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The Free Press.

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The Toronto Globe estimates that five-sixths of the people of the western provinces of Canada are in favor of a commercial union with the United States.

Heavy rains have at last put out the forest fires in Michigan, but multitudes of people have been left homeless. A relief fund of \$40,000 has been raised for their benefit.

At the lowest estimate, 200 lives were lost in the Paris holocaust. Yet people will continue to risk themselves in such death traps as the Opera Comique of Paris.

Next to a squall the most dangerous thing to have about a small boat is a whiskey jug. The drowning of four men in the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal last Sunday, was caused by one.

Mrs. Grundy thinks the great trouble with modern novelists is that they don't know when they have written enough. That is because the foolish public doesn't know when it has read enough.

The New York Sun publishes statistics showing that the Knights of Labor lost 42,076 members from July 1, 1886, to April 1, 1887. This is the result of arbitrary action and senseless tyranny on the part of the leaders of the organization.

The observance of Memorial Day was never so general and heart-felt as it has been this year. We are only just beginning to realize how great was the sacrifice of our soldier heroes and how inestimable the treasure they bought us with their blood.

The growth of yachting in this country is shown by the fact that the *American Yacht List* which is the register of the various yacht clubs in the United States and Canada just published gives the names of seven hundred more yachts than were given in the list for 1886.

Ben Perley Poore will be widely mourned, particularly in the newspaper world, where he shone as one of the best of Washington correspondents. He had a better fund of information of men and things at the national capital than any other writer of his day.

Pressure is already brought to bear on President Cleveland to induce him to modify his order consolidating revenue districts and so reducing democratic patronage. We hope that Mr. Cleveland will have back bone enough to stand by his original order.

It is stated that there will be very little, if any, saving in the amount of salaries paid under the recent consolidation of internal revenue districts in New England. In view of this circumstance the friends of the deposed officials profess to be at a loss to understand the president's motive.

North Carolina seems to be making a good record in the matter of public education. She had in 1886, 547,308 children of the school age, and of these 305,508 attended the public schools. In the same year she expended for tuition of white youth \$336,037, and for colored youth \$191,050. The State appropriates \$6000 a year for teachers' institutes.

Interest in the "national game" never ran so high as at present. It has become a perfect craze with a considerable portion of the people, and if the fever keeps rising, we shall see the United States Supreme Court transformed into a base ball nine, and the winning candidate of the next presidential struggle will be a champion pitcher.

It is said that the report of the board of visitors touching the charges against the Andover professors has been prepared, but that it will not be divulged until after the end of the seminary year. There seems to be a general expectation that it will be adverse to the professors.

The latest project of the admirers of Walt Whitman is to collect a fund to build him a summer cottage, so that his muse may escape the heat and dust of the warm months in a city. And yet no respectable person would be seen with a copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" in his hand.

It is a noticeable fact that while a universal penny post was being advocated in the British Parliament Lyander Spooner of Boston, the father of cheap postage in this country, was dying. Mr. Spooner died last Saturday in his eighty-first year. Current item.

He must have been an unconsciously long time dying. The Sunday laws would seem to be rather badly mixed in Louisiana. There the barbers are forbidden to keep their shops open on Sunday, but the theatres are allowed to remain in full blast. Any comparison between the moral tendencies of a barber's conversation and the indecencies of the modern stage, must result, we should think, in favor of the former.

Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell thinks that in the next presidential campaign the republican party ought to send its strongest and ablest men into the South, to present the advantages of

a protective tariff. He is confident that the people of the South only need a little light on this great political doctrine to effect a complete change of front. In this no doubt he is right.

Miss Anita Cody, daughter of "Buffalo Bill," who is described as a "beautiful brunette of twenty-two summers," has sailed for England, her father having sent for her, with an assurance that she will be received at court. It seems, somehow, to be the impression that Minister Phelps may not altogether enjoy presenting Miss Buffalo Bill, at a royal reception.

