State Political Press Comment.

Friendly Words for Various Candidates.

If Jonathan Ross of Vermont is returned to the Senate, it will be "exproprio vigore," notwithstanding that he repudiates that doctrine as applied to the constitution. The judge is an able lawyer, and his age can be no objection in a state that loved to honor Justin Morrill. —[Springfield Mass., Republican.

Hon. Robert Roberts, mayor of Burlington, has signified his intention to be a candidate for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket this year. This leaves the field thus far open to M. F. Allen of Ferrisburg, who is being cordially indorsed by many leading republicans. Mr. Allen will make a good presiding officer, and the nomination has been fairly earned by him because of faithful party service for many years. Of course it is entirely possible that other candidates may be forthcoming between now and convention time, but present indications point to Mr. Allen's nomination.—[Vermont letter in the Boston Sunday Globe.

Charles A. Prouty is berated by the Hardwick Gazette because he issued a booklet on the senatorial question, giving his reasons why he should be supported as opposed to Gen. Grout. The Phoenix does not advocate Mr. Prouty's election, but it considers his course, under the circumstances, as refreshingly frank. It would be an improvement in politics if other candidates would speak out in such a straightforward, manly manner. Mr. Prouty's booklet is a highly creditable feature of the senatorial campaign.—[Brattleboro Phenix.

Gov. Page's record as a business man and a state official tells its own story of his fitness for the position for which we have named him. If elected, as we feel sure that he will be, the people of the first district may expect from him a vigorous, faithful representation. He is a well equipped candidate upon whose service the public may confidently depend, without fear of disappointment.—[Vergennes Vermonter.

We understand that Gen. Grout, being asked whether he was intending to leave Washington and come home to look after his campaign, uttered an emphatic "No." He did not consider that he had any right so to do while congress was in session; he was there to look after the people's business and would not for a moment think of running away from it for any such purpose. There is sound sense in that sort of position, and people can appreciate it.—[Poultney Journal.

It cannot yet be taken too surely for granted that the governorship question is fixed beyond all chance for reconsideration. Gen. W. H. Gilmore has told the Bradford Opinion that he will not allow his name to be used under any circumstances, and it is stated that C. J. Bell of Walden has said the same thing to the Hardwick Gazette. But it is true, nevertheless, that prominent men in the farming and dairying interests are quietly but actively at work to bring out Mr. Bell as the farmers' candidate if there is a show for success. Mr. Bell is willing, but tells his friends at the start that he has no money to put into the canvass. The "centre of influence" of the movement is said to be in the Windsor probate district. Here's to the good health of the farmers! There is no objection whatever to their putting a little spice into state politics for the next two or three months if they can see their way clear to do it.—[Brattleboro Phenix.

In the four years since the memorable contest at Burlington, Mr. Stickney has gone quietly and unobtrusively about his business. By his deportment he has continued to commend himself to the good will and confidence of the people. Mr. Stickney has trod every rung in the ladder of fortune from the lowest upward. He is a man of the people and from the people, a man of much hard sense, a man who has been enough in public life to understand its requirements, who is practically familiar with the needs of the state in respect of its diversified interests, who is prudent and wisely conservative, who has proper ideas of the powers and and limitations of the Chief Executive office, who will make a thoughtful, judicious and thoroughly good all round Governor. William Wallace Stickney will be nominated for Governor by acclamation, and all the people—or, what is pretty nearly the same thing, all the Republicans of Vermont—will say, Amen.—[Montpelier Watchman.

He Was Surprised.

The tendency of most doctrines is to be very narrow, and the loyalty for a particular Church is "bred in the bone," as a certain little Memphis boy bears witness.

His mother was telling him of the childhood of Christ, and in the course of her story said that Christ was a Jew.

The little fellow looked up at her in wide eyed astonishment and said in an awed voice:

"Why, mother, I always thought that the Lord was a Presbyterian." —[Memphis Scimitar.

Hon. W. W. Grout will deliver the Memorial day address at White River Junction and in the evening there will be a concert by the Lyndonville band, which will furnish music for the occasion

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, Billiousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

Boise City can talk over the telephone with San Francisco, 1000 miles away.

A NOTED CRIMINAL.

His strange Career of Crime.

