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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

The Senate confirmed some excellent appointments for Gov. Fuller last week Wednesday.

It cost the Homestead strikers a loss of $2,000,000 in wages to learn that this is a free country in which every person has the right to manage his own business.

President Harrison repudiates the New York Herald's alleged interview with him on the result of the election. For those who know Mr. Harrison this was unnecessary.

General Weaver says the populist party holds the key to the situation in American politics. What seems to be bothering General Weaver most just now is to find the keyhole.

One of the peculiar features of politics is illustrated by the fact that the very first men to tender advice to Mr. Cleveland are those who most doubted the wisdom of his nomination.

Portland is now entitled to the name of "The Marble City." Burlington extends cordial greetings to her new aspirants and wishes for her a continuance of that growth and progress which has marked her career as a village.

The House did well to pass the bill creating the office of road commissioner in each town and providing for the improvement of highways. Road improvement is one of the most imperative necessities of the day in Vermont, and we are glad that our legislators realize that fact.

In New Orleans a plan is on foot to make the street cars mail carriers, to avoid the possibility of further obstructing strikes on the systems. It is true that mail carriers will submit to more abuse without striking than any other carriers under the sun. The scheme ought to prove a success.

Vermont men seem to have the faculty of commanding success no matter where they are located. Hon. John C. Allen, a native of Hinesburgh was re-elected secretary of the State of Nebraska in the recent election, and that in spite of a heavy populist vote. He also enjoyed the honor of leading the State ticket of his party, receiving a handsome plurality over all his opponents.

The New York mugwumps have a lively fly in their ointment. The Tammany losses have announced that Chairman Murphy of the democratic State committee is to succeed United States Senator Hiscock, and the mugwumps are now talking about "sordid political traffic." It is too late for our mugwump friends to remonstrate. They must accept the rule of Tammany or get out of the party.

There was one pleasant feature to the three cornered fight over the position of State superintendent of education, and that was that the State was certain of having a good superintendent whichever of the three chief aspirants was successful. Mr. Stone is by common consent thoroughly qualified for the position, and he will undoubtedly discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the people.

It is announced that eight States have created commissions on uniform divorce legislation similar to that proposed in Vermont, and other States will undoubtedly soon follow their example. This is a much needed reform, which is bound to come in the near future, and Vermont ought to be one of the first ten States to take a decided stand in the matter.

Two new States will undoubtedly be admitted to the Union as soon as the democrats are fairly established in power—Arizona and New Mexico. The fact that four senators are to be gained by admitting these Territories will, of course, tend to dissipate all doubt about the fitness of either of them for Statehood, and then again, it means something in the great political hereafter for a party to create a State.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate authorizing the payment of the sum of $1500 to Adjutant General T. S. Peck for the large amount of work performed by him in preparing the roster of the Vermont volunteers in the civil war, for which he received no pay. Competent authorities say that the roster is the finest and most complete work of the kind in the country and its preparation required three years' time on the part of Gen. Peck and his assistants. It is a work of which Vermont may well be proud and we think the Legislature will feel perfectly justified in compensating him for his valuable service.

President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont railroad is to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned his efforts toward effecting a consolidation of the different roads united under his management. The consolidation has received the sanction of the Legislature, as well as the approval of the governor, and the arrangement has been confirmed by the directors of the road. In the conception and promotion of this project President Smith has exhibited a high order of ability as a financier, as well as an executive, and his success is commanding a wide degree of attention among the leading railroad men of the country. Under his management the system has been successful to an unparalleled degree, and, with the various roads in the line consolidated, the Central Vermont promises to enter upon a new era of development, improvement and prosperity.

Vermont's Naval Militia.