President Cleveland it seems would not fish on Sunday, though he had had luck on Saturday, and Sunday was a "splendid day," according to his guide. With the eyes of 60,000,000 people fixed on his movements, it is perhaps not surprising that he weighed the pros and cons of Sunday fishing, this time, and decided not to fish.

Senator Stewart of Nevada thinks that, instead of cutting off the railroad passes of senators and representatives, each of them ought to be provided with a pass and compelled to travel at least 5000 miles a year, in order to learn something about the country for which they legislate. There is something in this. The cosmopolitan is not generally a man of narrow views.

Mr. Maehen protests in the *Epoch* against the custom of printing bills of fare in French. The practice is often embarrassing to the honest American, who is by no means sure of his French pronunciation, and it is true that anything that is good enough to eat in this country is good enough to have an American name. But the man who would abolish French titles for dishes, will have to begin by abolishing French cooks.

There seems to be something wrong with the upper story of Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost of Newark, N. J. He endorses the wild land theories of Henry George and Dr. McGlynn, and does not approve of the prosecution of the blasphemer, Reynolds. When church leaders stand on a platform, the two planks of which are blasphemy and agrarianism, it almost makes us wish for a protestant pope to call him to account.

The new French cabinet is composed of "moderate republicans" and is said to be the result of a reaction against radicalism, militarism and socialism. Gen. Boulanger, who has been spending so much money on the French army that France is likely to have no money left to carry on war with if she should desire to fight, is not a member of it—a circumstance which is on the whole considered favorable to the peace of Europe.

The New York World defends devotion to sports on Memorial Day on the ground that "the dead soldiers themselves, could they speak, would be the last to wish the occasion to be altogether a mournful one." Perhaps not; but there is nothing mournful about the proper way of observing the day. The very flowers are symbols of hope. Athletic sports, with their excitement, gambling, hard feeling and attempts to cut the empire's heart out are not in keeping with the occasion.

London letters say that the riding in the Wild West show has impressed the Englishmen by its grace and ease, as compared with the shortened stirrups and well bent knees of English horsemen. Letters are printed in the *Times* proclaiming the superiority of the American fashion over the English method of "riding with the knees in the mouth," and a movement among young Englishmen of quality has been started, to boom the Wild West style of equestrianism with the low stirrup and straight leg.

The fondness of the Indians for baubles is well known; and the Interior Department, it seems, is shrewd enough to take advantage of it. A number of Indian "peace medals" have just been struck off at the Philadelphia mint. On one side of the medal is a bust of President Cleveland, and on the reverse is a scene representing a settler and an Indian fraternizing. These medals are to reward the good Indians who try to persuade their fellows who are still in the "hunting state" to relinquish their savage customs for those of civilization and peace.

The New Hampshire Legislature, which begins its session to-morrow, will elect a United States senator to fill the term for which the late Senator Pike was chosen, which expires March 4, 1889. The present republican majority desire to proceed to elect also a senator for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1889, as there will be no session of the Legislature again until June, 1889, or three months after the opening of the senatorial term. It is expected that the democrats will object to this action.

Mr. George William Curtis of *Harper's Weekly* says that he does not anticipate a general break-up of parties next year, but just enough of a break-up to permit some man to carry the election independent of party. Mr. Curtis evidently has some presidential "dark horse" in his mind's eye. The republicans, however, do not seem to be anxious to know who this shadowy candidate may be, for they do not see how there can be any "break-up" of the great parties at present.

Mr. Cleveland's railroad ride along the western side of our State yesterday was his first visit to Vermont. While, in accordance with his understood wishes, it was not marked by any extraordinary demonstrations on the part of our people, it is needless to say that the president was everywhere treated with the respect due to his office; and the Vermonters, of all parties, wish him and his charming wife, a pleasant time in the woods, and a happy celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Some of the English papers are coming out again, rather timidly and tentatively, on the old subject of the Confederate bonds. Two or three of them have advanced the suggestion that a democratic administration in this country means a more hopeful outlook for the holders of these bonds. Furthermore, it is said that the London attorney of the bondholders has issued a circular, stating that progress has been made toward inducing Congress to assume the debt and pay it. This will be news to most Americans.

