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VOL. LII. NO. 39. WOODSTOCK, VT., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896. WHOLE NO. 2732.

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ANTS CUBA FREE.

Calixto Garcia One of the Bravest of Leaders.

YORK, April 28—Of all the leaders
volution of 1868, which aimed to se-
an independence, the one accounted
st was general Calixto Garcia. He
sixty-seven years ago in Holguin,
d comes of an influential family.
war of 1868 broke out he sacri-
extensive plantations and threw
eart and soul into the struggle. In

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA.
of the bravest Cuban leaders.

n leading a fight against Spanish
o escape capture, he attempt-
by shooting himself through the
e mouth. He was confined in a
rison, but was later released on
th the understanding that he must
e Madrid. Some weeks ago he
parole and left Spain incognito.
ing arms and men from the Bermu-
rt time ago attracted general atten-
neral Garcia is universally respected
ed by the Cubans.

X Rays and Gall-Stones.

INGTON, D. C., April 28—Consul-
Max Judd writes from Vienna to
artment that professor Neusser of
na medical faculty demonstrated re-
n his clinic, how diagnoses could be
h the Roentgen flashes of gall-
well as bladder-stones. The latter
phosphate, were not penetrable by
. Thus was obtained a clear white
on a black ground, whereas gall-
ing of cholesterin, the Roentgen
enetrated them partly and the pho-
obtained showed a faint dark im-

Mills Shut Down.

LAND, Me., April 28—The mills of
tbrook manufacturing company at
ook, gingham manufacturers, will
wn June 1, throwing from 1,500 to
ployes out of work, resulting in a
he city of about $20,000 a month.
largely due to the flooding of the
st month, when all the goods on
especially the spring styles, were
and were sold at a very low figure.

ew Harvard Department.

ON, April 28—Through the manifi-
f a prominent merchant of Boston,
name is not made known, Harvard
ity is to have a department of com-
pathology added to the medical
The benefactor advances the sum
,000 for the endowment of the chair.
ill be the first establishment of such
ssorship in any of the great universi-
America.

Steamship Sank.

PORT NEWS, Va., April 28—The old
on steamship Wyanoke, from Rich-
o New York, ran into the U. S. cruiser
ois, anchored in the channel of the
pposite this city. Sixteen minutes
e collision, the Wyanoke went to the

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Veterans' Preference Act So Declared.

Important Decision Made by the Supreme Court.

BOSTON, April 28—The so-called veterans' preference act of 1895 is not constitutional. The full bench of the supreme court so declared in the case of Frederick W. Brown vs. Charles T. Russell et al., civil service commissioners, and ordered the writ of mandamus which was prayed for to issue. The petitioner was an applicant for appointment on the detective force of the district police, and having taken an examination before the civil service commissioners was highest upon the list of those found eligible for appointment.

The civil service commissioners under the veterans' preference act, chapter 501 of the acts of 1895, gave the preference to E. D. Bean, a veteran who had not taken an examination. The petitioner claimed that this preference was in violation of his constitutional rights. The full bench holds that the Legislature cannot constitutionally provide that certain public offices and employments which it has created shall be filled by veterans in preference to all other persons, whether the veterans are or are not found or thought to be actually qualified to perform the duties of the offices and employments by some impartial and competent officer or board charged with doing public duty in making the appointments. The writ of mandamus is accordingly ordered to issue to strike Bean's name from the head of the list of applicants.

The epitome of the decision of the court may be found in the following, which is the concluding portion of the opinion:

"Public offices are created for the purpose of effecting the ends for which government has been instituted, which are the common good, and not the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.

"In our form of government it is fundamental that public offices are a public trust, and that the persons to be appointed should be selected solely with a view to the public welfare.

"In offices which are created by the Legislature, where the method of appointment is not prescribed by the constitution, the Legislature can take upon itself the responsibility of selecting the person to be appointed, or can confer the power of appointment upon public officers or boards, or upon the inhabitants of cities, towns or districts, but we think that it is inconsistent with the nature of our government and particularly with articles 6 and 7 of the declaration of rights, that the appointing power should be compelled by legislation to appoint to certain public offices persons of a certain class in preference to all others and without the exercise on its part of any discretion, and without the favorable judgment of some legally constituted officers or board designated by law to inquire and determine if the persons to be appointed are actually qualified to perform the duties which pertain to the offices.

