THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION HELD IN THIS CITY WEDNESDAY.

Professor Seeley of Middlebury College Nominated for Governor and W. L. Pearl of St. Johnsbury for Lieut. Governor—The Platform.

The second annual state convention of the prohibitionists of Vermont was held in the city hall Wednesday, there being about 75 delegates present. Every county in the state except Essex was represented, and there were about a dozen ladies present. At 11 a. m. R. M. Clapp, chairman of the state executive committee, called the convention to order, after which prayer was offered by Rev. E. W. Culver of St. Albans. The call for the convention was read by Mr. Clapp and the convention then organized by the election of Dr. A. B. Bixby of Poultney as chairman and Rev. G. L. Story of St. Albans as secretary.

On motion of R. M. Clapp the following were appointed as

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Addison—Prof. H. M. Seeley of Middlebury.
Bennington—Hiram Hurlburt of Bennington.
Caledonia—W. V. McLaughlin of Peacham.
Chittenden—R. M. Clapp of Burlington.
Franklin—Rev. E. W. Culver of St. Albans.
Lamoille—W. H. Hyde of Morrisville.
Orleans—Stephen Roberts of Craftsbury.
Rutland—H. W. Love of Rutland.
Windham—C. W. Wyman of Brattleboro.
Windsor—T. E. Wilson of Bethel.
Washington—Rev. W. J. Kidder of Northfield.

R. M. Clapp moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed to nominate a state ticket, a congressman from the First district and also a state committee. The motion passed and the following nominating committee was appointed:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Addison county—C. H. Smith of Middlebury.
Bennington—H. H. Hurlburt of Bennington.
Caledonia—W. V. McLaughlin of Peacham.
Chittenden—J. F. Leonard, Colchester.
Franklin—Charles Fulton, Franklin.
Lamoille—L. J. Leach, Cambridge.
Orleans—D. W. Wintcher, Barton.
Rutland—A. B. Bixby, Poultney.
Washington—Rev. W. J. Kidder, Northfield.
Windham—C. W. Wyman, Brattleboro.
Windsor—T. E. Wilson, Bethel.

At this point the convention took a recess until 1:30 p. m., and the delegates adjourned to Philharmonic hall where a free dinner was served to them by the W. C. T. U. of Burlington.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A State Ticket Elected and a Platform Adopted.

Upon the calling of the convention to order in the afternoon the nominating committee reported the following state ticket:

For Governor—Prof. H. M. Seeley of Middlebury.

For Lieut.-Gov.—W. L. Pearl of St. Johnsbury.

For Treasurer—C. W. Wyman of Brattleboro.

For Secretary of State—George L. Story of St. Albans Bay.

For Auditor of Accounts—Levi S. Lewis of Bennington.

The nominations were unanimously adopted. The committee reported the following state committee which was also approved:

STATE COMMITTEE.

Addison county—Clinton Smith of Middlebury.
Bennington—H. H. Hurlburt of Bennington.
Caledonia—Prof. Brackett of St. Johnsbury.
Chittenden—R. M. Clapp of Burlington.
Essex—G. E. Burnham of West Concord.
Franklin—G. S. Fassett of Enosburgh.
Grand Isle—A. R. Manning of Alburgh.
Lamoille—L. G. Leach of Cambridge.
Orange—Ezra Walker of Chelsea.
Orleans—W. L. Jennings of Albany.
Rutland—Dr. A. B. Bixby of Poultney.
Washington—G. E. George of Barre.
Windham—J. S. Brown of Brattleboro.
Windsor—Calvin Thompson of Windsor.
Gen. L. Story of St. Albans, secretary of committee.

H. W. Love, secretary of the committee on resolutions, reported a series of resolutions in support of which he made an extended speech. The convention considered each resolution separately and adopted the following as its

PLATFORM.

Believing the time has fully come when reforms are necessary in our laws and their administration and convinced that these reforms cannot be obtained through the political parties as now organized, we as citizens of the State of Vermont in convention assembled at Burlington on the 21st day of July, 1886, do present the following declaration of principles, the platform of the Prohibition party of Vermont.

The principles of prohibition of the liquor traffic should be made a part of the constitution of the State and the nation.

Constitutional prohibition should be vitalized by statute law prescribing penalties for the offense of liquor selling adequate for crime of such enormity.

