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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

If the Louisiana senators are to swallow the administration tariff pill, they want it sugar-coated.

An old saw says that when the cat's away the mice will play. Cleveland is out hunting and Hill, Brice and other democratic senators are gunning for the tariff smashers.

Preparations are already being made in Cleveland, Ohio, to accommodate 20,000 people at the meeting of the Christian Endeavor convention next July. The growth of this movement is remarkable, and it promises much for the future of Christian American.

Our friends in Massachusetts who have been regarding with longing eyes Vermont's system of biennial sessions of the Legislature, are again disappointed. The bill providing for biennial sessions in the Bay State has been reported adversely in the Legislature.

Norman L. Munro, the publisher who has just died, leaving a fortune estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, began life for himself at the age of twenty-one without a dollar in his pocket. This man's life furnishes another illustration of the wonderful possibilities which our free country affords to the poor young man with nothing but his own resources to rely upon.

Now that the democratic Senate has decided to make a protective measure of the tariff bill, what will our democratic exchanges have to say in answer to their own editorials in support of the Wilson measure and in condemnation of protection? The deadly "parallel column" will be a most destructive weapon for our friends the enemy while the tariff is under consideration in Congress.

It is announced that Col. Fred Grant is preparing a revised edition of the memoirs of General Grant, for which orders indicating a sale of over 200,000 have been received. If these expectations are realized General Grant's memoirs in the nine years that have elapsed since he wrote them will have realized in the aggregate over $1,500,000. This is a partial index of the remarkable hold of this lamented hero upon the popular affection.

Some of the Colorado populists have started the cry for the secession of that State and its annexation to Mexico. Unless these agitators can find some means of taking the State with them their project is likely to fail, for Uncle Sam is not likely to allow a daughter to marry a foreigner and stay at home. If, however, the populists of Colorado mean to migrate to Mexico, there are not a few Americans who will bid them godspeed.

Protection Democratic Senators Win

A signal victory has been won by those democratic United States senators who have suddenly discovered that they do believe in protection after all, and the most unparalleled feat of craw-fishing ever witnessed will soon take place in the democratic camp, as regards the tariff. The democratic senators as a body have turned the tariff bill over to the finance committee again with instructions to report a bill such as the discussions in the caucus have shown would be acceptable to the democrats of the Senate.

This means, of course, the abandonment of the free raw material fake, and the restoration to the dutiable list of sugar, coal, iron ore, wool and perhaps other articles, and the duties on still other articles will undoubtedly be raised to a certain extent. It means that the democratic senators have openly abandoned the absurd claim that protection is "unconstitutional" and a "fraud." It means that our democratic friends have been able to read the political handwriting that has appeared on the wall following the congressional elections in New York and Pennsylvania, and the local elections in various States. It means the complete justification of the policy of the republican party looking to the protection of American industries and American labor. It is a frank acknowledgment that the alleged "tariff reform" policy of the Cleveland administration has been a gigantic as well as an ignominious and humiliating failure. It is an open confession that a considerable portion of the business and financial disasters which our country and its people have suffered were unnecessary, and inexcusable.

It means all of this, and yet democrats as well as republicans will rejoice that the confession has been made. It had to come before our people could possibly hope for a turn of the financial tide, and now that it has come there is room for hope that our American interests will not be subjected to another tariff smashing operation. Entire prosperity can not be looked for, however, until the control of our national legislation is taken from the populistic hands which have shaped the course of the democratic party in Congress thus far and restored to the party which gave this country the most unparalleled prosperity in its history.

So ex-Queen Lil. is to be pensioned by the provisional government and placed on the retired list during good behavior. Exile into the wilds of the North Carolina duck region might better conduce to the social happiness of her late majesty.

The act of the Woman Suffrage league in New York in displaying an expurgated edition of the flag of the United States with all the stars obliterated except two which represented Wyoming and Colorado, where women have been given the right to vote, was hardly calculated to commend their cause to patriotic citizens. An insult like this to our national flag by foreigners would cause Uncle Sam to shake his fist in a very ominous manner and the good women of the suffrage movement must not stretch the prerogatives of their sex too far.

"A duty on sugar or no tariff bill" seems to sum up the present position of the democratic majority in the Senate. Late Washington despatches announce the complete triumph of the sugar senators, the finance committee having confessed that their demands must be granted, practically in toto, if the perilously small democratic majority of three is to be preserved. Senator White as a tariff stumbling block was cleverly suppressed by the administration, but unfortunately for the "reformers" Mr. White's successor will inherit the former's saccharine tooth, and thus another bit of democratic diplomacy has missed aim. On the whole it looks as though the alleged issue of American breakfast table vs. McKinleyism would not figure largely in the democratic campaign of 1896.