A few weeks ago the CALEDONIAN published an item indicating that a former resident, Leroy C. Shear, had again gone wrong, and that the authorities were in search of him. The following from the Washington Post of March 28, gives the fact that he has been found and arrested and reviews his strange career of crime much of which is familiar to many of our readers.

Detective Weedon left for Syracuse yesterday to bring to this city Leroy Channing Shear, the man of many crimes and numerous alliases, who is wanted for passing forged checks on two local business houses. Shear was arrested in New York City recently in the Mills Hotel, on Bleecker street, on complaint of a clerk, who recognized the forge, after seeing his picture on a circular sent out by Maj. Sylvester. Chief McClusky surrendered the prisoner to the Syracuse authorities, who wanted him for embezzling $1,300 from the Model Building and Loan Association, of that place.

The local grand jury rendered an indictment of three counts of forgery and false pretenses against Shear, and the necessary papers were sent to Syracuse in order that Shear, who is regarded as one of the cleverest criminals in the country, might be re-arrested, if released on bond, On a previous occasion he was granted freedom on bond in New York City, and dissappeared. Maj. Sylvester yesterday received a telegram from Chief of Police Charles R. Wright, of Syracuse, reading "Come and get Leroy C. Shear."

Shear is accused of passing a check on a local clothing house, on February 3, payable to the order of W. M. Davis, the name he registered under at the St. James Hotel, and drawn on the Citizens National Bank of Bedford, Ind. The check was for $100, and Shear obtained a suit of clothes, valued at $60, and the balance in cash from the clothier. He is indicted for passing this forged check and the other two checks for large amounts on Woodward & Lothrop, in 1898.

Dey Brothers, of Syracuse, are among the firms which remember the smooth Mr. Shear well. The firm formerly conducted a store at Elmira, where Shear appeared June 18, 1891, and passed a forged check drawn on an Indiana bank in the name of William L. Elder. Levi D. Little, now chief detective for the Northern Central Railroad, was then chief of police of Elmira, and hunted ceaselessly for the crook, finally locating him in the Albany penitentiary. Shear had drifted to Elmira, used the name of Elder to another check, and was arrested. About that time the chief of police of Albany sent some photographs to the Pinkerton people, who discovered Shear among the number. The consequence was, Shear was arrested when his sentence expired in August, 1993, taken to Elmira, and in October of the same year received two years in Auburn.

It was then that Chief of Police Little, of Elmira, unearthed a black spot on the record of Shear, and solved a long-standing mystery. It appears that in 1863 a young deserter from the army was taken to Elmira to be tried. On the army roles his name was carried as Lorenzo C. Stewart, which he gave when enlisted in Utica in September, 1863, as substitute for a drafted man. He was assigned to the Seventy-first New York, and deserted a month later. A week afterward he was found in the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery and arrested. While at Elmira he procured some morphine, introduced it into a bottle of whiskey, and gave it to his guards, but failed to escape. Two of the guards died from the effects of the dose.

He was court-martialed for murder and desertion and sentenced to be hanged. The President approved the verdict and ordered it carried into effect February 22, 1864. After his sentence the prisoner claimed to be a near relative of the then great New York millionaire, A. T. Stewart. The claim was believed at the time, and through powerful influence Shear was saved from the scaffold. President Lincoln first consented to a respite of thirty days, then stayed execution of the sentence until further orders, and finally commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany penitentiary for ten years. In the fall of 1864, while his case was still pending here, Shear escaped from prison. In January, 1865, he was recaptured, but again escaped and remained at large.

He went to Vermont and established himself under the name of Leroy C. Shear and was not heard of again until 1878, when he was found living at St. Johnsbury. He had established a reputation as a worthy citizen of that place, and married the daughter of a prominent citizen. His case was brought to the attention of President Hayes, who granted an absolute pardon for the murders and desertion to save Shear's wife and family from the disgrace and scandal which would follow the disclosure of his past life. The identity of Stewart and Shear was not known outside the record and pension office for nearly twenty years after that time. It was thought that Stewart had dropped permanently out of sight, and the public would probably have been ignorant of the facts to this day had not the soldier murderer turned up in Elmira a hardened criminal and forger. When the connection was finally traced between Stewart and Shear, the latter was identified by means of the government records here, and old Elmirans who were employed about the jail in 1864.

