

Vermont Watchman.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

Thursday, October 27, 1904.

SETH WARNER AND REMEMBER BAKER.

That Vermont is not unmindful of the men who, by their statesmanship, by their self sacrificing and patriotic devotion, in war and peace, to her interests, have made and preserved the State a distinguishing factor in the affairs of this nation, appears in commemorative monument and painting. It was even a grateful thing to raise, on the spot of his birth, a shaft to the memory of Chester A. Arthur. But the State discriminates both among and against its own sons—those who valiantly maintained the existence and contributed to the glory of the little mountain Republic. There is yet a wide field for commemorative work, and some of it imperatively demands the attention of the State, and ought to be taken in hand by the Legislature at its present session. It is work that highly commends itself to the patriotic endeavors of the colonial and revolutionary societies assembling in the Capital of the State this week.

Chief among the uncommemorated—and chief among the deserving—are SETH WARNER and REMEMBER BAKER. The former was the soldier-savior of Vermont's early years. With Allen and Baker he is generally placed among the wild, rolicking and romantic boys of the Green Mountains—"in their breeches of deer skin and jackets of brown"—who caught unlucky Yorkers spying on their lands, chastised them with rods of birch and bundled their snarling frames back over the border, or who in a hundred ways made the life of the Tory among them altogether wretched. Warner did a yeoman's service in maintaining the integrity of Vermont against the assaults of her neighbors, but his claim to grateful commemoration does not depend alone upon his deeds in the defence of Vermont against the aggressions of New York and others. He was an active, dominating force in the war for independence. His counsel was sought by the men in chief command and when military service of a particularly arduous kind was to be rendered Warner was the man chosen to command. He was a part of the expedition for the capture of Ticonderoga, in the planning and the execution, though the rising sun of May 10, 1775, with its admittance to the sleeping garrison, through delay in the coming of boats found him and his men still on the Vermont shore of the lake. He was the man appointed to seize Crown Point with its formidable fortress. As colonel of a regiment of Vermonters he was a part of the ill-fated expedition to capture Quebec, and when Gen. Wooster sent back to the country his distressful cry for help, in a few days Warner was again marching northward with a regiment he had hastily raised. The boys of the Green Mountains had unbounded confidence in Warner, his vigilance, prudence and courage. They loved him, and they were accustomed to turn out at his call.

It should be glad if a few hills of corn unhoed should not be a motive sufficient to detain men at home."—this was a part of a stirring appeal he made to Vermonters, issued when Burgoyne was descending from the north on Ticonderoga. With a regiment of Vermont militia he went to the defense of the fortress, and had been chief in command, measuring probabilities by the ability and character of the man, the British army under Burgoyne may have encountered the fate of another British army, under Abercrombie, before the walls of Ticonderoga.

In command of the rear guard, defending the retreat of the Americans after the evacuation of the fort, Warner fought the battle of Hubbardton. Though one-third of his force abandoned the field, and the colonel of the second of the three regiments that constituted his command was killed, he had won a victory, against superior numbers, in an admirably framed plan of defense, when a strong body of the pursuing British came up. Bursting through their enveloping ranks Warner made good his escape. In some actions, the skill of a commander is better shown in defeat and escape than in victory. So it was with Warner at Hubbardton.

Warner was Stark's trusted lieutenant at Bennington. Stark had won the first onset; when the too confident victors were dispersed over the field, and British reinforcements had arrived, Warner, coming up with fresh troops, instead of retreating to form a new line of battle, charged the British with irresistible courage and dash and in complete rout swept the combined British forces from the field. For the victory at Bennington, accounted one of the decisive battles of history, honors between Stark and Warner are, at least, even.

Warner commended to General Schuyler, in command of the northern department, the plan of harassing the march of Burgoyne by felling the forests in front of his line of march

and retarding his progress to gain the time much needed to prepare for defense. The delay thus caused Burgoyne rendered necessary the expedition to Bennington for supplies; the defeat at Bennington was the precursor of the surrender at Saratoga, and the capture of Burgoyne's army foredoomed the fate of England's attempt to subdue the rebellion of the American colonists. All of these martial enterprises Warner saw, and of much the most important he was an essential part. His bravery and military capacity were highly esteemed by the officers of the Continental army.

Impoverished in fortune, worn out by the hardships of his military service, he went back to Connecticut to a premature death—at the age of forty-one. The State of Connecticut raised a granite obelisk above his grave. What monument has Vermont reared to Warner's memory? What memorial anywhere appears in the State he served so well and brilliantly? Where among the Green Mountains has a stone been raised or a line carved to "Tell future ages what a Hero's done?"