The Troy Times is calling attention to the shameful neglect of the laws intended to protect deer in the Adirondacks. Last winter, the *Times* says, the choppers along Independence river "crusted" all the season, destroying about 150 deer. Yet the game constable of that region reported no violations of the law, although the work of slaughter was notorious. People on this side the lake are interested in having the New York game laws properly enforced in the Adirondack region, and we wish more "power to the elbow" of the *Times* in its effort to secure obedience to the laws.

The time prophesied in holy writ, when seven women shall take hold of one man, saying "let us be called by thy name," seems to have pretty nearly come. In Plainfield, N. J., one day last week seven women, accompanied by eleven children, attended the funeral of John Butte Holmes. Each asserted that she was his widow, and that he was father of her children. The present Mrs. Holmes was the old man's housekeeper, and is in possession of his farm; but the other women will make a legal fight for their share of it.

When Mr. Cleveland went to Washington to assume the presidency he paid his fare and rode in a common car, and great were the plaudits which greeted this exhibition of Jeffersonian simplicity. Two years later we find him signing a bill which prohibits the giving of passes by the railroads, and shortly afterward accepting a private car and special train for two days' travel across several States, on a pleasure expedition. Is this Jeffersonian simplicity or Jeffersonian duplicity? In the inter-State commerce bill the government has forbidden railroad officials to grant special favors to individuals. Is it then consistent for the head of the government to accept special favors from railroad officials?

Mr. Lacombe, who has been appointed United States circuit judge for the second judicial district, consisting of the States of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, is a New Yorker by birth, though of French descent. He is a comparatively young man, being forty-one years old. He is of course a simon pure democrat, belonging to the "county" wing of the democracy in New York, and is said to be a capable lawyer. When the present secretary of the navy, Mr. Whitney, was corporation counsel of New York city, Mr. Lacombe was his assistant, and it is understood that he owes his present appointment to Mr. Whitney's influence with the president. Judge Wallace of Syracuse, is the senior circuit judge. The present appointment is for life and the salary is \$6000.

The secretary of Harvard college recently notified the students that any desiring situations in which they could assist themselves by their labor might apply to him. He was surprised at the number and urgency of his applications. Many of the students signified their willingness to work on a farm; one wanted to run a locomotive, saying that he had had previous experience; several were willing to be hotel clerks or waiters; a large number wanted to be business clerks or salesmen, and a still larger number wished to teach. This shows a healthy spirit of industry and independence among the Harvard boys; and the men who make their mark in the world in their future careers, will, it is safe to say, be of the number of those who are thus willing to work their way to an education.

Washington correspondents state that there is not entire harmony of opinion among the members of the inter-State commerce commission. There is, they say, reason to believe that Judge Cooley and Mr. Walker are pretty nearly in accord in the opinion that there should be some relief extended to counteract the competition of the Canadian Pacific road, both as to the trunk lines and the transcontinental service. And on other points Judge Cooley and Mr. Walker appear to be more nearly agreed than other members of the commission. Mr. Morrison favors a strict enforcement of the law in all its sections, and does not think that it is the province of the commission to usurp the functions of Congress and to relieve the law by a process of construction of those features which some of the roads consider hardships. There is reason to believe that he will not favor a general policy of suspensions or exceptions to a large number of railroads or extensive sections of the country. No one, of course, undertakes to forecast the decisions of the commission. When they are announced they will become known and not before.