"There are many employments by the commonwealth, or by the cities and towns of the commonwealth, which do not constitute the employe a public officer. The work of the commonwealth and of the cities and towns must be done by agents or servants, and much of it is of the nature of an employment. It is sometimes difficult to make the distinction between a public office and an employment, yet the title of 'public officer' is one well known to the law, and it often is necessary to determine what constitutes a public office. Every copying clerk or janitor of a public building is not necessarily a public officer.

"With reference to such and similar employments, it may be suggested that if the Legislature can give pensions to veteran soldiers and sailors, it may grant them on condition that the pensioners shall render such service to the commonwealth or to its cities and towns, as they can, that they may be employed and paid wages or a salary, partly in consideration of the services they render, and partly as a recognition and reward for the services which they have rendered to the commonwealth in the past.

"We are of opinion that sects. 2 and 6 of the statutes of 1895, chap. 501, so far as they purport absolutely to give to veterans particular and exclusive privileges distinct from those of the community in obtaining public office cannot be upheld as enactments within the constitutional power of the General Court. The result is that the commissioners were not authorized by statutes of 1895, chap. 501, sects. 2 and 6, to place without an examination the name of Edward D. Bean at the head of the list to be certified for appointment upon the detective force of the district police of the commonwealth in preference to all other applicants not veterans or women; and that they should be commanded to strike his name from the list."

The opinion is by chief justice Field and it is unanimous. The court holds, therefore, that the veterans' preference act, so far as it gives an absolute preference to veterans over other applicants for public offices, is unconstitutional. The office which the petitioner made application for in this case is held to be a public office. It will be remembered that the Legislature passed this act over the veto of the late governor Greenhalge.

CONFIDENCE IN CUBA SHOWN.

Bids for Bonds Aggregate Over $9,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 28—Bids for the $2,000,000 issue of Cuban bonds were opened by Benjamin J. Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban junta, in the presence of the finance committee, Messrs. Ponce de Leon Layas and Zaldo. The bids aggregate $9,223,000 and ranged from $50 to $300,000, at prices varying from 25 percent, to the face value of the bond. The average price offered for the entire amount was 62 1-2 cents on the dollar. Letters asking for bonds were received from every part of the United States.

Suit Against Armour.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—State commissioner of agriculture Schaub states that he has caused papers to be served on H. O. Armour, as the representative of the Armour packing company, in a suit instituted by the department against the company to recover penalties aggregating $1,150,000 for violation of the agricultural law during the year 1896, the violations consisting of selling oleomargarine in this state made in imitation or semblance of butter.

Uncle Sam to Cut Pay.

NEW YORK, April 29—The army of custom house employes in New York have received notice that, beginning with May 1, a reduction of twenty-five percent in salaries might be expected. This reduction will not only affect the 1,900 in New York, but will extend to every branch of the service all over the country.

Free Transfers a City Affair.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30—It was stated upon high authority here, that the appeal of the city government to the General Assembly for compulsory transfer tickets will amount to naught. Leading members of the Senate and House said that the matter was one that belonged solely to the city of Providence, and that the Assembly would not interfere. Franchise concessions must be made by the government if transfers are granted.

Against Oleo.

BOSTON, April 30—The lower branch of the General Court passed to be engrossed a bill which originated in the Senate, prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter. The discussion on the bill was long and animated.

Dygert Released.

NEW YORK, April 28—A cable from Havana says: Walter Grant Dygert has at last been released from the military prison at Guines. He arrived in this city and is in good health and high spirits. He will leave for his home in Illinois as speedily as possible.

Cramps Will Get $125,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—The official computation of the speed made by battleship Massachusetts in the trial trip gives the vessel a record of 16.279 knots. As a result, the builders of the ship, the Cramps of Philadelphia, will get a premium of $135,000.

HAMMOND'S DOOM.

The Transvaal Court Imposes a Death Sentence.

LONDON, England, April 30—This city and all England is thrilling with the news of the conviction and sentence to death of Rhodes, Farrar, Phillips, Leonard, the American, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, by the high court of the Transvaal republic.

The information came with startling suddenness, and as quick as people could recover from their astonishment it became the only subject of conversation wherever men met, from the House of Commons to the lowest music hall.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.
American engineer now under sentence of death in the Transvaal.

Chamberlain hurriedly dictated a message to Sir Hercules Robinson, half petition, half threat, asking for clemency, and in an hour the wires were hot with requests for details and prayers for the pardon of the condemned.