A statue, companion to his associate in life, placed in the portion of the State House, is commemorative none too distinguished for Colonel Seth Warner.

Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Remember Baker constitute Vermont's peculiar triumvirate of honor. Baker died assisting Burgoyne's descent upon the colonists. It is highly incumbent on the State to see to it that, in marble or enduring bronze, Vermont rears the memory of Warner and Baker to the present and coming generations. In some fitting manner that its patriotic and wisdom shall devise, this Legislature ought to take up the sacred task of preparing adequate commemoration for these two, than whom none of its pioneers were more brave, more wise, more devoted, did more for creating and building up the State.

ELECT BY PLURALITY.

It is proposed that town Representatives be elected by a plurality instead of a majority of the votes cast. Several bills embodying the plurality principle are before the Legislature, some of which provide for election by plurality on the first ballot, some on a subsequent ballot. This is not the first time an attempt has been made to secure the enactment of a law providing for plurality election for Representatives. Earnest efforts have been made before along that line, but they have heretofore been unavailing. This year there appears, however, to be a more general desire than ever before to see the change made.

There is an inherent love in all Vermonters for the rule of the majority. There is also a conservatism, which opposes all change until it is fully demonstrated to be wise or necessary. But the time seems to be at hand when Vermonters must recognize the fact that the majority rule, in so many instances, is no longer practicable for the election of Representatives, and change is advisable. It is only practicable to elect any officers by majority when ballots can be taken with a reasonable degree of ease and when a fairly representative vote can be obtained. For small meetings the majority is preferable, for there is no trouble in taking the subsequent ballots if no choice be made on the first, and thus the sentiment of the meeting can be best learned; but as the size of the meeting increases the disadvantages of majority rule become apparent and increase until they outweigh its merits.

Election by majority is too cumbersome for use in the September elections. It is practically impossible to get a fairly representative vote in a city or large town after the first or second ballot. The older voters, those who are naturally the more conservative, generally leave for home early, and it is difficult indeed to get them out to vote again. Sometimes they will wait for the first count to be made and if there be no choice they will vote the second time and then leave, but seldom will they vote again. It takes a great deal of time to ballot in a large meeting. In Montpelier, for example, at the election of 1902 three ballots were required to choose a Representative; when the result of the final ballot was declared it was long past midnight; and on the ballot which decided the election the whole number of votes cast was not so very much greater than the leading candidate had in the first ballot. The old men, the infirm, the invalid, had gone home, and so had a great number of business men and workmen whose occupations require them to be up early in the morning. Every bun and loafer in the city was on hand, however, for there was nothing in particular to call them to bed. Regardless of party or candidates, it cannot be denied that in Montpelier it is not the best element among the voters that stays most willingly for a night election contest. It is so in other places.

Senators are elected by plurality, and so are the other county officers. Why is it any more against the principles of Vermont freemen to elect Representatives by plurality than to choose other officers? In four cases out of five the person who has a plurality on the first ballot has also a ma-

majority. In perhaps half of the remaining instances the candidate who has a plurality, but not a majority on the first ballot, later has the majority and is elected. In the other cases the Journal maintains that it is more than likely that the electing ballot was so small that it was not truly expressive of the sentiment of a majority of all the voters. The first vote can ordinarily be taken as a fair indication of the desire of the voters.

If the first ballot were to be the only one, the voter would be more careful in the choice of his course when a three or four cornered fight was on. The probability is that he would throw his vote where he thought it would have the greatest influence in deciding the election in accordance with his preferences. If he deemed that his first choice had no possible chance of being elected he would not waste his vote, but would cast it for his second choice, who did have, or appear to have, a chance of election. The all night election contests, or of two or three days, or even a week, which occur now as a matter of course in some towns, and occasionally in others that usually elect without a squabble, would be done away with.

Every town would be sure of having a Representative without a long drawn out contest to secure him. Nor would the standard of ability be lowered. It is not right to demand the advantages of the majority system do not warrant the demand—that the voter who is well along in years, or who is hard working, and whose time is valuable to him, that—if there be a contest—he must stay away from his home or his work and stick to the polls for hours, or even days, in order to have his vote count for Representative in the final result.

