbid apprehension of the vanities and vexations of the world. One can hardly imagine Bismarck, whose daring statesmanship was to change the map of Europe and keep kings and potentates in awe, pausing on the brink of his wonderful achievements to lament the folly of nations and of men.

But Bismarck had several sides to his nature. In diplomacy artful and audacious, in battle grim and relentless, gruff and stern in his treatment of political rivals, he had nevertheless softer moods, in which humor, philosophy and religion blended curiously to lighten up the general sternness and determination of his character. He was an affectionate, faithful husband, a kind and indulgent father and a generous neighbor and friend. He could, however, brook no opposition to his ideas of policy and resented the slightest interference with his power in the empire, but his deep, absorbing patriotism, his unbounded faith in the glorious future of his country, as well as his profound reverence of its past, covered a multitude of faults and toned down the sharp, jutting edges of his unique personality.

Daredevil Student, Court Reporter, Legislator, Ambassador.

There was little promise of a brilliant career in the youth of Otto von Bismarck. By a strange irony of fate he was born on April Fool's day at Schoenhause, the home of his ancestors, in 1815. At the age of 6 he was sent to a boarding school at Berlin, and when 12 years old he was removed to the gymnasium, or public classical school, and remained five years in such institutions.

At Göttingen university, whether he was sent from the Berlin schools, young Bismarck was a typical specimen of the reckless, daredevil student. He was then a tall, slim, pale faced youth, active and healthy enough, but with little sign of the broad shouldered, stalwart man he afterward became.

From Göttingen university Bismarck went to the University of Berlin, where he soon passed an examination in law and was appointed auscultator, or official reporter, at one of the courts. A year of court reporting and law was enough for Bismarck. He resigned his position, and after traveling several months he settled down to the life of a practical farmer on the family estates.

In 1847 he was wedded to the Fraulein Johanna Frederica Charlotte Puttkamer. The marriage proved an union without a flaw. It steeled the impetuous young German, brought him for the first time face to face with the serious business of life and was the turning point of his great career.

Soon after his marriage Bismarck was made a member of the Frankfort diet. At that time Germany was composed of loosely organized states and had little influence in European affairs. The revolution of 1848 infused new hopes into the hearts of the people. Radical ideas were spreading and the occupants of thrones trembled for their safety. It did not take Bismarck long to decide which side he should take. He was a firm believer in the divine right of kings; he inherited intense contempt for the people as a factor of governmental power.

The swift rising current of democracy threatened to engulf his beloved Prussia. Frederick William granted a constitution, and a deputation from the new national parliament offered him the imperial crown of Germany. But with the traditional disdain of his race the king was not disposed to accept honor at the hands of the people. Empire derived from that source was despised by a man who claimed his authority direct from God. The offer was rejected.

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Bismarck threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the king as against the people. He upheld the royal prerogatives, fiercely opposed anything in the nature of liberalism and gave way with bad grace to the concessions which Frederick William eventually deemed wise to grant to popular sentiment.

As a reward for his loyalty Bismarck was appointed envoy to the diet at Frankfort in 1851. This body did not represent the people, but was in reality an assembly of princes and their proxies, who kept a tight hold on individual rights while resisting solidly everything like encroachment on the part of foreign powers.

From the band of Frankfort, where he had shown marked ability as a diplomat, Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he was retained until 1861. Then William I succeeded to the throne of Prussia, and he returned to Berlin as the head of the ministry, filled with misgivings as to the vanities and vexations of the world, with the great plan of German unification taking shape in his massive brain.

The Career of Bismarck, the Prime Minister and Real Ruler of Europe. It was in 1861 when William I of Prussia recalled Otto von Bismarck from the court of St. Petersburg to fill the post of premier

at Berlin that he was made a count. He was at that time the best hated man in the kingdom, and the Liberals regarded his appointment as a direct menace to their aims. People used to spit upon the ground as he passed to show their dislike; he was hissed and hooted on the streets. But he persevered in his stern policy, and those who hooted and hissed and spat in his tracks were loudest in his praise when the triumph of the Prussian arms gave material evidence of his farseeing sagacity and genius.