But though the news is a surprise and shock, it is not regarded as certain that the men will be executed. Indeed, on the contrary, the clemency of president Kruger is relied on, hence the petitions. But there is an undertone of concern, which indicates that the execution of the men would be less of a surprise than was the news of the verdict, conviction and sentence.

LIKE AN OPEN BOOK.

The Inner Human System May Be Thus Viewed.

Prof. Norton's Researches in The X Ray Field.

BOSTON, April 28—Ever since Roentgen discovered, accidentally or otherwise, the fact that it was possible to photograph the bones of a man's hand by use of the Crookes tube, every scientific man on both sides of the water has been developing new ideas in connection with the X ray theory. Every day some new discovery is made, and in this article the discoveries of professor C. L. Norton of the Massachusetts institute of technology will be treated.

His experience with the X rays has given the scientific and medical world new ideas, which will prove invaluable. He has been enabled to examine almost the entire inner system of the human body, and has seen the faintest pulsations of the heart and liver respond to the inhalations and exhalations of the breath. He has outlined the internal organs and has located disease. He has seen the movements of the joints and discerned the spongy termination of the bones as plainly as if devoid of flesh. And all this he has accomplished under two conditions—intense darkness in his operating room, and an intensified, concentrated light.

Professor Norton's apparatus is simple. It is an instrument which resembles a stereoscope, with a fluorescent paper occupying the place where the picture is inserted. Or, again, it is like a camera with paper in place of the plate. Between this instrument and the intensified light from the Crookes tube is placed the subject.

Considering the result of these experiments, professor Norton feels that the work being performed here is quite abreast of continental work, so far as developments in medicine or surgery are concerned. He feels the end is not yet. The detection of bone fractures is absolute, and this is also true of particles of metal. While there was a perceptible shadow of the heart pulsation shown, he thinks that before long the regular pulsations may be clearly defined, and, in fact, the body may shortly be seen with all of its parts performing their functions, as one would look into a glass case at a delicate bit of machinery in motion.

JOHN I. MARTIN.

Will be Sergeant-at-Arms at Chicago National Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28—The sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national convention at Chicago will be colonel John I. Martin, a St. Louis attorney. He was born in St. Louis in 1848. He was a driver of a levee dray when he went into politics, and was elected to the Missouri Legislature. At that time he was the youngest man ever elected to the Missouri assembly. He is a lawyer of much ability, having great power with a jury. One of his famous cases was the defense of Maxwell, the celebrated murderer. Colonel Martin is prominent in fraternal and benevolent orders, such as Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and other great orders. He is prominent in the affairs of the Missouri National Guard and a whole-souled, genial generous man. He may be expected to conduct the important duties as sergeant-at-arms with ability.

JOHN I. MARTIN.
Will be sergeant-at-arms at the national democratic convention at Chicago.

ONE CARD LEFT.

Holmes Hopes it Will Yet Save His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30—Lawyer Bullock of Indianapolis, who is in this city in the interest of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin Pietzel, and who is sentenced to be hanged on May 7, admitted that a reprieve would be applied for. One of the principal reasons, the attorney said, for asking the reprieve is that Holmes has become tired of standing alone in punishment for his crimes, and that if the government could be induced to grant him a brief respite he would divulge the names of several men who aided him in the killing of as many persons.

Mr. Bullock refused to mention the name of any one who is equaly guilty with Holmes, and he rather mysteriously intimated that the end of the Hatch story was about to be reached.

"You can rest assured," he continued, "that there is a strong card yet to be played, and even if the governor should refuse to intercede, there are other openings through which Holmes can be saved from the gallows until he has explained fully his connection with several of the crimes to which he has confessed."

TO AID THE X RAYS.

The Photo-Fluoroscope, Dr. Bleyer's Wonderful Invention.

Possible to See Object First Instead of Photographing Blindly.

NEW YORK, April 29—Every day almost new wonders are being developed by the X rays. One of the latest and most important discoveries and inventions for the use of these marvelous rays of light has been perfected by Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, F. R. A.M.S., member of the Society Francaise d'Otologie, de Laryngologie, Paris. This invention of Dr. Bleyer is intended as a benefit to humanity, and is called the photo-fluoroscope. The photo-fluoroscope is an instrument which differs from all other fluoroscopes, in the fact that it allows a direct shadow picture to be taken from the screen on the fluoroscope, after it is focused through the screen, and the image is seen in the photographic focusing box.