Vermont has outgrown the majority rule for election of public officials. Sentiment must give place to common sense. Provide for election by plurality, and for plurality on the first ballot—not, on some subsequent ballot. That might be an aggravation of existing evils. If two, or three, or four ballots be allowed all the advantages to be gained by only one ballot in a city or large town are lost. Such a change might alleviate the difficulties of the small towns but not of the large places. Straight plurality is needed there.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Justice of the peace commissions have been issued as follows: Addison county, 140; Bennington, 107; Caledonia, 1139; Chittenden, 122; Essex, 70; Franklin, 32; Grand Isle, 27; Lamoille, 45; Orange, 105; Orleans, 118; Rutland, 187; Washington, 142; Wipham, 141; Windsor, 163; total, 1,613.

This is nine short of the quota. Three justices have died since election, Henry W. Fitts of Braintree, Charles E. Woodward, Jr., of Montpelier, and Henry A. Jackson of Gorham. Governor Bell's first appointment was that of Alfred Jackson of Corinth to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

Six towns elected justice boards one short of the number to which they were entitled—Leicester, Lemington, Bloomfield, Mt. Tabor, Roxbury, and Baltimore.

In Baltimore, there were but four justices elected where the town was entitled to five, but as this makes every third voter in town a justice of the peace, probably the metropolitans of Baltimore are able to keep the peace even if their town has not the number to which it is entitled.

SHOOTING AT NORFELD FIELD.

Two Italians, named Broggi and Comoli, who had not been on good terms, got into an altercation, Monday afternoon at the home of Broggi. Mrs. Broggi interposed to separate the men when Comoli began firing at her. His aim was wild but one of two or three shots went through the woman's clothing. Comoli went to the home of Mrs. Catto, where he heard, shot at Mrs. Catto several times, not hitting her, and then fled in the direction of West Berlin. The local officers were summoned and started in pursuit. Deputy Fitzgerald of Montpelier came upon Comoli between this city and West Berlin and took him into custody. He is now in jail in this city.

Mrs. Broggi was very ill, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Though she escaped wounding, the nervous shock from the affair prostrated her and left her in a very critical condition. Drs. Hurley and Hubbell were called and remained with her all night.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher.

THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE-MORNING.

Tuesday, Oct. 25. Bill Introduced.—S. 53, by Senator Holbrook of Essex, to incorporate the Nulhegan River Improvement Company. Authorizes building of dams, sluices, booms, etc., on the Nulhegan river for purpose of running logs for pulpwood, etc., upon payment of proper damages as provided in the bill.

Canadian Reciprocity.—Sen. Slack of Caledonia, called up the joint resolution relating to reciprocity with Canada. Adopted in concurrence by unanimous vote without debate.

Killed.—S. 34, Regulating use of highways by certain vehicles and machines.

Third Reading.—S. 46, To protect savings banks in payment of funds when bank book is lost.

H. 21, Incorporating the Mechanicville Cemetery Association.

H. 43, Incorporating Vincinia Club of City of Barre.

H. 72, Relating to amendment of charters of corporations.

H. 85, Laying a tax on Lamoille county.

H. 51, Making Auditor of Accounts a certifying officer. Amended, cutting out the clause providing that voucher shall not be open to inspection of the public without the consent of the Auditor. Sen. Dickey explained that the committee preferred to leave to the courts the question of whether the vouchers may be inspected by the public.

S. 48, Relating to election of Presidential electors.

Passed.—H. 44, Amending charter of the Sharon Electric Light and Power Co.

H. 30, Incorporating First Congregational church in Bethel.

H. 28, Amending charter of Goddard Seminary.

H. 17, Relating to the taking of land for school purposes.

H. 13, Enlarging Fire District No. 2 in Cavendish.

Passed.—H. 26, Repealing all acts providing for bounties on noxious animals. Sen. Slack of Caledonia moved a suspension of the rules and the bill be put to its passage. Sen. Lord explained that bounties now cost about \$50 a day. Rules suspended and bill passed.

Bills Introduced.—S. 48, by Sen. Lord of Washington, relating to the election of electors of president and vice president. Provides that such voters as are now required to be in attendance upon Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court and lawyers in attendance upon Supreme Court may give their votes to the Secretary of State at the State House, who shall make the proper returns.

H. 157, by Pape of Barre city, including receptacles of non-intoxicating and intoxicating beverages in the provision of existing laws protecting milk cans and other receptacles from use by any others than the owner.

Adjournd.

HOUSE-MORNING.

Tuesday, Oct. 25. Bills Introduced.—H. 182, by Bedford of Hubbardton, creating office of attorney-general. Makes official appointive biennially by Supreme Court.