The Schleswig-Holstein war was the first serious test of his policy. It was a six months' campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia to wrest the two duchies from Denmark on the pretense of broken engagements. Denmark was beaten easily enough, and the allies were soon haggling over the spoils. There was no alternative but to fight one another, and then commenced that fierce struggle, ending with Sadowa on July 2, 1866, which blotted out the military glory of Austria and added imperishable fame to the Prussian eagles.

In his great plans for German unity Bismarck had a strong coadjutor in Von Moltke. Bismarck pulled the strings of continental politics, arranging the puppets to suit his imperious fancy; Von Moltke, with the same stern eye to Prussian aggrandizement, mapped out future campaigns and drilled and disciplined the army until it was the most perfect death dealing machine of the age. For several years Bismarck devoted himself to the consolidation of the North German confederation.

Napoleon looked on with a jealous eye. The Austrian campaign had raised Prussia to one of the mighty powers of Europe. He had failed in his projected role of arbitrator and was filled with anxiety as to the future. Not only was his personal pride hurt by Bismarck's refusal to let him in at the death, but he was persuaded himself that France had been insulted and that her prestige was threatened by Prussia's success. His mortification spread to the people, and a bitter hatred sprang up between the nations. The public journals gave voice to the indignation. Then the question of the Spanish succession was cunningly contrived by Bismarck to give mortal offense to France. Napoleon held the nation at his back, and the hasty declaration of war was greeted with wild acclaim.

With the result of the memorable conflict between France and Prussia all the world is familiar. Paris was besieged and fell after a prolonged struggle, and the German empire, of which William of Prussia was declared emperor, was proclaimed in the palace of Versailles. The title of Prince Bismarck Schoenhause, chancellor of the German empire, was conferred upon him at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. Bismarck's fame was now at its zenith. Recognized everywhere as the diplomat of the century, he was really the main spring and ruler of united Germany. The emperor was as clay in his hands. While protesting the utmost loyalty and obedience, Bismarck coolly regulated William's conduct in the affairs of state for the general good and consolidation of the empire. It seemed as if that should be so. With all his virtues, the kaiser's hand was not steady enough nor his mind strong or broad enough to direct the ship of state in safety through the political breakers. Bismarck, who mapped out its course toward unification, was needed to keep a firm hold on the helm and steer it amid the rocks and shoals which at times threatened danger and destruction.

For 30 years he ruled the empire with a rod of iron. He was the same forceful character that kept the Prussian parliament in hot water when William ascended the throne. He roared and bullied and bludgeoned the nation reared in sympathy. Now he was fighting the ultramarines with all his noisy vigor, again he would force rough measures down the throats of clamorous socialists. Amid all the opposition at home he kept a watchful eye on the rest of Europe, cementing the various interests of the new empire together and developing the commercial and military resources of the fatherland. His second great object was to preserve the peace of Europe, which he did by increasing the efficiency of the German army and forming the famous triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy as a safeguard against French aggression and Russian encroachment.

But as the years went by the despised people began to make themselves felt. The excessive militarism which Bismarck's policy rendered necessary laid immense burdens upon the workmen. Socialism took a firmer root among the disaffected, mutterings of discontent became prevalent, and the Iron Chancellor found his power on the wane. He was loath to admit the fact and preserved a bold front. The death of Kaiser William brought him face to face with the stern truth that unless something unusual occurred his influence in the empire would speedily end.

The measures he adopted to preserve his authority were not such as to commend themselves to mankind. Crown Prince Frederick and Bismarck had been at swords' points for years. Bismarck had opposed Frederick's marriage to Victoria, eldest daughter of the queen of England. After the marriage he lost no opportunity to annoy the princess. He seemed inspired with unreasoning hatred toward her, and he took an especial delight in turning the heart of her eldest son away from her. It was on this boy, afterward Emperor William II, that Bismarck depended for a continuance of his power. Frederick had an incurable malady, and when he succeeded to the throne in March, 1888, his death was only a question of a very short time.