With this device it is possible first to see and judge of the object to be photographed, instead of making a picture blindly—that is, without knowing what is in the negative until it is developed. The Roentgen rays, when they pass through the screen, reach the ground glass by first passing through the object. When this is done, the sensitive plate in a holder is exposed next to the screen, and then allowed a certain time of exposure. The illustration shows the arrangement of the model. It consists of a photographic focus box, and ground glass, mounted on a moveable table. To this box is attached on hinges a door, carrying a fluorescent screen, which closes directly over the sensitive plate. Just in front of the screen there is room for the object to be pictured, also a holder for placing the Crookes' tube at any distance. The coil is on the same stand.

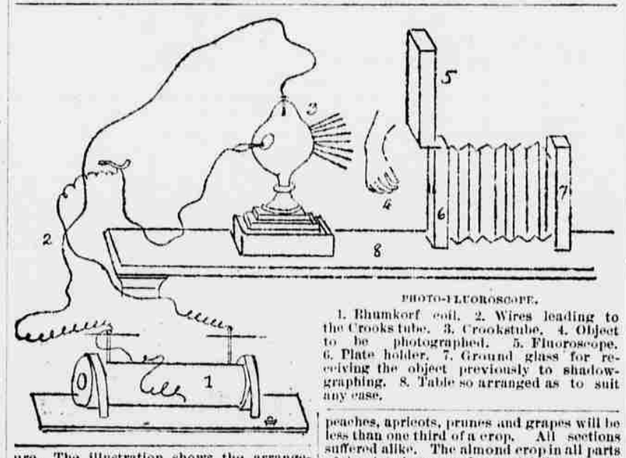

PHOTO-FLUOROSCOPE.
1. Rhumkorf coil. 2. Wires leading to the Crooks tube. 3. Crookstube. 4. Object to be photographed. 5. Fluoroscope. 6. Plate holder. 7. Ground glass for receiving the object previously to shadowgraphing. 8. Table so arranged as to suit any case.

The object of the photo-fluoroscope is to expose to view any part of the body, so that disease or fracture may be detected before the part is photographed by X rays. The discovery was brought about by Dr. Bleyer's special study of the branch of medicine consisting of diseases of the throat, nose and chest. By applying the instrument a physician is able to judge of cavities, fractures, etc., of nose, throat and chest, and also diseases of the lungs. The instrument is made in such a way as to be large enough to take any part of the body.

Previous to the invention of this instrument, photographing by X rays the part of the body to be examined or photographed involved a great deal of time and the making of plates. By Dr. Bleyer's invention the view is focused on ground glass. When this is accomplished a sensitive plate is pushed very close to the photo-fluoroscope, and a photograph taken direct by the instrument if necessary. The photo-fluoroscope is considered the most important invention since the discovery of the X rays.

CUT WIDE PATH.

Cyclone Swept Over Clay County, Kansas.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., April 28—A cyclone of tremendous force swept through Clay county, dealing death and destruction on every hand. As far as known five persons were killed, three fatally wounded and 17 injured. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterson and a child of theirs, Mrs. Ole Nayerson and a grandchild of Peter Anderson.

A full list of the injured is unobtainable. Every member of the families of John Morris, F. Welkins, Peter Anderson and Henry Gardner was hurt, and three of them have wounds said to be fatal. A large number of horses and cattle were killed and great damage was done to farm property.

The cyclone started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northeasterly direction for 12 or 15 miles and then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width.

It tore through a farming community and nothing is left standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees were torn up or broken, fences were leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The cyclone was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district.

TURKS WILTED.

Menace of U. S. Cruiser Held Over Them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, April 28—John W. Riddle, American charge d'affaires received advices recently from Iskanderoon that the Turkish authorities refused to deliver up Rev. George Knapp, the American missionary, who was recently expelled from Bitlis on charges of sedition, and who was to come to this city for trial, and were determined to send him away from the country on the European steamer that sailed from Iskanderoon recently.

Mr. Riddle informed Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, and M. Canbon, the French ambassador, of the situation, and went to the porte, where he showed the written promise of Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, to deliver Mr. Knapp to the American legation for trial.

He advised Tewfik Pasha that it would be better for him to keep this promise, and at the same time telegraphed to the American consular agents at Iskanderoon and Mersine to call for a U. S. cruiser, if it should be necessary, to secure the delivery of Mr. Knapp. These open telegrams frightened the authorities, and Mr. Riddle received dispatches stating that Mr. Knapp had been released.

George Monroe Dead.