The project for the establishment of a naval militia in various States including Vermont is strongly supported by the New York Times. It says that the proposal of Vermont and Pennsylvania to establish organizations of naval militia will, if carried into effect, strengthen the plea which Secretary Tracy is believed to be about to make for a larger appropriation to this object. It argues that it requires very little reflection to see that Congress obtains in the naval militia one of the least costly of auxiliary naval forces. It continues as follows: "These men are drilled as gunners, and in any emergency could be relied upon either to help man the present vessels or, as is more probable, the merchant ships which might be fitted up for service as cruisers. One great lack of our navy is men. The newer ships require, on an average, larger crews than the old, and it seems clear that some increase of the enlisted force should soon be made. But even then there would be no provision for that extra force which would have to be called out in case of war. The naval militia form a reserve of citizen sailors who are engaged in civil occupations, and put Congress to only a slight expense for arming and equipping them. The example of Pennsylvania and Vermont should be followed. We ought to have a naval militia in at least twenty States." The expense of naval militia would be very small as compared with the benefits of such an organization and there is no good reason to urge against it.

An Obvious Truth.

The New York Evening Post, Mr. Godkin's paper quotes, with obvious exultation the remark of the Philadelphia Press that the recent democratic victory in the national election "was won for British principles, for British manufacturers, and for British workingmen, and it was won by a South that now, as in the past, has solidarity of interest with its British friends." The Post finds nothing out of the way with this statement but a slight "tendency to exaggeration." Thoughtful observers of the situation, however, will accept it as a square and straightforward statement of an obvious truth. The people will discover it to be such in time, but they will not all share the Post's satisfaction in the contemplation thereof.

Edmunds on Immigration.

Senator Edmunds, in a published interview, points out the fact that the result of the recent election shows that the government of this country is to be carried on according to the expressed wishes of foreign born citizens. Not setting aside politics, he holds that the social aspect of the immigration question is still more serious. He says that a very large proportion of our immigration is made up of people whom their country is glad to get rid of, not always, or, perhaps, generally, because vicious or paupers, but because in their own communities they are least liable to promote the general welfare and having become so they continue to be clannish, and as soon as they become sufficiently acclimated socially, understand their power when acting together. He continues:

"They insist upon retaining their own language, upon its being taught in public schools, in some notable instances practically to the exclusion of the language of the country adopted as their final home. Everybody knows that one of the essentials of national unity and society's progress is a common language. In this and other ways too numerous to mention the stupendous immigration now going on is more than likely to produce very serious evils in the way of undermining, and finally overthrowing, that homogeneous unity and interest and social life without which no republic can long exist."

Ex-Senator Edmunds thus points out a serious menace to the success and welfare of our republic. The question has already begun to attract the attention of leading thinkers of our country without regard to party or sect. It is generally agreed that the United States can no longer afford to be an asylum for the oppressed, for the pauper, for the outcast, and for the criminal and social scum of Europe and the East. We have taken in already as many divergent foreign elements as we can assimilate, if indeed we have not already overtaxed our powers. The proper thing for Congress to do is to place stringent restrictions upon immigration and keep out Europe's paupers and outcasts.

Free Silver in the Next Congress.

One of the most far-reaching and important questions to come before the next Congress is that of the free coinage of silver, and that the problem will present itself in some form or other is a foregone conclusion. The Washington correspondent of the mugwump Springfield republican has been investigating the make-up of the next House of Representatives for the purpose of ascertaining the chances of free coinage legislation. He finds that there is no possible danger that a measure of silver inflation can be passed over the veto of President Cleveland, but the business interests of the country would suffer much less disturbance and he would occupy a much stronger position in the monetary conference at Brussels if it did not require a veto message to check such legislation. The correspondent finds, however, that the membership of the House is such that it can be safely predicted that a free coinage bill would be defeated if put to a vote. According to his figures the democratic membership will be 237 and the republican membership 129, with four members of other parties.

The most conservative figuring gives not less than seventy democrats and 114 republicans who are opposed to the free coinage of silver under existing conditions. The correspondent analyzes the anti-silver strength as follows:

"The New England delegation is reduced to seven democrats, but New York sends twenty, Pennsylvania nine, New Jersey six, Maryland six, and Delaware one, making the democratic anti-silver strength from the Northeast forty-nine votes. Other safe anti-silver votes in the democratic ranks are four in Ohio, four in Illinois, six in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, one in South Carolina, one in Alabama, one in Michigan, one in Louisiana, and three in Minnesota, making a total of 71 democratic votes against free coinage. The republican membership of 125 will not contain more than a dozen free coinage members, so that not less than 194 votes can be relied upon in the new House on the side of honest money. This would leave but 162 for the free coinage men to work upon, or a clear majority of thirty-two against free coinage. Moreover, this estimate is very conservative, including only those anti-silver democrats who are known, and taking no account of new members who may be equally sound."