The people expected a great deal from Frederick, and his liberal and progressive ideas. They viewed with dismay the rapid progress of his fatal malady. They witnessed with anger which could scarce be repressed the evil influence of Bismarck upon the crown prince. As soon as the breath was out of Frederick's body Bismarck had the palace surrounded with troops and insisted that no one should be allowed to leave until search was made for the dead man's diary.

What followed is fresh in the minds of all readers of current history. The emperor, although bulged and bullied to the limit of endurance, managed to secure her husband's papers. "We shall have no more peace conferences in politics now!" was the triumphant cry of the Iron Chancellor as the marks of estrangement between the emperor and his mother became more and more apparent. Bismarck foresaw a new lease of power for himself. He believed he had the unnatural young kaiser completely under his thumb, and he was destined to be rudely awakened from his fond dream.

For a time everything seemed to favor him. The English government, cowed by the overmastering influence of the domineering prince, was afraid to resent the insults to the daughter of the queen. William himself was hated and despised by the British public for his unnatural conduct. But the young man was not altogether bad. Bismarck's methods and manner palled upon him. He was as little inclined to submit to dictation as the chancellor was to forego it. The weight of the crown inflated

(Continued on page 7.)

BOSTON MARKET.

Boston, Aug. 8.—The flour market is firmer, owing to an improvement in wheat, and the demand is decidedly better. Some of the larger spring wheat milling concerns have been selling quite freely at \$4.75@4.90, for good to choice spring patents in large lots, sight draft, for immediate shipment from the mills. Some of these same concerns were even firmer on Saturday, and were asking 5 and 10 cents more than the above rates. The chamber of commerce quotations, including the highest jobbing prices, as well as the lowest prices for shipment from the mills, are higher by 5 to 15 cents. Spring wheat, clears, \$3.25@4.25; straight, \$4.15@4.50; patents, \$4.50@5.25; winter wheat, clears, \$3.40@4.10; straight, \$3.55@4.50; patents, \$4@4.60.

Cornmeal is steady, with prices unchanged. Oatmeal is quiet, with little change in prices. The cereals are quiet and fairly steady. Barrel cornmeal, \$1.25@1.50; bag meal, 75@81c; yellow granulated, \$2.15@2.25; rolled, \$2.00@2.10; oatmeal, \$1.75@2.00; cut, \$1.40@1.60; Graham flour, \$3.50@4.50; bolted meal, \$2.20@4.50; rye flour, 2.95@4.25; rye, 60@65c.

The position of corn is generally pretty strong, from the fact that the later reports indicate greater damage from drought than was estimated after the rains had begun to come. There is also a steady export demand of such proportions as to attract the attention of both buyers and sellers. The market is quoted at: No. 1 white, No. 2 yellow, 41@41 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 41 1/2@41 3/4c. Oats are well sustained. Old oats to arrive are quoted at: 40 to 42 lbs, 35c; 38 to 40 lbs, 33c; 36 to 38 lbs, 31c; 34 to 36 lbs, 29c@32c; No. 2 clipped, 31 1/2@34c; No. 3, 33@33 1/2c; rejected, 32c; no grade, 32c.

The hay position is quiet, with the tone of values rather easy. Buyers seem to expect new prices, when the new hay is at hand. Straw is very quiet; millfeed firm. Hay, \$6@15.50; fancy, \$17; rye straw, \$8@9; sack spring bran, \$13.75; sack winter, \$14.50; middlings, \$16.50@17.75; mixed feed, \$15.25@16.50; red dog, \$18.50@18.75; ground wheat, \$18; linsed meal, \$23.50 cottonseed meal, \$21.75.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter is quiet, and possibly a little easier than a few days ago. The supply of fresh is pretty liberal, while some of the June creameries have been taken out of cold storage and offered on the market. The market is quoted at: Best creamery, small lots and packages, 29@29 1/2c; northern creamery, round lots, 19@20c; western, 18@19c; eastern, 18@19c; firsts, 16@17c; imitations, 15@16c; northern dairy, 14@16c; jobbers get 1/2 to 1c more.

Cheese is in rather better request. The demand seems to call for the best, and the hot and damp weather has been against that class of goods. Round lots, 7 1/2@8 1/4c; sage, 8@8 1/2c; jobbing 1/2c higher; Liverpool, 37c.