The police records show that six years after his pardon was obtained Shear was arrested in 1884 for passing a worthless check on R. H. Macy & Co., of New York, for which crime he served five years in Sing Sing. After his release nothing was heard of him until he turned up in Elmira. Since his release from Auburn he has been heard from in all parts of the country, his specialty being forgery. The matrimonial career of Shear is said by the police to be almost as checkered as his criminal record. He was married to the Vermont woman in 1876. In 1888 he married a Mrs. Cummings of New York, and went on a three weeks tour to Niagra Falls and Montreal. After returning to New York City he left his second wife, taking with him jewels valued at $1,200, which she had given him for safe keeping. Since then he is alleged to have become a bigamist for the third time. There is much correspondence among the records at police headquarters regarding Shear, including lengthy letters from the chiefs of police of several New York towns and communications from the Pinkerton people.

The peanut crop of 1899 is nearly 1,000,000 bushels heavier than the crop of 1898.

FIFTY IMMORTALS.

John Clark Ridpath Names the Prominent Americans for the Temple of Fame.

Miss Helen Gould, who it is understood is the unknown donor, has offered to give $150,000 to found a Temple of Fame to the University of New York buildings with the understanding that the building shall contain the names of 50 prominent Americans. The New York World has been publishing lists sent by such people of note as Edward Everett Hale and the list submitted by John Clark Ridpath, the historian, gives a reason for the selection of each name. While our readers may not be willing to accept Mr. Ridpath's list, yet they will see that it is prepared with historical accuracy and with a breadth of thought and vision that will command respect. Here is his list:

They who deserve fame are they who have suffered for the good of mankind; who have been oppressed, exiled, persecuted, done to death in the cause of truth and freedom. They who are fictitiously great, or elected to be great, are of no account in the eternal records. In the history of our country a few men have appeared worthy to be inscribed on the tablets of imperishable renown.

Roger Williams—Because he was the first man in America to demonstrate that intellectual and spiritual freedom does not consist in agreeing with the majority.

Benjamin Symmes—Because, being a Virginia farmer, he gave two hundred acres of land and a herd of cows to establish the first public free school in America.

Old George Burroughs—Because, when the Puritan bigots squeezed him to death between two slabs at Salem, he scarcely moaned.

William Penn—Because he was the only one of the Colonial Fathers who treated the Indians with justice.

Joseph Warren—Because his noble brain, burst with a British bullet, marked the bloody way to American Independence.

James Otis—Because he delivered the greatest oration before the Revolution; because he lay for fifty years in an unknown grave.

Benjamin Franklin—Because he was a patriot philosopher; because he was greatest of our fathers; because he tamed the lightening and "snatched the sceptre from tyrants;" because he was hated by the English; because he wrote to one of them: "Henceforth you are my enemy, and I am, yours, B. Franklin.

Thomas Paine—Because he was the morning star of American Independence; because he said, "Where liberty dwells there is my country."

George Washington—Because he is justly named the Father of His Country; because he would have suffered an ignominious death if the mercenaries of George III. could have compassed his overthrow.

Thomas Jefferson—Because he was the greatest and most consistent Democrat that ever lived; because he hated oligarchy; because he advocated the abolition of all titles; because he regarded England as the citadel of tyranny.

An Old Continental Soldier (name unknown)—Because, being half starved and having a British bullet in his left side, he froze to death one night in the snow at Valley Forge.

John Quincy Adams—Because he was a statesman at fifteen; because he presented the petition of the men of Haverhill; because he died at his post.

Andrew Jackson—Because he loved well and hated fiercely; because his love was his country, and his hatred his country's enemies; because he was chivalrous to his ugly old wife and killed a man for insulting her; because he levelled Pakenham's army, and because he was the only man strong enough to bluff a national bank.

Samuel Houston—Because he was the Father of Texan Independence; because he buried contumely grave-deep; because he was a man of actions more than words; because white men feared him, and Indians feared him not.

Daniel Webster—Because he had a great noonday.

William Lloyd Garrison—Because he was the great protagonist of human freedom who escaped hanging at the hands of the Boston mob to sit eternally in bronze on a block of granite inscribed with these words: "I will not equivocate; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard."

Harriet Beecher Stowe—Because her story of "Life Among the Lowly" made human bondage impossible to the United States.