It is to be hoped for the business stability and progress of the country that this estimate of the opposition to free coinage in the next House is correct. It can not fail to strike the average reader as significant that the republican party is relied upon as the chief bulwark against inflation schemes in the House. Out of 237 democratic representatives only 71 are counted upon to oppose free silver, while of the 125 republicans all but a dozen are regarded as sound money men. If the republicans were as largely in favor of silver as the democratic members, a free coinage bill could be passed over the veto of the president, with votes to spare. Which party is the sound money party?

Keep Out Undesirable Immigrants.

One of the most serious problems which confronts this nation to-day is the question, how to deal with immigration. It was our boast for decades that Uncle Sam had land enough to give all who came a home, but that time has passed; and our government must now seriously consider the question of keeping out the undesirable immigrants, who constitute a large portion of the throngs now flocking to our shores. If a resident of England, Germany, Russia, or Italy, has a clean record as well as capital, or is a skilled laborer, and wants to make his permanent home in America, he should be made perfectly welcome. But the United States has no room to spare for Europe's social outcast, for her criminal classes, for her paupers and her lame, halt and blind who can not find means of support there.

The case is put in a terse business like manner by the New York Herald, which has begun a crusade against what it terms "Ten dollar immigrants." It says:

"Why should we not require of every immigrant also his letter of recommendation? Why should we allow the whole riffraff of creation to come here, either to become a burden on our charitable institutions or to lower the wages of our own laborers by a cutthroat competition? We have already had too much of that sort of thing.

"If a foreigner has notified the nearest United States consul of his intention to emigrate, and the consul, after due examination, has pronounced him a proper person, let him come, by all means. We have room enough for such persons. But for immigrants who have neither capital nor skill, who never earned a living in their own country and will never earn one here, we have no room whatever.

"Popular opinion throughout the country is running in this direction and Congress will do well to take heed."

The time will soon come when the laborers of this country will demand protection from the inpouring hordes of cheap labor of Europe just as they have called for the exclusion of the Chinese. But there is a moral as well as an economic principal at stake, as we have already indicated, and the sooner the problem is taken in hand the easier will be its solution.

End of the Homestead Strike.

The result of the great Homestead strike is just what every sensible person foresaw it at it must be—the utter failure and discomfiture of the strikers. After remaining idle about five months and suffering a loss of over $2,000,000 in wages, beside inflicting a loss of twice that sum upon their employers, the members of the Amalgamated association officially declared the strike off and voted to return to work.

If the employes of the Carnegie steel works at Homestead had contented themselves with striking, little if any fault could have been found with them. It is one of the great privileges of the laborers of this country to stop work at any time, provided no contract is broken. The Homestead strikers went beyond this privilege, however, and turned their liberty into license. They not only injured the property of their employers, but they early determined that no other laborers should take their places in the steel works and they resorted to the use of force for the purpose of carrying out this determination. As soon as they resorted to violence they not only turned public sentiment against themselves, but they also drew upon themselves the opposition of the State whose duty it is to protect the property as well as the life and liberty of its citizens. Having gone thus far, the cause of the strikers was lost. They were doomed to suffer ignominious failure and defeat.

The experience of the Homestead strikers is but a repetition of strikes in general. Few strikes escape defeat and it is rare indeed that the object sought is gained. The nearest approach to a victory for strikers is a compromise in which their last condition is worse than their first. And the reason for this is not far to seek. If employes content themselves with merely stopping work to accomplish their ends it is a comparatively easy matter for their employers to secure new hands to fill their places. The result is that almost invariably strikers seek to prevent new men from succeeding them and a conflict and violence are practically certain to follow, with a consequent revulsion in public sympathy against the strikers, and ultimate failure. This is the story of the Homestead strike, as well as of strikes in general.