Statutory prohibition should be made operative by electing Prohibitionists to enforce the law.

Those oath-bound should be elected by a party which will lend fealty to enforce the prohibitory law treason to the principles of prohibition.

To the voters of the state, we the convention send greeting, asking you to unite with us in this platform and give it your support.

To the temperance organizations of the state expressing our sympathy in your work and our interest in its success.

To the Christians of every creed, asking you to unite with us in removing the greatest obstacle in the progress of our Master's work.

To the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for our work their sympathy and prayers.

To those who have suffered from the traffic a drink, a person or family, our hope that their prayers may be answered and the curse removed right speedily by the success of the prohibition party.

The chairman announced that the committee on resolutions asked that the resolutions be referred back to them for revision as they were hastily drawn. The committee did not desire to change the sentiment of the platform but they desired to modify the phraseology. A motion to that effect was then made and passed.

On motion of Mr. Love the State committee were instructed to call county conventions for the nomination of county tickets, and to organize the party in those sections in which it was not organized.

Mr. Clapp stated that the expense of the convention would be about $100 and he suggested that the delegates at once raise the money. Various sums were named and all who would give the respective amounts were requested to rise. After a considerable sum had been raised in that way a collection was taken and the total sum realized was about $75.

The nominating committee asked that the nomination of a candidate for congressman from the first district be left to the State committee as they were not sufficiently acquainted to perform that duty. On motion the State committee were authorized to nominate candidates for congressman from both districts.

Resolutions were passed thanking the temperance ladies of Burlington for their hospitality and also the railroads for the courtesies extended.

ADDRESS BY MR. FINCH.

Hon. John B. Finch, chairman of the national prohibitory committee, was introduced by the chair and he addressed the convention on the issues of the hour. He presented nothing new in the way of facts or figures, but he used some word illustrations and what he did say was said in a very agreeable and effective manner. He argued that while the Republican party in Vermont declared in favor of temperance, the party at large was opposed to prohibition. State laws could repress but never stamp out the traffic in liquors, because there were so many ways in which the State laws could be evaded through the laws of the national government. Liquors destined for another State could not be prevented from passing through a prohibition State, and if there were navigable waters under the control of the United States within or adjoining the State the liquor traffic could be carried on by that means in spite of State laws. Hence national prohibition was the goal sought.

The speaker arraigned the Republican party in Vermont for not stamping out the traffic in this State. He said that although the party had been in power here for about 30 years the platform adopted by their last State convention was their condemnation; for it showed that they had allowed Democratic saloon keepers to institute and carry on their nefarious business to an extent which rendered them unfit to hold office. The Republicans had power in this State if they so desired to crush out the liquor traffic and he maintained that it was inconsistent with their declarations for them not to use that power. The speech commanded the closest attention throughout and was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Finch's remarks the convention adjourned.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

An Address Upon the Claims of the Prohibition Party by Hon. John B. Finch.

Last evening Hon. John B. Finch of Evanston, Ill., addressed a small audience in the City Hall. The speaker's theme and eloquent delivery were worthy of a crowded house. He began by exposing the antagonism of both political parties to prohibition, and said that in 1884 the prohibitionists asked each of the great factions to adopt the platform that all questions of fundamental importance to the people should be submitted to a popular vote. The Republican party sneered at us, and the Democratic party repudiated us. The leaders of both parties know the power of the liquor organization as a controller of votes; are acquainted with the remorselessness of its use, and fear it. To show the ridiculousness of party affiliation the speaker instanced the State campaign in Kansas four years ago. The Republicans nominated for governor a man who was a Union soldier, an upright, Christian man; the Democrats put in opposition a man who had always opposed progress in the State, a rebel during the war, and a liquor man. One said if elected he would protect the homes against the grog shops. The other said if he became governor he would pardon every liquor seller convicted under his administration. At the polls the Union man went down, and the other man went up. And this in a Republican State. In the event of an issue between liquor and no liquor, the whiskey Republicans will desert the party in every instance as they did in this.