The agricultural department at Washington has been investigating the adulterations of condiments and other articles of food. It is reported that of eleven brands of mustard examined by the department, all sold for pure mustard, not one was found which had not been adulterated. Of all the brands of pepper but one was genuine, and that was of English origin. Twenty samples of ground cloves yielded but two pure samples. Of ten samples of ginger four were pure. Incidentally it is mentioned that a New York spice manufacturer recently ground up 5000 pounds of cocoanut husks for mixture with his goods. In other articles used for food adulterations are common, though no series of samples turned out quite so bad as the condiments. Butter is "extended" by the addition of lard and cotton-seed oil; cheese with foreign animal and vegetable fats; olive oil with cotton-seed oil, and so on, through a long list. When it is considered that these samples used in these tests were selected from all over the country, the universality of fraud by adulteration will be realized.

If we had been asked to name three men in this country who would be most likely to sympathize with the nihilists who are trying to assassinate the czar, we should have said Herr Most, August Spies and Henry George. It seems we should have been a trifle wide of the mark. The three men who are on record as denouncing the proposed treaty with Russia whereby any murderer even though he be the murderer of any member of the imperial family who shall take refuge in the United States may be extradited are Dr. McGlynn, Henry George and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. These gentlemen are of the opinion that the assassin in such a case should be welcomed to this country and made much of generally. Hospitality is a fine old-fashioned virtue, but it is not being too exclusive, to draw the line at assassins.

Canadian Sentiment.

The *World's* correspondent, the results of whose investigations on the subject of the sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States, among the people of Canada, we have copied, in a second article reports an interview with Sir John Macdonald, the premier of the Dominion government, in which that statesman expressed the belief that there was nothing of the annexation movement, anyway.

As to commercial union, any idea of having a Zollverein with the United States, doing away with custom houses along the frontier, and continuing them as regards imports from Great Britain, that is out of the question.

"Then you attach no importance to the discussion that seems to be going on in a lively way just now?" "Oh, the proposition has only attracted attention since Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Wiman have been agitating it. There has been no voice from the farmer population. We have recently had a general election from every constituency in the Dominion, and that question was not mooted during the canvass."

"Is there not considerable disaffection in Manitoba, going as far even as leaning toward annexation?" "The Manitoba people formerly objected to a duty on agricultural implements, as they imported them from the United States, and the duty, of course, increased the cost of these implements. But lately Manitoba and the Northwest are supplied with agricultural implements by Canadian manufacturers as cheap or cheaper than they can purchase them from the United States."

"No, there is no feeling of unrest in Manitoba at this time?" "No, I don't consider there is any feeling of unrest anywhere in Canada. We have got annexationists, and there are some Americans in Canada who have chosen their residence here and would naturally like to be under the star spangled banner again. But the great mass of the people, I think, are quite satisfied with their present relations to the mother country and desire to continue them."

FAVORING RECIPROCITY.

Our farming population, as indeed all Canada, is in favor of a return to the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which provided for a free interchange of all natural products. I don't think that reciprocity in manufactures would be looked upon with favor in either country. The manufacturing population here fear that they would be crushed out. The protective policy was only adopted in 1879, and since that time it has been a quarter of a century before they would be strong enough to do battle."

"Is there any real question that would influence one way or the other the question of annexation?" "No, I think that the French speaking population are as desirous to continue the connection with England as the English people and their descendants are. They have the freest government in the world. The French population, particularly in the province of Quebec, have been sacredly respected and the enjoyment of the laws which they brought with them from France, and all the privileges secured to them by the treaty of Paris, under which France ceded her North American possessions to England, have been sacredly respected and preserved. The Catholic hierarchy and clergy have a great influence with their flocks, and are, I believe, thoroughly loyal to the British crown."

Other intelligent Canadians held quite different views. Thus, Mr. Henry W. Darling, president of the Bank of Commerce of Toronto, the second largest bank of Canada, and ex-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, openly advocated commercial union with this country. He said:

"The geographical contiguity of the United States to Canada cannot possibly be overlooked. The republic cannot be expected to change its commercial policy to meet the wishes of such a number of people relatively to its own as are found in Canada. It is natural and inevitable that the commercial policy of Canada should be shaped more in regard to the country from whom for 300 miles it is separated by an imaginary border than in relation to a country 3000 miles distant, even if it is the parent country. Each has a common origin, and sooner or later the offspring must be left to carve out its destiny in conformity with its interests more than in the interests of the parent State."