The men at Homestead were supported by a powerful organization, and drew stated sums while the strike lasted. Moreover, not a few of the men had comfortable savings bank accounts, so that if any strike could possibly succeed, that at Homestead ought to have succeeded. It has failed, however, and with this failure we confidently expect to see the rapid decline of the strike as an attempted means of securing redress of wrongs on the part of labor. Those labor organizations, like the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which have relied upon arbitration and exercised good judgment, have been more successful in obtaining their rights than have others less judicious, and their example is being followed more and more. The lesson of the Homestead trouble enforced by serious experiences is that the violent strike must yield to arbitration in the settlement of troubles between capital and labor.

While the fields were foaming over,
Breathing new-mown hay and clover,
We'll think of her, as we not wont,
Whose teeth and breath are every day,
White as white clover—sweet as hay,
And all from using SOZODONT.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

E. J. Phelps Too Much With Mr. Cleveland to Please the Practical Politicians.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 18th.]

Democratic statesmen continue to swarm into New York, and generally manage to pay their respects to Mr. Cleveland and (within 24 hours after their arrival) remind him of their conspicuous services in his behalf. There is one visitor here at whom the thorough-going, convention-running, vote-getting democrats look askance. Yet he is the man who seems to be closest to Mr. Cleveland, and upon whom the president-elect makes it no secret that he intends to lean heavily during the coming four years. This is E. J. Phelps of Vermont, lecturer on international law at Yale. He was Mr. Cleveland's minister to England from 1885 to 1889, and came near to being chief justice of the Supreme Court when Judge Fuller was appointed. Mr. Cleveland has unlimited confidence in Mr. Phelps, and since the latter has been in New York, he has been so constantly in the company of the head of the coming administration, and has been treated with such marked deference and cordiality by him, that Mr. Phelps has won the almost unanimous jealousy of the other visiting statesmen.

He has succeeded in creating the impression that he will be the next secretary of State, and will dictate the foreign policy to be followed after March 4. The general run of great democrats who hail from New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and other States which have furnished large blocks of electoral votes for the democratic ticket, grow small in the presence of this college professor from Vermont, and they don't like the situation "for a cent." Any one who could suggest a feasible plan for suppressing ex-Minister Phelps, and sending him back hastily to the Green Mountains again, would be a popular man among the people who did the heavy work of the campaign on the democratic side.

Mr. Phelps Calls on Mr. Cleveland.

[From the New York World, Nov. 17.]

Yesterday afternoon a coupe drove up to the Cleveland residence. From it alighted a gentleman of fine presence. He might have been mistaken for Hamilton Fish, President Grant's secretary of war, or the late William H. Vanderbilt. He wore mutton chop whiskers and was clean-shaven as to chin and upper lip. He was Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, who during the last Cleveland administration represented this country at the Court of St. James. Mr. Phelps had run up from New Haven, where he is giving the Yale students a course of lectures on law.

It had been rumored that Mr. Cleveland had sent for Prof. Phelps to consult with him. If the rumor was correct, the president-elect wished to talk about taking Phelps into his cabinet. The most natural place for him, so politicians say, would be the secretaryship of State. It will be recalled that the appointment of the professor as minister to England was received with no greater surprise anywhere than in his own State. He was known to only a few people outside of Vermont, and when he was awarded the best foreign mission in the gift of the administration thousands cried, "Who is Phelps?" Phelps went to England and proved himself a match for any diplomat John Bull pitted against him. He showed an extraordinary knowledge of international law and utilized it with such effect that in many a dispute he was able to prove the British position wrong and that of America right. During the Bering sea controversy Minister Phelps handled the American case with consummate ability. After the death of Chief Justice Waite, out of personal friendship as well as admiration for his legal ability, President Cleveland intended to appoint Minister Phelps to the vacant place on the United States Supreme Court bench. Mr. Phelps, it is said, aired for this country with the intention of accepting the appointment, and, according to the story, Congressman Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts had a great deal to do with dissuading Mr. Cleveland from naming Mr. Phelps. At any rate, Fuller of Illinois was chosen.

Mr. Cleveland has a strong personal friendship for Prof. Phelps, and the latter's admirers are banking on his being placed at the head of the department of State under the next administration.