No man, Mr. Finch said, who was right on this question could afford to continue in allegiance to either of the two great parties who hoodwinked at the liquor power, and in fact were compelled to, in order to get votes and avoid political death. It is foolish to characterize the Republican party as the one of temperance, for after you have crossed Mason's and Dixon's line the Democratic party is the espouser of the temperance cause, and Mr. Finch cited convincing figures in proof of his statement. Wisconsin, strongly Republican, is also a strong whiskey state. Georgia, strongly Democratic, has 98 prohibition counties out of 116. A good middle ground which a Republican or Democrat could assume without being called a traitor to his party, is found in prohibition, and sooner or later this third party would be established, for it even now held the balance of power. The speaker predicted that this time would arrive within a decade.

Vermonters in Congress.

Vermont has contributed a fair quota to the membership of the present Congress according to its size and population, as will be seen from the list of senators and representatives enumerated below, all of whom are natives of this State:

Senators—G. F. Edmunds, Vermont, born at Richmond, Feb. 1, 1828; Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, born at Strafford, April 14, 1810; Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin, born at Whiting, September 22, 1816.

Representatives—Ambrose A. Ranney, 3d congressional district, Massachusetts born at Townshend, April 16th, 1821; Milo White, 1st district, Minnesota, born in Fletcher, Aug 17, 1830; John B. Gillilan, 4th district, Minnesota, born at Barnet, February 11, 1835; Abraham X. Parker, 22nd district, New York, born at Granville, November 14, 1831; Stephen C. Millard, 26th district, New York, born at Stamford, January 14, 1841; John G. Sawyer, 31st district, New York, born at Brandon, June 5, 1825; Walter L. Sessions, 3d district, New York, born at Brandon, date of birth not given; John W. Stewart, 1st district, Vermont, born Middlebury, date of birth not given; Lucien B. Caswell, 1st district, Wisconsin, born at Swanton, November 27, 1827; Ormsby B. Thomas, 7th district Wisconsin, born in Sandgate, August 21, 1832.

Vermont Blooded Stock for South America.

Cyrus Jennings of Hubbardton, E. C. Kells and J. A. Wright of Middlebury, and J. Close of Ohio, who recently began the new enterprise of exporting blooded stock to Buenos Ayres, and who, during June shipped 185 merino sheep and 2 stallions, have an exclusive contract with the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship company for shipments of this character, and if their consignments this year are well received, they may send another in September and more next year. It takes 35 days to go from New York to Rio de Janeiro and there the animals are transferred to another line of steamers. The sheep are carried in crates, six in each, and hay and grain is taken along by the shippers. The horses are shipped in the same way, one in each crate, and are transferred from one vessel to another in the crates, by means of derricks. The Argentine Republic contains about ninety million sheep, mostly of fine wool breeds, but the fleeces are much scantier than those on the pure bloods which these Vermont gentlemen are sending down there. Most of the shepherds keep very large flocks. Last year Mr. Kells made sales to one man who had 400,000 sheep and flocks of 70,000 to 100,000 are not uncommon.

Horrible Double Murder in Missouri.

PIERRE CITY, July 21.—An old negro employed on the farm of J. J. White says: White came to Missouri from Rochester, N. Y., a year ago. His wife died shortly afterward and he was to have been married next fall to a Miss Howe. According to the negro a week ago Ed. Cluman, who loved the girl, killed her and Mr. White and buried the bodies, compelling the negro to assist him. Through mortal dread the negro held his peace until yesterday, when he told the story. Cluman was arrested and search was rewarded by finding the bodies as the negro described them. Cluman is in jail and may be lynched.

THE YACHT "BURLINGTON."

Her First Cruise on the Waters of Lake Champlain.

The following breezy extract the FREE PRESS has been permitted to take from the log of the yacht "Burlington," on her first cruise down the lake, under charge of that enthusiastic yachtsman, Mr. W. H. H. Murray. It is unnecessary to inform our readers that the extracts are from Mr. Murray's graceful pen.

FRIDAY, July 16.