A Significant Meeting.

The first public meeting of the anti-saloon republicans of New York city, at Cooper institute, last week, marked the beginning of a crusade against the rum power on the part of the republican party, which promises to be one of the most significant features of the next campaign. This meeting was the first public expression of a sentiment which has been rapidly growing in the republican party, and has at last found its way into action. One cannot read the extended reports of this meeting, the speeches that were made and the extracts of letters sent by leading republicans all over the country without feeling that this anti-saloon movement is one of the most hopeful and important ones that has received republican support since the last of the republican amendments to the constitution was adopted. It is evident that many influential party leaders have thoroughly determined to place the republican party, if possible, squarely on the side of temperance, because they see that the future growth and strength of the party will depend upon the extent to which it allies itself with the cause of temperance. This fact was frankly recognized at the New York meeting. In the course of a stirring speech, ex-Judge Noah Davis said:

"Shall we, who have achieved so much in the thirty years of that party's life to make America what she is now on the map of the globe, the foremost in civilization and strength of all the people of the earth, shall we go back upon that glorious record, like the old whig party to which I have alluded, and cuddle in the same hole with the woodchuck and the rattlesnake?"

Mr. Windom, ex-United States Senator and ex-secretary of the treasury said: "There is an irrepressible conflict upon us. This nation cannot endure half drunk and half sober any more than it could half slave and half free. (Applause.) The republican party is the party of great moral ideas. It thrives in the atmosphere of reform. The public conscience was the cradle of its infancy, the support of its vigorous and heroic youth, and it must continue to be the inspiration of its manhood if it is destined to live a long life of usefulness."

Among the letters read were expressions of sympathy and accord from Senators Edmunds and Morrill of Vermont, Hoar of Massachusetts, Plumb of Kansas and Wilson of Iowa. Endorsements of the movement were also read from many congressmen and other republicans occupying important positions of leadership in the party. This enthusiastic and well-sustained meeting in New

York will be likely to give a fresh impetus to the anti-saloon movement in the republican party; and should ensure a welcome for the movement from the friends of temperance everywhere. The republican party is really the only practical temperance party in this country, and the sooner the third party prohibitionists recognize this fact, the sooner will the cause of temperance triumph over the rum power.

Young People's Societies.

One of the most encouraging features of church and benevolent work in these days is the active enlistment of the young people in these activities. Everybody knows what a wonderful growth the Young People's United Societies of Christian Endeavor have had in this country, and what an influence for good they have exerted in the minds and hearts of the young people as well as in the community at large. Our city of Burlington, now in a certain sense, the headquarters of this organization, being the home of its president, Mr. W. J. Van Patten and of four of the largest and most active local societies. The organization is rapidly extending both in this country and Canada, and it will not be long before every evangelical church in the United States has a branch of the Y. P. S. C. E.

This, however, is not the only young people's society within the fold of the churches. The Unitarian churches all over the country have been organizing "Unity clubs" among their young people. These are something like the Young People's societies of Christian Endeavor, except that the element of personal religion is not made so prominent. The Unity clubs exist chiefly for the promotion of the intellectual and social interests of the churches. Their tendency, however, is to bring young people into the churches, to interest them in church work, and thus to train them for church membership. It is proposed that these Unitarian Unity clubs shall be organized into a general society, with a constitution and officers, and a convention is now in session in Boston with this end in view. It is hoped that the organization of a central society will not only lead to the systematic and harmonious working of local clubs, but will cause many new clubs to spring up in the denomination.