NEW YORK, April 28—George Monroe, the well-known publisher of this city, died suddenly at Pine Hill in the Catskills, whither he had gone to superintend repairs and improvements on his country home. He fell dead on the road while walking to the spot where his men were at work. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Monroe was born in Nova Scotia Nov. 12, 1825.

Willis Going to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28—Mr. Willis is on his way to Washington, it is said, to explain the position he occupied as to the Hawaiian government, his relations with president Dole not having been pleasant for some time. He will leave in a few days.

Private Secretary Trask Appointed.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30—At a meeting of the governor and council Julian F. Trask of Laconia, private secretary to governor Busiel, was nominated to be labor commissioner, to succeed John W. Bourlet of Concord, whose term expires May 4. J. M. Vaughan was appointed keeper of the state arsenal at Portsmouth. Hon. C. B. Gaffney of Rochester, was confirmed judge of probate for Strafford county.

James J. Walworth Dead.

BOSTON, April 30—James J. Walworth, president of the Walworth manufacturing company, died at his apartments in hotel Alexandria, 1716 Washington street, of apoplexy. James Jones Walworth was born in Canaan, N. H., Nov. 18, 1803.

FASTEST OF HER CLASS.

The Battle-ship Massachusetts Averages 16.15 Knots an Hour.

BOSTON, April 28—The battleship Massachusetts covered herself with glory, and earned her builders a premium of $100,000, perhaps more, by maintaining an average speed of 16.5-100 knots under forced draught over the measured course of 62 nautical miles from cape Ann to cape Porpoise. This is a full knot and nearly a quarter above the speed required by contract. Time allowances will change this average but slightly.

Naval officers, engineers and others who were on board during the trial unite in saying that she is undoubtedly the fastest vessel of her class afloat. In an interview after the trial Edwin S. Cramp said: "The trial makes the Massachusetts, and consequently the Indiana class of battleships, absolutely unrivaled among armor-clads. They have already been conceded to be superior in offensive and defensive qualities, and it needed only this time to prove that they can carry these powers into action at a speed greater than any of their rivals."

BY APRIL FROSTS.

California's Fruit Crop Destroyed and Michigan Celery Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28—The recent frosts were uncommonly severe. From all parts of fruit-growing sections have come reports that the crops were much hurt, partly ruined or wholly destroyed. Fears are entertained that all the early fruit crop will be almost a failure, and the yield of peaches, apricots, prunes and grapes will be less than one third of a crop. All sections suffered alike. The almond crop in all parts of the state is reported a total failure.

MUSKEGON, Mich, April 28—There was a damaging frost in this vicinity, and it is believed that 200,000 celery sets on the Ryerson creek flats have been killed.

PORT JERVIS, N. J., April 28—The blasting rain and hail storm destroyed early plants that have been set out during the recent warm spell. The frost that followed the cold rain nipped cherry, apple and peach buds, and it is feared did much damage to the fruit crops.

CHANCE FOR AN HEIRESS.

King of Servia Looking for an American Girl With Millions.

LONDON, England, April 28—The boy king of Servia, Alexander I., now scarcely 19 years of age, is said to be looking for an American wife with millions at her command. The king has great personal power, is commander of the Servian army and supervises the acts of the national Legislature. His father, Milan, the ex-king, and his mother, Natalie, the ex-queen, were married in 1875 and their son was born the following year. Milan was then 21 and Natalie 18. Owing to abuse of his wife, Milan had to resign from the throne in favor of his son, and Alexander I. ruled the country through regents until April 14, 1893, when by a bloodless coup d'etat, the king, then only 17 years old, assumed the throne in fact. When 15 years of age king Alexander fell in love with a countess age 33 and insisted on marrying her but the union was prevented.

ALEXANDER I, KING OF SERVIA.
Said to be looking for an American wife with millions.

HOPE IT'S A BOY.

But There May be a Fourth Girl in The Cleveland Family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28—November is likely to be a month fraught with unusual interest to the president and Mrs. Cleveland. There is a likelihood that when the autumn breezes begin to plow about Gray Gables, a return will be made to the White House somewhat earlier than would otherwise be the case, and the election returns, when they are pouring in over the White House wires, may be read not only to the president himself, but to a little Grover, Jr. This at least is what it is hoped will be the case.

The political cries of that time will be intermingled within the White House with the crooning of lullabys, and the fashioning of dainty garments will be the event of the hour. This interesting rumor has been current for some time past, but it was only recently that those whose word should be authority in the matter has announced that in November, while the people generally are looking for election returns, president Cleveland will be looking for the bulletins from the White House nursery.