A drizly morning, cloudy with some rain. Left moorings at 8:30 a. m. and drifted out. Off Bluff Point a light breeze sprang up from the south, southwest, which gradually freshened. At 9:30 a. m. passed Appletree Point, breeze growing better. Off Valcour it had become a good sailing breeze, and the yacht was moving well through the water. Ran up toward Plattsburgh expecting to run in for dinner, but as the wind still freshened concluded to keep on. Accordingly let her head off and winged the sails out. The wind was now fresh, and the yacht sailing dead before it, wing and wing, ran very fast. Rounded up into the cut with wind over the beam blowing strong and puffy; water white and streaky as a yachtsman could wish. How she flew! Masts bending like fly-rods and water under the lee quarter hissing. Countrymen fishing in a boat anchored midway between the two buoys off Knight's Landing. Signaled them to give us free course as was our right. They did it, lively enough at last, as they realized the speed with which we were coming. Our booms swept within thirty feet of their heads as the yacht dashed with her gunwale well down, between the buoys. They'll know the difference between a yacht and a canal boat the next time. Swung around in front of "Samson's" Lake View House at 1:15 p. m.

July 18.

Left moorings off Samson's with light wind, almost none. Two ladies on board, one an invalid, cloudy with thunder all around the horizon, sun scorching hot when unclouded. A mile north of Knight's Ferry the storm burst over us. Ran in to anchorage in a heavy squall without reefing but with two men at the sheets. The wind was very heavy, and between the crash of thunder, the plunging of rain, the flashes of lightning and the roar of the wind, as the yacht with swelling sails and masts and booms well bent swept on, we had as pretty a dash for cover as any yachtsman could ask for.

July 19.

A nasty day. Thunder all around the sky. Dead calms and sudden gusts with splashes of rain that levelled the lake as if it rained oil. We had three squalls in succession. Reeted once, when how it blew! The lake all black and white and overhead black clouds with white scuds flying across them. What a day for yachting! But the yacht worked well under all conditions. Nothing was lost overboard, and nothing parted or gave way under use and strain, and so we floated into moorings at 6 p. m., well content as we should be. To this brief log we would add the following notes:

On this cruise the circumstances were most trying for pleasure yachting. There was much rain and high, sudden winds. But no discomfort was experienced by those on board and in none of the squalls were the passengers or furnishings wet with water either from above or below and no one was "nervous" lest they should be "upset."

In no squall was the gunwale of the yacht ever within four inches of the water and the opinion seems to be justified by the facts of the case that when ballasted properly her present canvas cannot upset her. Not knowing who may sail her in the future Mr. Murray begs leave to suggest to her future commander the following:

1. Ballast her down an inch or two below the painted water line and trim her by it. Ballast needed, say 4000 pounds.

2. In squalls, single reef if you have time, but if not sail her up into them with confidence at the helm and two men at the sheets and keep your eye not on the gunwale but on the masts and sails. In brief the canvas or masts or both will be blown out of her before she, thus ballasted, will be blown over.

3. In sailing unknown waters work her with half centre board unless you have a good lookout, and in sailing up for anchorage and in reefy water have no board down at all. You will find her work well and make very little leeway with her board wholly up.

4. A single reef in each sail will enable you to lay your course with a beam wind when blowing a gale. Thus reefed she can sail the length of this lake with a pleasure party on board when not a boat on these waters, big or little, except the "Vermont" would dare venture out. Mr. Murray gives it as his deliberate opinion that nothing but gross mismanagement on the part of the sailing master can ever cause the yacht to founder or prevent her bringing her company safely into port.

5. Mr. Murray had taken the liberty in compliment to the city where she was built and is to be owned to name her the "Burlington." He has done this without consulting the wishes of her owners, and hence subject to their approval.

The Masonic Relief Association of Vermont.

The Masonic Relief association of Vermont is considered one of the strongest co-operative insurance organizations. There are 400 members of the association in the State, while its surplus fund is $4000. It was organized 12 years ago and has paid about 90 death claims, averaging from $400 to $1500 each. The death assessments are 83 cents for persons from 21 to 30 years old, $1 from persons 31 to 40 years old and $1.25 from 41 to 50 years of age. The average membership for the 12 years has been 734 and the average pay of the officers $200 a year. The new board of directors are T. C. Robbins of Rutland, N. P. Bowman of St. Johnsbury, G. A. Crossman of Brandon, R. F. Parker of Wolcott, T. S. Peck of Burlington, M. O. Perkins of Windsor, James Halloway of St. Albans, G. W. Tilden of Barre, Marcus Peck of Brookfield, A. P. Holmes of Stowe, H. L. Cheney of Williamstown, A. J. Brown of Waterbury, O. G. Kimball of Woodstock, L. C. Butler of Essex, F. S. Kimball, George B. B. Denny, Henry Ferris, J. L. Mosely and Charles Dole of Northfield.