H. 163, by Fisher of Addison, amending laws, relating to highways. Abutting owners to cut twice a year. Failure constitutes a misdemeanor.

H. 164, by Marble of Baltimore. Fish and game wardens appointed every three years by the Governor. Duties named.

H. 165, by Mr. Patton of West Rutland, by request. Defines witnesses in cases where an executor or administrator is a party.

H. 166, by Beattie of Maidstone. Five dollars and costs penalty for first offense intoxication, or 10 to 25 days in jail; second offence each from 105 to 150 days at house of correction.

H. 167, by Dart of Springfield, providing for municipal suffrage for women. Those over 21, whose lists were taken at previous assessments, may vote in city, town, village and fire district meetings, accompanying petition containing 100 names.

H. 168, by Darling of Hardwick, amending charter of village of Hardwick.

H. 169, by Mr. Davis of Glover, Town Superintendent of Schools. Requires filing of certificate of appointment by school directors with town clerk.

H. 170, by Mr. Winslow of Clarendon, relating to election of road commissioner. Only one commissioner, except in towns of \$10,000 grand list, when they so order by ballot.

prevent the spread of forest fires. Parties building fires in the woods must see to their extinguishment before leaving them. Commissioner may issue bulletins as occasion requires.

H. 173, by Skinner of Craftsbury, Grammar school fund of Orleans county shall be held by county clerk to credit of Derby and Craftsbury academies, and expended in educating students therein.

H. 174, by Gates of Morristown, to protect certain fish in Eden pond.

H. 175, by Stratton of Montpelier, to incorporate Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., of Montpelier.

H. 176, by Bullard of Burlington, amending charter of Burlington.

H. 177, by Mr. Aitken of Woodstock, appropriating \$500 annually to Vermont State Horticultural society, which is required to hold meetings, offer premiums, report, etc.

Killed.—H. 67, abolishing railroad commission.

Third Reading.—H. 30, publication in newspapers of statement of county finances.

H. 5, Exemption of church property. Amended to allow exemption of school playgrounds, lands and buildings used by hospitals and charitable institutions.

Joint resolution from Senate relating to insurance on State buildings.

Passed.—H. 87, incorporating Corn wall Telephone and Telegraph Co., restricting to four counties instead of whole State, also contracting of debts.

H. 119, incorporating the Newport Cemetery Association.

H. 90, appropriating \$20,000 annually for care of deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic and feeble-minded children.

S. 10, incorporating the Hemlock Hospital of Brattleboro.

Adjournd.

SENATE-AFTERNOON.

Tuesday, Oct. 25. Sen. Slack, of Caledonia, moved that the biennial report of commissioner of State taxes be referred to the committee on finance and it was so ordered.

Adopted.—Joint resolution, by Sen. Lord of Washington, for joint assembly on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 2:30 p. m., to hear report of canvassing committee on votes for district, county and probate officers and justices of the peace.

Third Reading.—S. 52, Relating to insurance commissioners. Upon question by Sen. Prouty of Orleans, Sen. Rowland, of Rutland, explained that the bill defined more clearly the jurisdiction of the commissioners.

Ordered to Lie.—S. 2, Amending V. S. 98, relating to official ballots. Sen. Lord explained that the bill as originally drawn would not permit a man's name appearing as the candidate of two parties and that the amendments would fix it so that the candidate could elect if he chose, but union justice tickets or similar arrangements could be carried out. On motion of Sen. Buxton of Rutland, the bill was ordered to lie owing to the absence of the author.

Adopted.—Joint resolution, by Sen. Dickey of Orange, providing for a joint assembly on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 p. m. to hear report of committee on canvass votes for members of Congress.

Third Reading.—H. 8, Relating to hunting deer, moose and caribou.

H. 9, Relating to deer, moose and caribou, with amendment striking out the words "except Sunday" in Section 1, line 5. Sen. Pierce, of Windsorham, explained that the committee thought the words would make the bill ambiguous, and that the present statute with regard to Sabbath breaking was sufficient to cover Sunday hunting. The amendment was adopted with some dissenting votes and third reading was ordered, also with some dissenting votes.

Bill Approved.—S. 13, Amending V. S. 241, providing for notice to absent defendant.

Adjournd.

HOUSE-AFTERNOON.

Tuesday, Oct. 25. On motion of Groat of Derby, the House reconsidered the vote refusing third reading to H. 67, abolishing the railroad commission. Bill was ordered to lie. Start, who introduced the bill, desired to be heard, and is absent by reason of illness.