John Brown (of Ossawatonie)—Because when he was cut down in the little stone shanty at Harper's Ferry he had buckled around his waist the sword which Frederick the Great gave to George Washington, and because the sword had this inscription: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

Charles Sumner—Because when they asked him if he would enforce Fugitive Slave Code, he answered, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" because he bled for saying it; because he resented the first insinuation of the Empire.

Wendell Phillips—Because, when he was egged and stoned in Pike's Opera-House, Cincinnati, for saying that human slavery is a curse, he wiped his face and coat and went on.

Theodore Parker—Because he was the author of the immortal aphorism, "A government of the people, for the people, and by them."

Horace Greeley—Because he created a free organ of public opinion; because he made a bail-bond for Jefferson Davis; because he was not the property of syndicate; because he was the last of his kind.

Abraham Lincoln—Because he was Abraham Lincoln. Greater reason there is none.

Ulysses S. Grant.

Robert E. Lee.

William T. Sherman—Because he was the only man who ever willingly put aside the Presidency of the United States.

Stonewall Jackson—Because he believed in the cause he died for; because he prayed without hypocrisy; because he had a lion's heart filled with the tenderness of a woman.

George H. Thomas—Because he preferred the Union to Virginia; because he was the Rock of Chickamauga.

Henry Ward Beecher—Because he did something to break up the inane and barren theology of the Middle Ages.

John B. Gough—Because he was the one reformer who began with himself.

John Fitch—Because he invented the steamboat; because his plans were examined by Fulton in Paris; because he died by his own hand in poverty and despair in a Kentucky tavern; because his name ought to be recovered from the blackness of oblivion.

Eli Whitney—Because he lightened the load of human toil; because he was robbed of his invention.

Samuel F. B. Morse—Because of him, as truly as of Franklin, it might be said, Fulmen e nubibus eripuit; because he abrogated Time and abolished Distance; because contributed a little to the brotherhood of man.

Charles Goodyear—Because he discovered the process of vulcanizing India rubber; because he added to the sum of human comfort and had for his reward a pauper's death.

Washington Irving—Because he made American literature respected in England.

William Cullen Bryant—Because he wrote two great poems more than sixty years apart, and because no other man in the world has done that.

James Fenimore Cooper—Because he transmitted to posterity a generous estimate of Indian heroism.

Edgar Allen Poe—Because he was the Poet of the Night, and because even Darkness should have a voice.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—Because he was, and is, the first and unrivalled great poet of our country.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Because he could think; because his house was a caravansary of humble cranks who went that way seeking the light.

John Greenleaf Whittier—Because he could not make war consistent with Christianity.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—surnamed The Good—Because he made man laugh and superstition dance.

James Russell Lowell—Because he made cant odious—before he became Minister to England.

Walt Whitman—Because he was the one soul brave enough to reveal itself; because he bestrode the world like a colossus and looked down serenely from old age's lambent peaks.

Robert G. Ingersoll—Because he could not lecture in Canada without being shot at; because the old women of the Middle Ages kept him from being Governor of Illinois; because he was more beloved by those who knew him than he was hated by those who knew him not.

Frederick Douglass—Because he was the greatest of black men since Hannibal; cause he had the cruel scars on his shoulders; because the light of the dawn was in his vision and the voice of prophecy on his tongue.

Robert Dale Owen—Because he was the organizer of the Smithsonian Institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" because he was a man of genius, a statesman, a philosopher, a socialist, a spiritualist, a friend of the human race.

Maria Mitchell—Because she found seven comets that Herschel and Leverrier could not find; because she said, "I was not born with genius, but with persistency."

William T. G. Morton—Because he took a smooth stone from the brook and smote the Giant Pain in the forehead so that he died.

John Maynard—Because he held the wheel of the burning ship while his feet were parching to cinders; because his noble eyes were quenched with smoke and flame; because he brought three hundred living souls to shore.

Growing Young.

President Eliot's sixty-sixth birthday reminds me of a story he told a good many years ago at a Harvard alumni dinner in a form something like this:

"I cannot acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old. I have evidence to the contrary. When I was a proctor at Cambridge a few years after my graduation I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the others: 'I wonder where Charlie has been so late.'"—[Boston Journal.

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when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

No confidence has ever been violated.