Secretary of the Treasury Manning.

President Cleveland said to a well-known official that Secretary Manning had improved so much in health since his vacation that if nothing occurs between this and the end of his vacation the secretary will return to the treasury department, and occupy the secretaryship until the end of the present administration.

FATAL CARELESSNESS.

A Conductor Heeds Not the Signal and Several Men are Killed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—The Boston express on the Consolidated road due here at 12:40 p. m., from New York, ran into a gravel train just south of Hurd's elevator to day, wrecking five cars of the latter train, killing two Hungarian laborers, and wounding six others, two probably fatally. Engineer Slayback of the passenger train was arrested and locked up on charge of manslaughter. The danger signal was set against him but was disregarded. He claims the accident was caused by the failure of the brakes to work. No passengers were hurt.

THE FAITHFUL FEW.

Shurtleff and Meldon the Probable Democratic State Ticket.

MONTPELIER, VT., July 20.—The Argus and Patriot will publish to-morrow prognostications relative to the State convention on Thursday. It will be the largest convention held by the party for years and mostly composed of young men. Advices from all parts of the State indicate there will be at least 600 delegates and with outsiders will bring the number up to 1000. The general sentiment gathered from letters is that S. C. Schurtleff of Montpelier will be nominated for governor, and P. M. Meldon of Rutland is named with no opposition for lieutenant-governor. C. H. Pitkin, a prominent candidate for United States district attorney for Vermont, will be chairman of the convention and proposes to make a strong speech endorsing Cleveland's administration. The complexion of the delegation thus far returned to the State committee indicates that the convention will be entirely harmonious. It will be called to order at 10 a. m. Thursday, in Blanchard Opera House, by Atkins. Some delegates have already arrived and more will be here to-morrow.

ALBANY'S BICENTENNIAL.

Races of the Amateur Oarsmen's Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—The main feature of to-day's celebration aside from the parade in the forenoon was the opening of the 14th annual regatta of the National association of amateur oarsmen, at Pleasant Island. This course is a mile and a half straight away. Events on card to-day were four heats each, of the junior and senior singles and senior four-oared race. In the first heat of the junior singles, M. F. Quigley was an easy winner in 8m. 50s. The other winners were as follows: First heat, senior singles, Mulcahy of Albany, time 8m. 21 1-4s.; 2d heat, junior singles, Howland 8m. 58s.; 2d heat, senior singles, Donovan 8m. 40 1-4s.; 3d heat, junior singles, Bailey 8m. 37 1-4s.; 3d heat, senior singles was between Schales, Monohan and Nolan. Schales was disqualified for fouling, and both Nolan and Monohan were given a place in the final to-morrow. The closing race of the day was the senior four-oared contest, between crews from the Laureate Boat club of Troy, the Nautilus Rowing club of Hamilton, Ont., the Fairmount Rowing association of Philadelphia, and the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto. The contest was between the two crews last named, the former two dropping behind at the start. The Fairmounts won in 8 m. 1 1-2 s.

THE DILKE-CRAWFORD CASE.

The Most Interesting Testimony Yet Given—Damaging Dilke.

LONDON, July 20.—The court in the Crawford-Dilke case was crowded to-day. The evidence was decidedly the most interesting yet given. Mrs. Crawford confessed she disliked her husband because he was too old, and loved Foster because he was handsome, that she hated Crawford and she committed adultery with Dilke in order to obtain a divorce from him. Another point was that she spared Foster as far as possible because she knew he was about to marry. Cross-examined she confessed she had committed adultery only with Dilke and Foster, exculpating two other society men. The remarkable feature was that when Mrs. Crawford was asked home questions, for instance with regard to the French vice, adultery, etc., she answered with the utmost calmness, "yes," and even smiled, showing she was an utterly abandoned woman, who rather gloried in her shame. She spoke in soft pleasing tones damaging Dilke without exculpating herself.

TO THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Divisions of the Train Carrying Veterans to San Francisco.