The Archbishops and the Schools.

[From the New York Times.]

The resolutions passed yesterday have a great significance. On the face of them they merely urge the extension of parochial schools and the supplementing of the instruction administered in the public schools to Roman Catholic children by religious instruction at home or at church. They are more remarkable, however, for what they omit than for what they express. There is not in them a single word of denunciation of the public schools for the purpose of administering secular instruction, for which a one they exist. Neither is there a word of censure for the "Faribault plan" or any other plan of uniting the advantages of the public schools with those of parochial schools. In consequence, there is nothing in them to encourage the foreign and mediæval priests who have been denouncing the public schools, nor to discourage the American and modern priests who, while they are anxious to bring children under the influence of their church, recognize how beneficent an institution the public-school system is in the life of this county.

Good Roads Less Expensive.

[From the New York Sun.]

Perhaps the best way to reconcile communities to the great cost involved at the outset in establishing a perfect system of roads is to get into their minds the conception that every bad road exacts a tax on the wagoner, in time, in labor, or in wear or injury to the team. This imposition may be slight, but it is constant, day in and day out; and if properly reckoned it will be found to amount to far more annually, as a roadway tax, than the interest on the money needed for building a proper road and keeping it in repair.

The Democratic Outlook.

[From the New York Press.]

If the democratic party carries out the principles of its platform the results will be so disastrous to American industry that free trade will be swept off the face of the American continent four years hence. If it ignores its platform and fails to keep its promises to the people they will know that they were humbugged in 1892 and will sweep the humbugs from power none the less. Either way the democrats lose.

VERMONT PERSONALS.

Hollis Nichols of Townshend, who is 93 years of age, voted the republican ticket, that of the State for the 18th time.

George W. Barnes, a prominent citizen of White River Junction, and for many years a passenger conductor on the Northern railroad, died of pneumonia Tuesday, aged about 65. The deceased was a brother of Amos Barnes of the Hotel Brunswick in Boston.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

DISTINGUISHED VERMONTERS.

A Few Portraits of Those Who Won Fame as Warriors.

The following is a partial list of pictures of Vermonters who won distinction in the war of the rebellion, hanging upon the walls of the adjutant-general's office at the State House in Montpelier:

War governors—Erastus Fairbanks, Frederick Holbrook and John Gregory Smith.

General officers—Major-Gen. William F. (Baldy) Smith, commanding 18th A. C.; Brevet Major-Gen. Lewis A. Grant, 2d division 6th A. C.; Brevet Major-Gen. George J. Stannard, 1st division 18th A. C.; Brevet Major-Gen. William Wells, commanding cavalry corps; Brigadier-Gen. John W. Phelps, commanding Ship Island, L. A.; Brigadier-Gen. Stephen Thomas, commanding brigade, 19th A. C.; Brigadier-Gen. James M. Warner, commanding brigade 2d division 6th A. C.; Brevet Brigadier-Gen. John B. Lewis, commanding 5th Vermont regiment; Commodore George Dewey, United States navy; Col. Redfield Proctor, 15th regiment; Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey, 16th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Roswell Farnham, 12th regiment; Lieut.-Col. E. Henry Powell, 10th U. S. C. T.; Major Josiah Grout, 1st Vermont and frontier cavalry; Major E. H. Liscum, 22d infantry, U. S. A.; Major Charles G. Gould, 5th Vermont infantry; Capt. John W. Chase, 2d Vermont light battery.

General staff—Col. George W. Hooker, assistant adjutant-general, 3d division 24th A. C.; Col. Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.; Col. Joseph H. Goulding, assistant adjutant-general 25th A. C.; Col. G. G. Benedict, A. D. C. 2d Vermont brigade; Major Ira H. Evans, assistant adjutant-general 25th A. C.

State officers—Gen. H. Henry Baxter, adjutant-general of Vermont; Gen. Peter T. Washburne, adjutant-general of Vermont; Gen. James S. Peck, adjutant-general of Vermont; Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, quartermaster-general of Vermont; Gen. William H. Gilmore, quartermaster-general of Vermont.

A New Code For Vermont.