Death Blow to Free Trade.

No intelligent man who has watched the progress of the attempt of the democrats in Congress to smash the tariff, doubts that the revolt of the protection democrats in the United States Senate has sounded the death knell of free trade in this country beyond the possible hope of resurrection. These men who have maintained a discreet silence up to the present upon the subject of the tariff have evidently taken courage from the result of the recent Congressional elections, and they are now bold to make claims which even the most ardent republicans could not excel, and is safe to say that no statesman north of the Mason and Dixon line will hereafter hope to start another free trade crusade.

Some idea of the bold attitude which the protection democratic senators now take, can be obtained from the statements made by Hill, Brice, Smith and others before the finance committee of the Senate on Friday; and the farmers of Vermont, northern New York and other sections along the Canadian boundary will be particularly interested in what Hill had to say in relation to their interests in particular. The senior senator from New York devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill, and the effect which he thought the rates of duty proposed would have upon the farmers in the frontier districts.

Senator Hill maintains that the Wilson bill would be a very great injury to the New York farmers, and that it would be a corresponding benefit to the Canadian farmers. He maintains that if the Wilson bill shall become a law the Canadian farmers will be given the monopoly of the produce and truck markets of all the northern cities from Buffalo to Chicago, because they can bring their produce in cheaply, and labor is very much lower than it is in the corresponding sections adjacent to the great cities of the United States. The same thing is true with reference to the farmers of Vermont and New Hampshire, and we hope that our esteemed democratic contemporaries in the Green Mountain State will not fail to make a special note of Senator Hill's remarks on the tariff bill which they were lately so vigorously defending and praising.

Another senator who is giving the lie to the assertion that protection is unconstitutional and fraudulent, is Senator White of Louisiana, and if the president thought to remove an obstacle to the passage of the Wilson bill, by appointing him justice of the Supreme Court, Cleveland reckoned without his host. In spite of the fact that the commission of Mr. White as judge of the Supreme Court has been signed by President Cleveland, the senator continues to lead the fight for protection on sugar, and the fact that the plan to get rid of him has miscarried, is said to have greatly incensed the administration senators who were parties to the scheme.

Senator Brice of Ohio has also come out strongly in favor of protection, and he is particularly active in his efforts to have a protective duty placed on sugar. From the attitude of the democratic senators here named, it is perfectly plain that all hopes on the part of the free traders for the passage of the Wilson Bill in the form in which it came from the House must be abandoned and it is also evident that the democratic tariff bill will be a bill for protection as such, and not at all of the "incidental" variety. Free trade is already dead, so far as this country is concerned. It was slain by its supposed friends and allies, and all that now remains is to give it a decent interment.

The effect of the action of these protection democratic senators on the free trade wing of the party was undoubtedly indicated by a few Vermont free traders in conversation with the writer. These gentlemen frankly admitted that the action of Hill, who was characterized as a traitor and scheming politician, had made them sick at heart. They admitted that they had been placed in a hole by their own leaders, and they said that if this country was to continue to have a McKinley tariff they wanted the republican party to have the power to administer it. This is undoubtedly the sentiment of free traders generally, and it is safe to say that it will be a long day before the democrats make another attempt to "smash the tariff."

The Snow Roller.

[From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian.]

From more than one direction, during these days of deep snows and drifted roads, comes a word of commendation for the snow roller. The continued operations of this implement since the winter set in have brought about a solidity of road bottom which is appreciated now when the highways are drifted so badly, and when, but for the previous working of the roller, many of the roads would be well nigh impassable. The snow roller has proved its right to a conspicuous place on the list of desirable town property.

Uncle Sam's Big Cities.

The movement for the consolidation of New York and its suburbs and the constructing of a "Greater New York," has made marked progress. The bill providing for this step has passed both branches of the New York Legislature, and the bill has received the executive sanction of Gov. Flower, who has been strongly in favor of the scheme. As passed the measure provides simply for the submission of the question of consolidation to the residents of New York and Brooklyn, and the vote thus obtained will serve as the basis of legislative action next year if the intent of the present measure is carried out.