Eggs have continued easy, with the hot weather against fresh arrivals. Refrigerator stock is being taken out and is proving satisfactory. Refrigerator, 13 1/2@14c; western fresh, 14@15c; Michigan, and Indiana, 14 1/2@15 1/2c; eastern, 17@17 1/2c; nearby and fancy, 19@22c; jobbing prices, 16@20c more.

BEANS, POTATOES AND CORN.

Beans are rather easy, with slightly lower prices. The quotations are: Carload lots, pea, \$1.35; medium, \$1.35; yellow eyes, \$1.50@1.55; red kidneys, \$2.15

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@2.20; California small white, \$1.65@1.70; California lima, 4c per lb. Jobbing lots are 10c more.

Potatoes are abundant, and the market is easy. Extra, \$1.50@1.65; fair to good, \$1.25@1.40 per bushel; white and yellow sweet, \$1.40@1.50; red, \$1.25@1.35.

Green corn is at hand, and plenty, but is still rather unsatisfactory. The dull weather has been against the filling of it in good shape. It is quoted at 40@50c per bu, with fancy Crosby at 70@80c.

APPLES AND BERRIES.

Blueberries are plenty and easier. Many of the arrivals are damp, and have to be sold low. Good lots of dry bring pretty good prices. They are quoted all the way from 8 to 12c. Blackberries are still coming and selling at from 8c to 10c, with fancy higher. Raspberries are not plenty in the market, but the wet weather having been against them, Currants are quite plenty and sell at 5 to 8c, as to quality.

Apples are plenty and lower. Good lots of Astrachans sell in round lots at \$1.50@2. From the farmers' wagons apples are selling at 90@91 per bu for best varieties, with good cooking varieties at 75@80c per bu. Pears are in full supply and rather cheap.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

The beef market continues to be reported very firm, by reason of the high cost of cattle in the west. The arrivals here have also been unusually small for the week, the total having been 127 cars for Boston and 125 cars for export, a total of 252 cars; preceding week, 141 cars for Boston and 155 cars for export, a total of 296 cars; same week a year ago, 117 cars for Boston, and 75 cars for export, a total of 192 cars. Quotations are firmly held at: Choice steer, 8 1/2c; good steer, 8 1/4c; light and cows, 8@8 1/4c; extra heavy hinds, 10@10 1/2c; rumps and loins, 12@14c; loins, 12@15c.

The mutton market is a little firmer, with good lambs in better request. Veals are very dull, but prices easy.

The pork market is fairly steady, with little change in prices, though western packers have sent a good many ribs here of late, and they are sold at low prices. Lard is easier at 1/4c lower; barrel pork, \$13@13.50; light backs, \$12; lean ends, \$14.50; fresh ribs, 8c; corned and fresh shoulder, 7c; smoked shoulder, 7 1/2c; hams, 9@9 1/2c; sausage, 7 1/2c; leaf lard, 7 1/2c; in pails, 7@7 1/4c; pure leaf lard, 7 1/2c; pork tongues, 8 1/2c; loose salt pork, 7c; brisquets, 7 1/2c; sausage meat, 6 1/2c.

Prickly Heat and nettle rash are quickly cured by use of Comfort Powder. I find it one of the best applications for itching eruptions from any cause, and always prescribe it in my practice.—Dr. E. L. Hill, Gloversville, N.Y. All Druggists, 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

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2 Lots of Wash Dress Goods, Were 12 1/2c and 15c, now 6 1/2c and 8c.

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Our Bargains in Knit Underwear, Fancy Ribbons, Hosiery and Cotton Underwear are hard to equal.

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Stock and Fixtures for Sale. I offer for Sale my entire stock of goods and store fixtures, as I wish to close out my business, and until I find a purchaser, will sell my stock of Staple and Fancy goods and small wares at greatly reduced prices. Commencing Monday, May 23.

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The Watch is worth no more because someone makes you pay more for it. So of Chains. We sell B. W. RAYMOND movement, \$18.50 20 Year CASE, 8.75 FRYE'S WATCH STORE.