[From the Forest and Stream.]

The Vermont fish commissioners, Messrs. John W. Titcomb and Charles C. Warren, have prepared and submitted to the Legislature a codification of the game and fish laws of the State. Without taking into consideration the merits of all the specific provisions of the bill, it is not too much to say that the enactment of a new statute in such form as here proposed, would mean an advance of 10 years for the game and fish interests of the Green Mountain State. It is an old story, and most of us know to our cost how the obscurities and blind statements and conflicting provisions of our protective legislation often prevent a popular understanding of what the law means.

The very first requirement of a fish or game law is that it be intelligible, understood by the people, the common, every-day average man, who is not versed in legal technicalities nor trained to interpret statutes about the meaning of which, as in the case of the Vermont six-inch trout law, even public prosecuting officers entertain a difference of opinion. If the public is expected to respect and observe a statute, the public must understand the statute, and without paying attorney's fees to have it explained. To made the game law plain is to promote its efficiency. The Vermont laws as now on the statute books are not clear. To overcome the difficulty, to put the law into such simple, direct, intelligible form that there may be no mistaking it, has been the endeavor of the framers of the new bill. It may be explained, for the benefit of others engaged in a like undertaking, that the commissioners and the game law committees of the Legislature supplied themselves with copies of the Book of the game laws for the purpose of a study of the legislation of other States, and they appear to have followed closely the new code adopted by New York.

As is well known, the New York law was the result of the work of a special codification commission charged by the Legislature with the task of reducing to a clear and consistent code the chaotic accumulation and accretions of years of bungling and tinkering with the statutes. While the New York law is not perfect in all details it is a model of arrangement, and affords an excellent standard for the work of similar commissions elsewhere, and Vermont has done well to adopt it.

The commissioners deserve full credit for their intelligent work in this direction, and every friend of the State will share our wish that the bill may be approved.

PERSONAL.

The Army and Navy Journal of the 19th, under Washington, D. C., notes, says: "Commodore George Dewey, chief of the bureau of equipment United States navy, has been confined to his rooms for several days past as a result of a recent accident while horseback riding. He was thrown from the horse by reason of the animal stumbling over a stone, and, falling on his head, became unconscious. He soon recovered from the shock, however, and mounting his horse returned to his quarters at the Everett, where he is nursing a sprained wrist, which luckily is the only damage done to body or limb." Commodore Dewey is one of the most efficient officers of the United States navy and his many friends in Vermont wish him a speedy recovery from his injuries.

Mr. William A. Allen, father of Mrs. D. J. Foster, a long-time resident of Chelsea, died suddenly last week at Milford, N. H., at the residence of his oldest daughter, Mrs. John A. Twiss. The remains were brought to Chelsea for interment. The funeral occurred last Friday, the Rev. Charles A. Morse of Brookfield, a classmate of Senator Foster at St. Johnsbury academy, officiating. Mrs. Foster, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gertrude A. Hyde, will return next week accompanied by her mother who will spend the winter with her.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stearns, widow of Israel Washburn, jr., and mother of Mrs. John H. French, for many years a resident of this city, died in Holly, N. Y., on the 25th day of last month. She was born in Windsor March 4, 1806, and thus was in her 87th year. She was married to Mr. Washburn, a native of Kingston, Mass., in 1826 and lived in Whiting, Addison county, until about 1836 when the family removed to western New York. Since 1886 she has resided with her daughter, Mrs. French, in Holly.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Col. Ayer and assistants are making a final survey for Black River railroad and expect to reach Springfield about November 22.

The Concord and Montreal railway directors have extended the time for subscriptions to the new stock on the part of shareholders to January 1.

A Rondout, N. Y., despatch says: "It is believed here that within a few months the management of the Ulster and Delaware railroad will be in the control of the New York Central road. It is believed that the Vanderbilts are buying up the stock and that the road will be completed to Cooperstown."

THE O'NEIL JUG CASE.

The Proposition to Reduce the Offender's Fine from $6140 to $1000.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

House bill 347, introduced by Mr. Clement of Rutland, provides for reducing the fine of John O'Neil of Whitehall, N. Y., convicted of violating the liquor law from $6140 to $1000.