Constitutional Law.

NEW YORK, April 28—The Raines liquor law was declared constitutional by the appelate division of the supreme court, justice Peterson writing the opinion and all the justices concurring. The decision was rendered on appeal from a decision of justice Pryor dismissing a certiorari brought by Frederick Einsfeld to review the refusal of the excise board to renew his license.

Brockton Strike Off.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 28—The strike at L. M. Reynolds' shoe factory was settled, and all employes of the factory returned to work. The employes of the gang room and finishing and treeing departments were ordered out in support of the striking lasters, which practically caused a shutdown of business.

Fresh Water Smelt.

PORT JARVIS, N. J., April 28—George Ricardo the fish and game commissioner of New Jersey, brought to this village 5,000,000 smelt fry from the Hackensack, N. J., fish hatchery and deposited them in the Delaware river at this point. This is the first time the Delaware river has ever been stocked with smelts.

Ready to Adjourn May 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28—The republican senators caucused recently and decided to adjourn May 18 if the state of public business will permit. Democratic senators say adjournment cannot be reached at the earliest before June 1.

General Vermont News.

Vermont has 8,730 Union veterans, the number in the whole country being 1,034,073. There are only eleven Confederate veterans in the state and fourteen widows of Confederates.

A new switch board with 50 drops has been put into the central station of the Enosburgh telephone company. New instruments have been put in to replace the old ones in use by the Citizens' company before it passed into the control of the Enosburgh company. The line is now connected with the People's line so that there is close connection through St. Albans to Richford.

Horse distemper is prevailing to an unusual extent all over the state this spring. Very many valuable animals have succumbed to the disease, which seems to spare no condition or environment.

The latest telephone scheme is to connect Morrisville, Hyde Park, Waterbury and Stowe. Citizens of these towns are to form a stock company for the purpose of owning and operating the line and furnishing good service at a nominal price. If the plan is successful other towns will probably undertake the same thing so that, under normal conditions of development, Vermont will yet be covered with telephone lines which will give good service at small cost.

Rev. E. W. Cummings has purchased a job printing office in Barre and will begin the publication of a monthly called Barre Granite. Until recently he has been pastor of the Presbyterian church.

A bell foundry will soon be added to the industries of Fair Haven. A Boston firm has decided to locate there and will employ 150 hands. The citizens have raised $20,000 in stock to put into the enterprise.

There is a commendable endeavor to secure attention for home industries. Several of the state press are trying to induce investors to put their money into home enterprises, strengthening what is already established rather than to invest in new enterprises which may be schemes of foreign capitalists. To secure the most possible labor to work up the least possible raw material is the proper way to enlarge population and increase business. More attention is being paid to these matters than ever before and the appearance of new industries all over the state to work up native raw material is proof that the advocacy of common sense methods by the state press hasn't been in vain.

A. H. Wolfe's restaurant at White River Junction was raided a few days ago and a small quantity of hop beer seized. The analysis showed but 2.05 to 2.57 percent of alcohol and the state's case amounted to nothing for lack of evidence to prove the sale of intoxicants.

The flurry in hotel circles at Essex Junction is over, and Mr. Johnson has re-opened his house on the temperance plan, averring that no intoxicants will be sold under any circumstances. One hotel ought to be able to exist there, but when two are opened it takes more or less liquor traffic to make up the deficiency in the revenues caused by lack of guests.

The Sunday News is a new venture in journalism at Burlington. It is 16 pages. The Sunday Sun, started to spite the News, was launched the same day.

Work on the Hardwick & Woodbury railroad from Hardwick to the Woodbury quarries, began this week. A large gang of Italian laborers will arrive the last of this week as trains are expected to be running by June 15 or July 1. The question of the removal of the Fletcher granite company here seems to be well understood, though the company has authorized no definite statement of its purposes. It can have land for the location of its immense shops at a reasonable rate, and that was practically all that prevented, the question of expense for a site making the choice between this town and Woodbury problematical. But the location wanted by the company can be secured at low figures, and the last obstacle seems to have been swept away. If the company comes it will be immediately, and a large amount of building must be done here to accommodate the increase in population occasioned by the move. Other firms are considering the advantages offered here for profitable operation and Hardwick seems destined to enjoy an unusual growth this season.