BOSTON, July 20.—A special train of 27 cars conveying the New England delegation of the G. A. R. will leave Boston at 4:30 p. m., Thursday, July 22, over the Hoosac Tunnel route. It will be divided into 3 sections and run as follows: In charge of W. C. Tallman, N. E. passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, and A. V. Fisher, travelling passenger agent of the Hoosac Tunnel route, baggage car, 1 passenger coach, 7 sleeping cars; section two in charge of C. A. Brown, general agent of the C. M. & St. Paul railway, A. R. Dougherty, travelling passenger agent of the C. M. & St. P., 1 baggage car, 1 passenger coach, 7 sleeping cars; section 3, in charge of M. T. Dennis, general agent of the Union Pacific railway and A. C. Harvey, travelling passenger agent of the Union Pacific, 1 baggage car, 1 passenger coach, 7 sleeping cars. J. R. Watson, general passenger agent, Hoosac tunnel route, and Messrs. Brown and Dennis will accompany the party through to San Francisco, Messrs. Tallman and Fisher will go as far as Chicago and Messrs. Harvey and Dougherty as far as Niagara Falls.

The Anarchist Trial.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In the anarchist trial to-day A. S. Leckie, reporter on the Daily News, gave evidence. He said that in his address to the crowd Spies spoke of bombs, revolvers, etc. Captain Ward, in command at Desplaines street station, described the march of the police to Haymarket. Captain Ward ordered the Haymarket crowd to disperse in the name of the State of Illinois. Fielden was on a wagon occupied by the speakers and it was he who said "we are peaceable." The bomb exploded an instant or two later. Seven were wounded and in all 66 were killed and injured. After the bomb exploded the crowd opened a rattling volley on the police and 42 men in his precinct were either killed or wounded. On cross-examination Captain Ward said Fielden was addressing him when he said "we are peaceable," and that a slight emphasis was laid on the word "peaceable." The court here adjourned.

Arrested for Rape.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 20.—Anthony L. Butzbach, a prominent hotel keeper, was arrested last night on charge of rape. At a hearing it was shown that an eight-years-old child of Philip Rockey, a well-to-do gentleman of Pittsburg, Pa., in company with other children, were wandering in the woods near Nanticooke on Monday, where they had been spending the day for pleasure, and that Butzbach who was there also seized the little one and attempted to commit the offence. The prisoner is the father of 22 children and a prominent German. His friends who believe him guilty, decline to interfere or aid him, and he was committed to await trial in the higher court.

A Terrible Collision.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—News of a most terrible collision near Columbia, Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has just reached here. A special engine coming north ran into the Columbia accommodation going south, killing Engineer Beach, Henry Laughlin, conductor, Fireman Brown, Monroe Wilson and two others.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

A Former Treaty Extended to Four Additional Crimes.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Tribune* publishes the full text of the extradition treaty with Great Britain. It is as follows:

Convention between the United States and her Britannic majesty:

Whereas, By the tenth article of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and her Britannic majesty on the 9th day of August, 1842, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes; and

Whereas, It is now claimed by the high contracting parties that the provisions of the said article should embrace certain crimes not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of crimes specified in said article and in this convention;

The said high contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose, namely, the President of America, Edward J. Phelps, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of St. James, etc., etc., and her majesty, the queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Archibald Philip, earl of Rosebery, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, etc., etc.; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty will be and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in said article, namely:

1. Manslaughter. 2. Burglary. 3. Embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 and upward. 4. Malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties. And the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the said article.

Article 2. The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified whose sentence thereupon shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced together with the evidence that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

Article 3. This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified which shall have been committed, or to any convictions which shall have been procured prior to the date when the convention shall come into force.

Article 4. No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

Article 5. A fugitive criminal surrendered to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention shall not, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the state by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted.

Article 6. The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of the present convention shall be carried out in the United States and in her majesty's dominion respectively, subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering state.

Article 7. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible.

It shall come into force 10 days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at London the 25th day of June, 1886.

EDWARD JOHN PHELPS,
ROSEBERRY.

MINISTER PHELPS'S EXPLANATION.

Minister Phelps in a letter to Secretary Bayard says: The treaty confirms in all substantial particulars so nearly to the form heretofore prepared by me and submitted to the department of state for consideration and of which your approval was expressed, that I have not deemed it necessary or admissible to incur the delay at this late period in the session of congress of sending it to you for further examination before signing. And it has been impossible for me, under the existing condition of business here, and the long discussion upon minor details that has taken place, to bring the matter to an earlier conclusion, though I have made every exertion to that end. The convention is so short and its terms will, I hope, be found so perspicuous, that but little explanation seems to me requisite, though to overcome the scruples of some of the officers of her majesty's government I have consented to add two or three clauses, which though quite unobjectionable are in my judgment unnecessary. But as the convention, as finally concluded, is in all its material provisions in accordance with my own views, as approved by you, I signed those concessions as judicious.