The Episcopal churches also have associations of young people, called "Guilds," which are doing a very effective and helpful work within that denomination. By means of these different societies young people of all denominations are made to feel that they sustain a definite and important relation to church activities, and that they have a part in the great evangelizing mission of the Christian church in the world. That this is to them an inspiring and helpful thought, appears from the zeal, devotion and tireless energy with which they give themselves to the work in their appointed field. Their natural enthusiasm is beginning, also, to react upon the older members of the churches, and is reconstructing many of the methods of church work which have become conventional and lifeless. The birth of young people's societies in the churches, marks, we believe, the approach of one of the brightest eras in the history of the Christian church.

A Department of Public Works.

In the current number of the *Forum*, Gen. William F. Smith, who is an officer of United States engineers, has had much to do with public works, recommends the formation of a new department of the United States government, with a secretary at its head who shall be a cabinet officer, to have charge of the various bureaus, which relate to civil public works. These bureaus are those of river and harbor improvements, now carried on by the engineer corps of the army, the coast and geological survey, the survey of public lands, the vast system of public buildings, the weather bureau, the agricultural bureau, the bureau for the administration of the light-house system, the national observatory, the bureau of patents, the inspection of hulls and boilers of steamers, and the bureau of pisciculture. In several of these bureaus, he says, the limits of duties are loosely laid down, causing an overlapping of jurisdiction which brings about in many cases duplication of work, and engenders strife between rival bureaus. The consequent want of order and system is utterly opposed to economy and efficiency.

As an example of maladministration, Gen. Smith takes the class of public works coming under the head of the improvement of rivers and harbors. Enlightened legislation, as he says, would have created an administrative bureau to carry on such work, with such authority that it would naturally become a guide to legislation in deciding what rivers and harbors were fit subjects for improvements, both in the interests of commerce and the national defenses. Its plans and estimates would be regularly submitted, and work once begun, the appropriations should be continued to completion, and then the bureau should have supervision over them to prevent deterioration arising from wanton action or neglect.

But instead Congress has retained the selection of the localities to be improved. Appropriations have been made without the slightest regard to the merits of the question, but to conciliate the political influence of the localities. Works have been begun, and suspended because the appropriations were discontinued when the localities had lost their political influence, and thus money has been squandered. As a rule, the sums thus set apart have been given to the corps of engineers to expend, but the estimates from that bureau are never followed, and in many cases the chief of engineers has not authorized the expenditure of appropriations made on a pro rata plan, because, being insufficient in amount for any beneficial purpose, the expenditure would be a waste of public money. Completed works are abandoned, and deterioration, from neglect and other cause, naturally goes on until such time as the local interests can, through their representatives, get new appropriations, far exceeding the cost of proper maintenance, had it been ordered. While, as has been said, custom has given these expenditures to the corps of engineers, Congress may at any time divert any or all of the items of the appropriations to any other bureau or to any individual for expenditure. It can, as it has done, direct contracts to be made with any specified individual, and can, as it has also done, on the application of such individual, modify a contract, to the detriment both

of the people's treasury and the interests of commerce and navigation. The scheme of consolidation which Gen. Smith proposes has evident merits. But we fear that there is no reason to expect that Congress will give over to any new department, the control of public works, which it possesses under the constitution. The political power which accompanies these vast expenditures is too great to be lightly surrendered.

Poor Country Roads.

The New York Evening Post has recently printed an excellent article on Country Roads, showing that in our methods of keeping up these avenues of communication Americans are still back in colonial times. It is indeed a matter of surprise that, with our rapid progress and improved methods in other directions, we should still adhere to the ways of our grandfathers in the matter of keeping our country roads in repair. Anyone who has occasion to travel much by horse and wagon between our New England villages, knows in what a disgraceful state our country roads are often found. This is especially the case in the early spring and after the farmers have "worked out" their road tax by converting the once passable highway into a rough, uneven ridge of hummocks and sod.