A Barre paper stated a short time ago that the only way to sell other Vermont granite was to say that it came from Barre. Desperate cases frequently demand desperate remedies, but no one supposed that Barre's business was dropping off so that such statements were required to bolster it up. That leaves out of consideration Ryegate with its immense quarries which have been profitably worked for years and whose granite is sold on its merits as granite, not because it comes from Barre or any other place. Hardwick has large quarries, which have yielded superior stone longer than the quarries at Barre. There are monuments of Hardwick stone standing in numberless cemeteries of the country erected long before anybody knew that Barre had decent stone for that purpose. There is a constantly increasing demand for Hardwick stone because it is Hardwick stone, not because it masquerades under the name of Barre product. Such statements are absurd.

The bicycle trade in Vermont this season is going to be something remarkable if early indications amount to anything. There never was such a demand for wheels, and if it continues the trade will amount to probably hundreds of thousands of dollars. The call is chiefly for high grade wheels, though a few want the cheaper varieties. The cheap ones are so good this year that they suit almost as well as the high priced ones. Every village has one or more agencies and large sums of money are being expended in advertising, not only by the firms themselves, but by the local agents who are seeking for trade. The best results are the improvement to roads and the improvent in health arising from out door exercise.

A tremendous thunder storm swept over the state last week, doing much damage in widely separated portions of Vermont. Roads were washed worse than for years, buildings were struck and burned by lightning, and a number of farm animals were killed. Fortunately no person was injured, though several were shaken up. The season has started in with great force and if it keeps up it will be phenomenal for its disasters by flood and fire.

Wells river wants a water and electric light station. The village has no water supply now and its lights are primitive.

The Keene furniture company has completed the purchase of large tracts of timber in Chittenden and Pittsfield. The lumber will be shipped to its works in Keene, N. H.

The stone cutters in C. H. Moore & Co.'s sheds at Montpelier, struck because the firm failed to sign the bill of prices. The difficulty was afterward amicably adjusted and the work goes on as usual.

The Barre members of the Granite State Provident association are moving to secure a permanent injunction so that the $8,000 now on deposit in the local banks can be retained and distributed among those who have put money into it.

Lyndonville is raising money by popular subscription to put in a $1,500 fire alarm.

There is a school district in the town of Andover known as Birthill which has a remarkable history. Four years ago it was a region of deserted farms. Only one in the whole district was occupied, and that only by a shiftless family having no care for the morrow. It was the birthplace of professor Arthur Marsh of Harvard college, however, and he suddenly purchased his grandfather's old farm. The transformation wrought seems little short of a miracle. Thousands of dollars have been expended there and additional land purchased until he has a western ranch in extent. Other city men have purchased adjoining properties until there is a settlement of city people, all having excellent farms and expending large sums in improvements. It isn't a wild guess to say that fully $100,000 has been put into that one school district in the past four years. Property has quadrupled in value. The demand for places exceeds the supply. Better roads have been built, better schools have been provided. Better church privileges are enjoyed and there is improvement in all classes of home life. The region was as forbidding as it could well be once. Now it is the finest spot in town. It pays a large fraction of all the taxes of the town and in other ways illustrates what energy, money and an understanding of the advantages of deserted hill farms as summer homes can do. Prof. Marsh intends to have a dairy of 100 cows, with a private creamery on his own farm. He raises potatoes by the carload and ships them to the city early, securing the highest prices. He is doing everything on the same basis. It can be done elsewhere. It only requires a combination of pluck and brains.

Lumbering in northern Vermont hasn't been as profitable the past winter as usual, owing to lack of snow at the beginning of winter and too much at the end. Large quantities yet remain to be delivered at the cars. The total cut was also much less than usual.

Newport suffered a severe fire last week, destroying two blocks and doing $10,000 damage.

The democrats have organized a young men's club which starts off with a large and enthusiastic membership. The organization has about 100 members and C. H. Davenport, editor of the Brattleboro Reformer, is president. The banquet at the Berwick house, Rutland, was one of the finest ever held in the state.

Hardwick will organize a board of trade this week. The object is to perfect some plan for advertising the advantages of the town and inducing business firms to locate there.

Chester is discussing electric lights.

Greensboro (Caspian lake) is making plans for an unusually large number of summer visitors. The fishing in the lake is conceded to be the best in the state, and city people are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity. Many new camps and cottages are contracted for this season and old ones are undergoing repairs.