The present bosses of Brooklyn have, of course, objected to the consolidation scheme because the union of the two cities and the merging of the city of churches in a greater New York would tend naturally to rob them of their present political power and render them subservient to the autocrat of Tammany hall. With Brooklyn separate and distinct from New York the democratic boss, a position long held by McLaughlin, of the former city may be in a sense a rival of Boss Croker, and it is natural that objection should be made to this surrender of present political power, as well as the promise of future emoluments.

A strong influence in favor of annexation in New York has been exerted, however, by the Brooklyn Consolidation league, which has shown itself to be an unusually energetic organization. The members of the league sought to stipulate in advance that there should be no consolidation without uniformity of taxation, but the Senate rejected this proposition, holding it was more advisable to defer the question of detail until after the main question had been submitted to the people concerned.

The present indications are that the consolidation will be ratified and become an accomplished fact, but unforseen contingencies are of course liable to arise which will defeat the project. When New York shall have absorbed Brooklyn and the other suburbs named in the bill, including Long Island City, Flushing, Newton and Flatbush, it will have an area of over 300 square miles and have a population of 3,000,000. It will then be the second city in size in the world, London alone exceeding it in population with 4,231,431 inhabitants. Paris will rank third with a population of 2,447,957, and then will come in order Canton, Berlin, Chicago, Tokio, Vienna and Philadelphia in the order named. As it is the United States, the youngest country among the first powers of the world, contains three of the largest cities in the world, and greater New York will be one of the grandest of them all.

Cleveland's Anniversary.

Sunday was the first anniversary of the accession of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency for the second time, but so far as we have heard the day was not given that general observance by the people which its importance might seem to demand. Even our good democratic friends do not appear to have been moved to mark the occasion by any celebration of an appropriate nature, and throughout the country there was an utter lack of interest in this anniversary.

One reason for the ignoring of the birthday of the second Cleveland administration may possibly have been the fact that the democratic leader did not care to call attention to the fact that their party had been in power but a single year; and when one recounts the disasters which have occurred to the nation as well as to our people individually, it is not to be wondered at that the party in power allowed the anniversary to slip by so quietly. It hardly seems possible that the unparalleled prosperity which characterized the last year of President Harrison's administration, departed one short year ago, and the seeming length of the period which has since elapsed can be explained only by the remarkable number of untoward events which have been crowded into the year by the present administration. It is doubtful if a single year in which our country enjoyed peace can be found in the nation's history when the people of America suffered such a series of disasters and humiliations as have been chronicled during the year of democratic rule just closed.

Good democratic citizens frankly admit that the men whom they sent to Washington have shown incapacity, bad judgment and lack of fealty to the interests and demands of their constituents, and they know in their hearts that it is fear of just these things that more than all other influences has caused our business and industrial interests to falter and become stagnated. The consequences of this fear are seen in the closed factories, paralyzed industries, and millions of idle hands, and there is every reason why the country should allow the anniversary of the beginning of the present administration to pass in silence.

Hawaiian Annexation Possible.

After the Hawaiians have been buffeted and tossed about on the stormy sea of American politics until they have become thoroughly disgusted, an event has occurred in the United States Senate which tends to indicate that the project to annex Hawaii to this country may after all be among the possibilities of the early future. That event is the submission by Senator Morgan of the Senate committee on foreign affairs of a report which is one long argument for annexation, and that report is all the more significant from the fact that Senator Morgan is a democrat. It is also worthy of note that two democratic senators, Turpie and Butler, go out of their way to place themselves on record in favor of annexation, while the remaining senators do not oppose it. This is undoubtedly the real feeling on the subject of a considerable number of the democratic senators, but the necessity of supporting the democratic administration of late imposed upon them to nominally support the policy of the administration.

The annexation of Hawaii to the United States cannot be looked for of course during the administration of President Cleveland; for his course has been such that he could not well retract his words and retrace his steps even if he would. But Senator Morgan's report makes it clear that annexation will come some time in the near future so far as the people of the United States can forward that result. Annexation has been the policy of this country from its early history, as can be seen from the large territory which has been added since the original United States was formed. The Louisiana purchase, Texas and the Alaska territory furnish convincing testimony on this point, and the question of Hawaiian annexation is simply one of expediency.

No one knows, however, what the prevailing sentiment regarding annexation to this country may have become among the Hawaiians themselves since the occurrence of that remarkable succession of events which form the milestones of Cleveland's "policy of infamy." The people of Hawaii were unmistakably in favor of a union with the United States at one time, but it would not be strange if they had been effectually cured of their affection for this country by the unprecedented course of treatment administered to them by Cleveland, Gresham, Blount, Willis and company.