No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

No woman ever wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice without getting help. No man sees these letters. Her advice is free, and her address is Lynn, Mass. She is a woman, you can tell her the truth. No living person is so competent to advise women. None has had such experience.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A Railroad Reminiscence.

The following reminiscence of the old Passumpsic road is taken from the Newport Express and Standard, and will be of interest to many of our readers.

Fifty years ago, on Monday, March 5, the veteran stock train conductor between Newport, and Boston, saw the first ray of light in the railroad world. The congenial John F. Gale began his railroad career as a brakeman on the old Northern, now known as the Concord Division of the Boston & Maine. His experiences are so varied and interesting it would be impossible for us to do him justice in this simple announcement. Mr. Gale has a storehouse full of knowledge of the manner railroading was carried on fifty years ago. He will tell you of the heavy freight trains in those days; how the "Mars," the "Milo" and the "Vulcan" on the Boston & Lowell railroad, were considered gigantic locomotives in those days, and yet they weighed only from 32 to 37 tons each. The freight cars, too, were mere babies, compared with those of the present day, whose carrying capacity is phenomenal. Twenty miles an hour was fast riding in the early days of his railroading, on trains passing through and terminating at this city, but now Mr. Gale will tell you this is slow traveling, indeed, even for a stock train. The wonderful strides and the modern appliances in railway matters are simply marvelous, and yet this genial old friend is as much interested in the M. C. B. coupler and automatic brake as most young men are found to be. Always the same, "Does not like trouble and never did," and this must be something of an answer why he several times declined to serve as a passenger conductor. No trainman on the system commands greater respect than this trustworthy veteran, and none have heartier wishes for him during his remaining days than Boston & Maine railroad men.

In Nebraska there are 141 log school houses, 517 built of sod, one of baled straw and one of steel.

A form of disease may become so common that it is regarded as a necessary condition. In some of the valleys of Switzerland goitre, or thick neck, afflicts every inhabitant. A party of American tourists entering one of these valleys was followed by a body of jeering children who cried, "See, these people have no goitres," as if to be without a goitre was a physical deficiency.

Similarly, the prevalence of irregular periods among young women, and the commonness of debilitating drains among married women have created the mischievous idea that these are the natural conditions of womanhood.

In normal health the periods should be regular and painless and there should be neither drains nor pains for the married woman. To regain that normal condition of health is possible to every woman who will make a trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries up the drains, and cures ulceration and inflammation.

Sick women can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter without charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed once a month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. Alice L. Holmes, of Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Pa. Had also indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent free on receipt of stamps to cover mailing *only*. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for edition in paper; 31 stamps for the cloth-bound edition. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Water White Oil, 12c. gal.
18 lbs. Boston Granulated Sugar, $1.
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8 Cakes Star Soap, 25c.
8 Cakes Lenox Soap, 25c.
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Extra value in Teas, 35, 40 and 45 cents pound.

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We believe this will be a good year to buy or sell.

Practically every rentable place in town is occupied.

Still many inquiries for tenements, and at good prices.

If you want to buy, see us. We have all kinds to sell.

If you want to sell, list your property with us before the opening of spring trade.

Any one of these will pay 6 per cent net.

Six-room house and barn, Marion Avenue. A1 condition. Price.....	$950
Good dwelling house and barn, large lot, on Passumpsic street,	$1000
Two-tenement house and barn, rent $156 per annum, Hastings street.	$1400
A Two-tenement house, School street, one of the best small houses in town, rent $156 per annum.	$1400
Two tenement house, on a new street, modern in every way...	$1750
Two-tenement house, Pearl street rent $240 per annum.....	$2000
Two-tenement house, Railroad st. fine condition, hard-wood floors and finish, newly painted.	$3000
Brick and frame building, right in centre of village, present rent $384 per annum.	$3200
Three-tenement house, well located, rent $354 per annum, fine condition, and one of the cleanest places in town for investment.	$3300
Building lots in all locations.....	$100 to $1000

If your want is not in this list, never mind; we have others, and would like to talk with you about them.

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On the wrong side of Eastern Ave."

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and other obsolete appliances have been superseded by

New and Improved Electrical Supplies

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BED BUGS,

All kinds of bugs turn their thoughts skyward, when Bingham's poison is used. Bingham's poison is good poison. .. ..

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5 miles or less	10 cents
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