While it might be meet to sympathize with a stranger who unwittingly becomes amenable to our laws, the fact that John O'Neil was formerly a resident of Rutland and was there convicted of the same offence and moved to New York that he might, as he and others supposed, engage in the traffic with immunity, should be considered when every taxpayer of our State is asked for a contribution, as this is what this bill means.

At first blush it might be thought that the State is making money on this case, but when the debit side of the book is looked into it will appear otherwise.

Ex-Senator Edmunds has been paid $2500 for arguing the case before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, the estate of the late P. Redfield Kendall, who was retained by the State previously has been paid $600, Jewett Cain, the grand juror, in addition to the fees paid him at the time of the trial before the justice has been paid a large amount, I think over $300, all of which is in addition to the real expense of the trial and appeals argued in this State. If there is taken into consideration the cost of the five trials and hearings in this State to myself and the fees paid ex-Judge Dunton, Counsellor Roberts of Burlington and Judge Thompson who severally argued the appeals, printing, stenographer's expenses, etc., and the money due me for fees allowed by law, the amount will foot up as much more, although it is claimed by some that the State cannot be holden for the latter class of items.

It will be borne in mind that this case was originally brought to stop the so-called jug train, run from Whitehall to Rutland, and that the trial in the justice court occupied over 18 days; that it was taken before Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court at Burlington and came back after an elaborate argument before him by Messrs. Roberts and Dunton; then tried in the Rutland County Court; then argued on appeal at the Rutland term of the Supreme Court and on disagreement of the bench reargued at the general term and finally found its way the Supreme Court at Washington. Ten years have elapsed since the first trial and finally the time arrives when the case is to be closed. Bonds, good and sufficient, have been given to secure the fine.

Will the Legislature now step in and decree that those who did the work shall be cut down to a mere pittance for years of labor and longer years of waiting, that a man who has defied our laws may save money. If that is to be the decree, at least let the fine be sufficient to repay the State for money to be expended.

Respectfully, H. W. LOVE.

I had catarrh of the head and throat for five years. I used Ely's Cream Balm, and from the first application I was relieved. The sense of smell, which had been lost, was restored after using one bottle. I have found the Balm the only satisfactory remedy for catarrh, and it has effected a cure in my case.—H. L. Meyer, Waverely, N. Y.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only costs 25 cents per bottle.

Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin.

Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing.

Woman's Mistake.

She climbs too high.

This applies to women, regardless to caste or color. The ambitious girl striving for school honors. The busy house wife, the shop girl, the society woman, all climb too high.

What follows?

Nervous prostration, excitability fainting spells, dizziness, sleeplessness, backache and most likely organic disease of the uterus or womb.

Oh! women, if you must bring upon yourselves these troubles, remember that Lydia E Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound* has done more to relieve such suffering than any other remedy known. Don't hesitate.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills 25c.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

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COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - $75,000
offers choice securities netting the investor from 4 to 7 per cent.
LEVERETT F. ENGLESBY, President.
Office: 144 College St.

BURLINGTON
SAVINGS BANK.
CHARTERED IN 1846

Deposits July 1, 1892,	3,324,817.81
Surplus, - - -	202,278.92
Total Assets, - - -	$3,527,096.73

TRUSTEES.
C. P. WARD, CHARLES P. SMITH, J. L. BARSTOW, WILLARD CHAPIN, HENRY GREENE, A. G. DEVINE, HENRY WELLS.

Business and town deposits daily; credits made on either of the first four business days of any month draw interest from the 1st; if made afterward interest will commence on first of the following month.

Interest will be credited to depositors January and July 1st, compounding twice a year. There are no stockholders in this bank. All the earnings, less expenses, belong to depositors. The rate of interest depends on the earnings, and for the past four years has been

4 1-2 PER CENT.

All taxes are paid by the bank on deposits of $1000 or less. Deposits are received in sums from $1 to $3000, and no interest will be paid on any sum in excess of this amount, except on deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable or religious institutions or on trust funds deposited by order of court.

This bank prefers Vermont securities for the investment of its funds, and seeks no money out of the State until the home demand comes.