Adopted in Concurrence.—Joint Resolution for joint assembly to hear report of canvassing committee of votes for county and probate officers and justices of the peace, Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 2:30.

SENATE-MORNING.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904. Bills Introduced.—S. 54, by Senator Carpenter, of Rutland. Savings banks may invest in municipal bonds of cities or towns of more than 5,000 population.

S. 55, by Senator Lawrence, of Addison, forbidding sale of square tailed trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, loach haven trout, and steel head trout caught in this State; \$10 for each offense.

Adopted.—Joint resolutions relating to committee to investigate State institutions. Senator Lord of Washington moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution put to its passage. Resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Ordered to Lie.—S. 39, relating to

public health. Senator Fish, of Windsor, explained that the bill changed the wording of No. 113 Acts of 1902, so that the Governor of the State would not of necessity be a "reputable practicing physician" as, owing to a curious mistake that act provided. The bill further gives the board power over fire escapes and authorizes the employment of assistance. Senator Lord of Washington, called attention to some weaknesses of the bill which he thought should be remedied and on his motion the bill was ordered to lie.

Third Reading.—H. 25, Incorporating South Royalton cemetery Association.

H. 88, Incorporating Strafford Co-operative Telephone Co.

H. 103, Incorporating Enosburgh Falls Cemetery Association.

Passed.—H. 9, Relating to deer, moose, and caribou. Sen. Simpson moved to amend to forbid hunting deer on Sunday. Ruled out of order. Sen. Slack moved that that vote amending bill be reconsidered. Ruled out of order. Moved that vote on third reading be reconsidered in order to make his other motion in order.

Sen. Pierce thought present Sunday law strong enough. Sen. Fletcher of Windsor, asked as to the fine for Sabbath breaking. Sen. Pierce replied \$10. Sen. Fletcher asked as to the value of a buck deer. Sen. Pierce said from \$10 to \$30. Sen. Prouty opposed a special Sunday law for deer hunters as against other hunters. On the question of reconsideration Sen. Simpson called for yeas and nays. Yeas, 11; nays, 19. Bill passed.

Bill Introduced.—S. 57, by Sen. Eaton, of Washington, to repeal No. 81, Acts of 1898, relating to frauds in the sale of garden seeds. Com. on Agriculture.

Adjournd.

HOUSE-MORNING.

Oct. 26, 1904. Bills Introduced.—H. 196, by Mr. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, town grand jurors and police officers to make thorough investigation prior to issuing a warrant.

H. 187, by Mr. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, removes liability when principal defendant is indebted to other parties on account of contract out of which trustee process arises.

H. 189, by Mr. Thompson of Corinth to incorporate the Eastern Vermont Telephone and Telegraph Company.

H. 190, by Mr. Willard of Townsboro, packages of grass seed offered for sale shall have per cent of pure seed printed on outside of package. Penalty \$10.

H. 193, by Mr. Savage of West Windsor, changing legal rate of interest to 3 per cent.

H. 196, by Mr. Granger of Williams-town, amending section 3000 V. S., relating to recording of writs. Copies to be left on file with town clerk.

H. 197, by Mr. Fitts of Brattleboro, requiring peddlers to be licensed from \$15 to \$60, according to their mode of travel and nature of business.

H. 198, by Mr. Randall of Shaftsbury relating to check lists. Prevents a candidate from serving on board of revision.

H. 199, by Mr. Hillard of Cabot, increasing Governor's salary from \$1,600 to \$2,500 and court expenses.

H. 200, by Mr. Hapgood of Peru, to attach part of the freeman's oath to card of instructions to voters.

Special Order.—H. 73, care of animals in transit. Mr. O'Brien of South Burlington queried whether existing statute did not cover this matter. He moved to amend by making the time 28 instead of 24 hours. Mr. Fitts of Brattleboro explained that the time named in the bill covered the time as far as transit in this State is concerned; though 24 hours long enough—beyond that is cruelty. The bill can't affect shipments from Vermont—only through shipments. Mr. O'Brien withdrew his amendment and the bill passed.

Passed.—H. 5, amending statutes relating to exemption of church property.

H. 30, amending statutes relating to publishing statement of county finances.

Ordered to Lie.—H. 50, amending statutes relating to publishing of notices of meetings of lists was unfavorably reported. On motion of Mr. Waite of Hyde Park, the bill was ordered to lie.

Adjournd.

BARRE.