Mr. Phelps says it is understood between the two governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty if one is desired, but he expresses the opinion that a new treaty will not be necessary.

The convention is now before the senate committee on the judiciary, from which it will be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. An early report to the senate is looked for, though the convention may not be ratified at the present session of Congress.

Atlanta's Prohibition Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The bad feeling growing out of the enforcement of the prohibition law is increasing. Half a dozen "blind" saloons have been started, one of them over the office of Chairman English of the police commission. The city authorities claim the county had no right to issue the quart licenses, under which a number of houses are now running. A secret anti-prohibition society has been organized.

Matilda M. Fonda's Estate.

We, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable the Probate Court for the District of Chittenden, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Matilda M. Fonda, late of Charlotte, in said district, deceased, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the day of the date hereof, being allowed by said court, for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the residence of Joseph Fonda, in said district, on the third Tuesdays of August and December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., on each of said days.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1886.

IRA B. WICKER, } Commissioners.
W. W. LANGDON, }

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FROM

CAPTAIN THE HONORABLE

ALISTAIR HAY,

3d BATTALION BLACK WATCH

Royal Highlanders,

(SECOND SON OF THE EARL OF KINNOUL)

DUPPLIN CASTLE,
PERTH, SCOTLAND,

TO THE LIEBIG COMPANY:

"I was in a condition of great debility, consequent upon a broken-down stomach, dyspepsia and malaria, complicated with kidney irritation, when my medical attendant directed me to take your incomparable Coca Beef Tonic. Its effect was simply marvelous. The power of digestion was quickly restored, the kidney irritation vanished and rapid restoration to health followed.

"Other preparations of Coca had been tried without the slightest effect."

PROF. CHS. LUDWIN VON SEEGER,

Professor of Medicine of the Royal University; Knight of the Royal Austrian Order of the Iron Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabella; Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c.

"LIEBIG CO.'S COCA BEEF TONIC should not be confounded with the horde of trashy cure-alls. It is in no sense of the word a patent remedy. I am the country convenient I will its mode of preparation and know it to be not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of the high commendations it has received in all parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef, Coca, Quinine, Iron and Calisaya, which are dissolved in pure genuine Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry."

Invaluable to all who are Run Down, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Malarious or afflicted with weak stomachs.

Beware of Imitations.

Her Majesty's Favorite Cosmetic Glycerine

Used by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the nobility. For the Skin, complexion, Eruptions, Chapping, Roughness. $1.00 Of druggists.

"LIEBIG CO.'S Genuine Syrup of Sarsaparilla is guaranteed as the best Sarsaparilla in the market. N. Y. Depot 38 Murray Street.

15,x13,6,w29

Dr. Gage's Appointments

Owing to the great crowd of patients to see Dr. Gage at his last visit, he finds it necessary to return sooner than usual. He can therefore be consulted as follows:

Pavilion, Montpelier, Friday, August 6.

Van Ness House, Burlington, Saturday, August 7.

26 West 31st St., New York, every Monday.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Augustus H. Blair's Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT, } To all persons
DISTRICT OF CHITTENDEN, } concerned in the estate of Augustus H. Blair, late of Burlington in said District deceased.

GREETING:

At a Probate Court, holden at Burlington, within and for the District of Chittenden, on the 21st day of July, 1886, an instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Augustus H. Blair, late of Burlington, in said District deceased, was presented to the court aforesaid, for probate, and it is ordered by said court that the 17th day of August 1886, at the Probate Court Rooms in said Burlington, be assigned for proving said instrument; and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Burlington Free Press a newspaper printed at said Burlington, previous to the time appointed.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said will, if you have cause.

Given under my hand at Burlington, in said District, this 21st day of July 1886.

JENNIE STACY, Register.

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MISS CRAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Pupils fitted for any college of decided prominence remain during the session of the Normal College of Languages. For terms address MISS CRAM, 262 Pearl Street, Burlington, Vt.