The fact is that road building and road repairing is a science, and an important science too; and it is ridiculous that work of such practical importance should be so largely entrusted to men, who, however skilled and successful they may be in their own department of industry, know little of the principles of surveying, or scientific road making, and whose only idea of repairing a roadway is to pile a lot of dirt in the middle of the highway, until it becomes a ridge of soil along the narrow surface of which teams have to pick their way, looking out for places to pass other teams without danger of upsetting. It is false economy that makes so many of our rural communities content to get along with poor roads so long as they can save a few cents on the grand list. Think of the waste in horse flesh, in the wear and tear of vehicles, in time and energy which this saving at the spigot brings about. Permanent good roads, built to stay, would be far cheaper in the long run. It is a reproach to our New England farmers that they are not more in line with the spirit of the times in this respect. They are all the time applying improved machinery and better methods in agriculture—why not in road building? We are glad to say that in some parts of Vermont there are signs of awakening in this matter of roads, but for the most part our rural communities still adhere to the primitive methods.

Mexican Trade.

During President Arthur's administration, it will be remembered that an attempt was made to improve American trade with Mexico, which failed for want of support in Congress. England then seized the chance which this country rejected, and now England enjoys commercial relations with Mexico which may even cause the people of this country to regret and condemn the folly of their lawmakers. Great Britain is now well established in the regard of the Mexicans, who have even handed their mint over to a London syndicate, and branches of the bank of London, Mexico and South America, are to be established in every State of the Mexican republic. Considering the fact that millions of American money have been spent in Mexican railroads and other enterprises, it hardly seems right that English influence should so preponderate in that republic. But just what can be done about it, is not very easy to see.

In view of Gov. Hill's veto of the Veder liquor-tax bill, the friends of high license in the Empire State have come to the conclusion that nothing can be done in this direction while Gov. Hill occupies the executive chair. He is so evidently in league with the saloon interest that any measure unfavorable to the saloons may be expected to receive his veto. It is a great pity that Mayor Hewitt of New York city does not occupy the gubernatorial chair. He has shown a very different attitude toward the retail whiskey trade.

The New York Sun makes a little catalogue of its reasons why President Cleveland cannot be a successful democratic candidate for re-election in 1888. These are as follows: 1. The democracy are flatly opposed to his ideas of civil service reform. 2. The democracy are opposed to his policy concerning finance. 3. Mr. Cleveland cannot get the vote of New York. 4. Excepting Lincoln and Grant, no president since Andrew Jackson has been able to obtain for himself a re-election. 5. The democracy of New York have a candidate of their own in the person of David Bennett Hill. In spite of these reasons Collector Smalley is doubtless correct in his assertion that Mr. Cleveland's nomination depends entirely upon himself; and that if it is his wish to be renominated it is doubtful if there will be any other name mentioned in the national convention.

Minister Phelps Leaves His Pocketbook at Home.

In speaking of the queen's birthday a London society paper says: "In the evening the official world feasted each other. Lord Salisbury gave his dinner on this occasion at his private residence in Arlington street, and not, as hitherto, at the foreign office. This innovation caused no little trouble to Mr. Phelps, the American minister, since, suspecting nothing, he duly arrived at the foreign office and sent his carriage away. Too late he discovered his mistake, and jumping into a hansom was driven to Arlington street. To his horror, when he arrived at Lord Salisbury's house he found that he had no money! On one side of the door there awaited him a sumptuous feast, provided by the prime minister of England, and on the other side, in the dark and drizzle, there was an angry and determined cabman demanding his shilling—that shilling which Mr. Phelps had not got. However, I believe, Lord Salisbury's porter eventually advanced the sum and got the American minister out of pawn."

The Mount Mansfield Hotel Sold.

Col. E. C. Bailey & Son have sold all their interest in the Mount Mansfield Hotel and mountain property, in Stowe, to Hon. Charles J. Brooks of Boston, for \$50,000. George Doobittle has taken a lease and will manage the hotel this season.

The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement of Dr. Ham's Aromatic Invigorator in another column. It has cured many of the worst cases of Liver & Kidney diseases. As a tonic it is unequalled.