Spring's work is advancing more rapidly than ever before at this season. The spring is unusually early and unusually warm. Planting has begun in some localities.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value to buyer and seller alike, it will necessary to carefully note the prefatory remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

The butter market is lower for best grades of fresh creamery and new milk dairies a little off. Low grades continue dull and easy. Cheese continues quiet with values quoted steady. Eggs continue dull, with prices about steady. Flour is dull, with prices yet quoted about the same. The market for salt pork is quiet with lard lower, and hams still unchanged. Fresh ribs are ½c lower. The market for apples continues higher, with good stock firm. Strawberries are less plenty. Oranges hold firm. Sugar has advanced a little.

EGGS—The market continues quiet with prices about steady.

Hennery, choice, per doz, 14@15c; Eastern choice, per doz, 11½@12c; Michigan, Indiana, etc., 11½c; other western per doz, 11½@11½c.

BEANS—The market continues quiet with prices steady.

Pea, NY and Vt, per bush, $1 15@1 40. Medium NY and Vt, per bush, $1 10@1 20. Yellow eyes per bush, $1 20@1 35. Red Kidney, per bush, $1 10@1 20. California, per bush, $1 45@1 60. Foreign pea and med, $1 10@1 20.

BUTTER—The market shows a quiet tone with choice grades of fresh creamery and new milk dairies selling best. Low grades continue dull and easy.

Creamery, choice, per lb, 16c; creamery, fair to good, 14@15c; creamery, June, choice, 14c; dairy, North, choice, 14@15c; imitation creamery, per lb, 11@12c; ladle packed, per lb, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Trade continues quiet, with values quoted steady.

Northern, choice, per lb, 9½@10c; Northern, choice, twins, 9½@10½c; Northern, sage, 11@12c; Western, choice, per lb, 8½@9½c; jobs, ½@1c higher.

PROVISIONS—The market for salt pork continues quiet with lard and hams steady. Fresh ribs, steady.

Pork, long and sh cut, per bbl, $11 75. Pork, lgt and hvy backs, $10 75@11 75. Pork, lean ends, per bbl, $11 75. Tongues, beef, per bbl, $22 Tongues, pork, per bbl, $15 50. Beef, corned, per bbl, $8 50@11 50. Shoulders, corned and fresh, per lb, 7c. Shoulders, smoked, per lb, 8c. Hams, per lb, 9½@10½c. Bacon, per lb, 9c. Pork, salt, per lb, 6½c. Briskets, salt, per lb, 6½c. Ribs, fresh, per lb, 8c. Sausages, per lb, 7½c. Sausages, meat, per lb, 7½c. Lard, in tcs, per lb, 6½c. Lard, in pails, per lb, 6⅝@6¾c. Lard, in pails, pure leaf, per lb, 8¼@8¾.

POULTRY—Turkeys continue steady, with chickens and fowls in fair demand. Frozen stock moves quietly.

Turkeys, West, iced, 12@14c; turkeys, frozen, choice, 14@15c; chickens, North, fr killed, 18@20c; chickens, West, iced, 10@12c; chickens, frozen, choice, 11@12; fowls, Northern, 13@15c; fowls, Western, iced, 9@10c; fowls, West, frozen, 9@10c.

FLOUR—Wheat is steady, but trade in flour continues dull, although prices are quoted steady.

Spring patents, $4@4 20; Spring, clear and straight, $3 20@3 80; Winter, clear and straight, $3 80@400; Winter patents, $4@4 30. Jobbing prices, 25c higher.

CORNMEAL—The market is steady at 80@82c per bag, and $1 85@1 90 per bbl, granulated, $1 90@2 20 per bbl.

CORN—Demand continues moderate with prices quoted steady.

Steamer yellow, spot, 41c; No. 3 and steamer, spot, 40c; Chicago, No. 3 yellow to ship, 40½c; country yellow, to ship, 39½c.

OATMEAL—Quiet at $2 75@3 20 per bbl for ground and rolled, and $3 15@3 60 for cut.

OATS—The market continues quiet, with prices quoted unchanged.

Clipped white, spot, 27@28½c; No. 2 white, spot, 27c; No. 3 white, spot, 26@26½c; clipped, to ship, 26½@28c; No. 2 white, to ship, 27½c; No 3 white 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed, to ship, 26½c.

RYE—The market continues quiet, with prices quoted at 50@52c. Rye Flour—Trade continues quiet at $2 60@3 25 per bbl.

MILLFEED—Trade continues quiet, with prices steady.

Middlings, sacked to ship, $12 25@15 75; bran, sacked, spring, to ship, $12 25@12 50; bran, sacked, winter, to ship, $13 75@14 00; ground wheat, to ship, $14 75@15; red d