No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank.

CHARLES P. SMITH, President.
C. P. WARD, Treasurer.

THE
MERCHANTS
NATIONAL BANK
OF BURLINGTON, VT.
Incorporated 1850. Reorganized 1865.

Capital, - - - -	$500,000
Surplus Fund, - -	250,000
U. S. Bonds, (Par) - -	550,000

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

A general Banking Business transacted.

Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms, accounts of individuals, firms and corporations.

Ladies' and family accounts are especially invited.

Depositors are favored with Safety Deposit Boxes in our vault, without charge.

Sterling exchange and drafts on France, Germany, Ireland and Italy, bought and sold.

European Letters of Credit, payable in all parts of the world, issued upon deposit of cash or satisfactory security.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

This Bank has established a Savings Department for the purpose of receiving deposits of individuals, firms and societies seeking a home from money in abeyance or at rest, and to furnish a safe and profitable place of deposit for the savings and accumulations of all classes of depositors.

As security for its engagements this long established institution offers the advantages of a large capital and surplus, its large investment in United States bonds and the additional liability of its stockholders.

Special books of account will be issued in this department upon which interest at such rates as may be fixed by the Board of Directors will be credited to depositors on the first days of January and July, and this interest will compound twice in every year without trouble or care to the depositor.

PASS BOOKS MUST BE PRESENTED AND PAYABLE ON DEMAND WHEN DEPOSITS ARE PLACED OR WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK.

SECURITY AND INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

This Bank will also receive deposits of money for investment in such securities as may be desired, and interest will be allowed on such funds pending their investment.

We have special facilities for making conservative and safe investments for women, trustees and those persons who are unable or disinclined to manage their financial affairs. When desired we will act as their agents for the investment of money and for the collection of rents, dividends and interest.

We respectfully invite correspondence or an interview with anyone interested, under assurances that transactions with us will be held in strictest confidence and matters committed to our charge will have careful attention.

C. W. WOODHOUSE, President. T. E. WALES, V. President.
L. E. WOODHOUSE, Cashier.

HOWARD
NATIONAL BANK
BURLINGTON, VT.

Capital - - -	$300,000.00
Surplus and Profits,	90,000.00

DIRECTORS.
F. M. VAN SICKLEN, President,
JOEL H. GATES, Vice-President,
EDWARD WELLS,
D. W. ROBINSON,
A. C. SPAULDING,

Interest Paid on special time deposits

Letters of Credit
issued, payable in all parts of the world.

Drafts Issued
on any country in Europe and payable in the *Currency of the Country.*

General Banking.

Call upon or address
F. E. BURGESS, Cashier.

THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO.
ASSETS OVER $1,000,000.
162 COLLEGE STREET.
DIRECTORS:
EDWARD WELLS, Pres. *B. B. SMALLEY, Vice-Pres.*
C. M. SPAULDING, *JOEL H. GATES,*
E. HENRY POWELL, *D. W. ROBINSON*
A. E. RICHARDSON.

This institution offers itself to the public as a medium for the transaction of all kinds of legitimate banking. It respectfully calls attention to the following facts:

It is managed by Prominent business men of this city, all of whom have attained success in their individual lines.

As an institution for savings it has met with unquestioned success.

It has enlarged its facilities so that it now accommodates all classes of Accounts, receiving active accounts subject to check and also continuing to pay interest on time deposits at the highest rate consistent with safety and good management.

It has money to loan on real estate or approved collaterals for long or short time.

It pays all taxes on all accounts not exceeding $300. It has every facility for the transaction of business that is afforded by a National bank and is subject to the laws of the State governing institutions of its class. It has the finest and best equipped vault in this State and will make collections for safe renters without charge. It solicits business and accounts of the merchants and farmers of Chittenden and adjoining counties, and will make special arrangements for transacting their business expeditiously. It is here to stay and hopes by courteous treatment of all who entrust their business to it to merit and get its share of the patronage of those who have business to transact in its line.

Hours: 9 to 4. Monday (for receiving deposits) 7 to 8 p. m.

H. L. WARD, Treasurer.