The marriage of Adolph Buch Lang and Miss Carrie Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Glidden, occurred on Thursday evening, Oct. 20. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by Rev. A. M. Bradley in the presence of about forty friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Lane left for a trip to Chicago, St. Louis and Waterloo, Iowa. They will visit the Rev. E. M. Jones, formerly of this city. On their return will reside at the bride's home at 103 Summer street.

Arthur Averill and son, Harry, went to Boston last week. The latter will enter Tufts College.

PARLOR PRIDE STOVE POLISH. LIQUID—READY FOR USE. No dipping paste after using a while. Parlor Pride gives a brilliant, lasting polish. No chemical fumes—no dirt—no rust. Safe and easy to use. Best Stove Polish. Sold by all dealers.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The session of the Bar Association on Tuesday afternoon was occupied quite largely in a discussion of the question of establishing the office of attorney general in this State. The committee on Jurisprudence and law reform recommended that the Legislature be requested to create the office.

H. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier, moved that the item be discussed without any expression of opinion by the association. This motion called out many speakers. John Young, Newport, ex-Chief Judge Jonathan Ross, St. Johnsbury, Judge Butler and G. E. Lawrence of Rutland, John H. Senter, Montpelier, and Charles Batchelder of Woodstock, all spoke in favor of the creation of the office. Finally by a decisive majority the association voted to recommend the creation of the office.

The committee on membership reported the following new members to the association: George L. Hunt and Stanley O. Wilson, Montpelier, Roland E. Stevens, Hartford, T. W. Maloney, Rutland. A committee of one from each county, with Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, as chairman, was appointed to report a list of officers to the association today. The office of librarian was created as a means of caring for the books and papers of the association.

The association voted to draft a bill amending the present proceedings in chancery to expedite that class of cases.

In the evening at the county court room the retiring president of the association, W. L. Barup of Burlington gave an address before judges of the Supreme Court, many State officials, the class taking examinations, and invited guests. President Barup's address was a strong endorsement of the law as first among the learned professions, a candid statement of its failings as viewed from the standpoint of the laymen, an earnest appeal for faithful performance of the duties within its province. He believed in a liberal course of study in preparation for the law and emphasized the profession's obligation to use its ability for the prevention of useless and unnecessary legislation. The lawyer, he said, was the best lawmaker and society looks to him as its protector. The legal profession has been misjudged and misunderstood. He scented the idea advanced by certain captains of industry, that the law was secondary to business and closed with an able plea for the maintenance of the majesty of the law.

Hon. Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury read a memorial sketch of the late George N. Dale of Island Pond. On account of the lateness of the hour other memoirs were deferred until today.

The following officers were elected this morning: W. W. Stickney of Ludlow, president; J. E. Cushman of Burlington, first vice president; Frank E. Alfred of Newport, second vice president; P. M. Mellon of Rutland, third vice president; J. H. Minnis of St. Albans, secretary; Hiram Carleton of Montpelier, treasurer; E. H. Deavitt of Montpelier, librarian. The board of managers consists of the president ex-officio, J. H. Senter of Montpelier, W. A. Dutton of Hardwick and Albert H. Blanchard of Springfield.

The mid-summer bar meeting will be held in Woodstock this year the latter part of August.

A sketch of the life of the late Lyman E. Pelton of Highgate was read this forenoon by C. G. Aussen of St. Albans.

AUTUMN EXCURSION.

Central Vermont Railway Co. Announces Special Rate to New York.

An opportunity for a trip to New York at a very low rate is offered by the Central Vermont Railway Company on October 26, via New London and the steamer City of Lowell. Fare for the round trip \$3.00 from St. Albans to Hartford inclusive, Williams-town, South Barre, Barre and Montpelier. Northern stations \$6.50. This is a favorable time to visit New York where a multitude of attractions await the sight seer, among them Central Park, Navy Yard and Grant's tomb. This excursion enters New York harbor via East River, passing through Hell Gate, under Brooklyn bridge in sight of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, also passing where a full view of large ocean steamers may be obtained. Arrival in New York by daylight. Trains leave Williams-town at 6:30; South Barre, 6:35; Barre, 11:55; Montpelier, 6:35. Tickets good on October 25 on special and connecting trains; good returning to leave New York not later than Nov. 4, to arrive at starting point until Nov. 5 inclusive.

Deaths in Waitsfield. Waitsfield, Oct. 25.—Mrs. J. D. Andrews died Monday noon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred F. Wilder. She is survived by one other daughter, Mrs. Dwight Darling of Montpelier, and one son, George Andrews, of Duxbury. The funeral will be held at the house on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.