However, if the Hawaiians are still in favor of annexation, in spite of the epithets, slurs and indignities that have been heaped upon them by our administration, it is safe to say that no more loyal sons of Uncle Sam could possibly be found than would be the subjects of her late majesty, the queen. If they still love our country well enough to forget the recent past, they should by all means be allowed to enter the Union.

The Board of Agriculture.

We publish in another column the report of the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture with the farmers for this season. They have practically covered the State in the work of the winter and have placed before the farmers good advice concerning methods by which the latter can make their vocation more pleasant and profitable. Not only improved methods of production, but also better methods of distribution in the markets, in which the average farmer is sadly deficient, have been suggested. Among other good results to be noticed are the educative talks on road building, and the introduction of the general use of the Babcock test by which many farmers have found what they supposed to be their most profitable dairy stock to be of less worth than some cows they had rated as common. The distribution by the secretary of former reports of the board has saved a great expense to the State without impairing the efficiency of the work.

Combination among farmers is a necessary movement and the suggestion of a factory for making large quantities of maple sugar of the same grade could not fail to give that product a better place in the markets. Economical, practical, progressive instruction seems to have been the aim of the members of the board and of the interesting speakers associated with them, and the wisdom of supporting such an organization in the State can never be questioned so long as its present efficiency is maintained.

HAS HEARD FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator Hill of New York Comes Out for Protection—Republican Claims Justified.

[From the New York Sun, dem.]

David B. Hill's position on the tariff question reflects credit on his intelligent grasp of the sentiments of the people of New York and his patriotic devotion to the interests of the United States.

The senator favors protection for American wage-workers against the lower wage scale which prevails abroad and demands a tariff which will produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the national government, rather than continue the current deficit which necessitates the issue of interest-bearing bonds.

In other words, David B. Hill has assumed the position which Samuel J. Randall occupied until the eminent Pennsylvanian was crushed out of political existence by the power of federal patronage in the hands of Grover Cleveland.

Senator Hill's position is not the democratic position. Indeed, it is in direct opposition to the stand on the tariff question which was taken by the democracy at Chicago in 1892. But the senator is not a Bourbon. He has heard from the people, and the election of Quigg in New York, and Grow in Pennsylvania, have aroused him to a realizing sense not only of the change which has taken place in public sentiment, but also of the ruin which is in store for the democratic party, if it shall persist in making war on American industry.

David B. Hill, like thousands and hundreds of thousands of democrats, has been converted to republicanism by the logic of the past 12 months.

A Tribute to ex-Minister Phelps.

[From the New York Press.]

Thrown into the courtliest circle of Europe out of a small Vermont city, Edward J. Phelps surprised Europe by his tact, his dignity and his charming and polished address. Succeeding, as he did, James Russell Lowell, the most popular American in English society, and with no previous knowledge of the etiquette and ceremonial of official life, he nevertheless captivated the diplomats with his wit and learning, and society generally by his courtliness and hospitality. I happened to spend in London the whole of his first winter there and was one of many Americans who watched his career with rather ill disposed curiosity, for his appointment was not popular. He made not one mistake. His public addresses were models of good taste. His official duties were discharged in a manner to challenge respect for his country. His social life was irreproachable. For this delightful gentleman, it can honestly be said that he ought to have sought public life earlier. He made a great use of his single opportunity.

The Highway Tax Again.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Your correspondent "Subscriber" in the matter of the highway tax fails to state the law of 1892 as it reads. He says "the law provides that 20 per cent tax on the grand list shall be used in repairing the town's highways." The act of 1892, No. 56, section 4, says: "For keeping in repair the highways, the selectmen of each town shall annually within 10 days after the completion of the annual grand list, assess a tax of 20 cents on the dollar of the grand list of said town, which shall be collected and paid to the town treasurer as provided by law for the payment of other town taxes."

Where is there anything that says the highway tax of 20 cents on the dollar shall not be charged with the cost of its collection. The section quoted says the highway tax shall be collected and paid into the treasury as is provided by law for the payment of other town taxes. Where is there any equity or reason in having one fund pay for the collection of another, unless so designated by statute? W. W. HOBART.

Charlotte, March 2, 1894.

DR. AND MRS. WEBB

Entertaining Their Third Party at Beautiful Shelburne Farms.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are now entertaining their third Lenten house party at Shelburne Farms. Their present guests include Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Boston, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. Frank Sturges, Mr. Charles A. Munn, Miss Susan Willing, Mr. Holker Abbott of Boston, Miss Tooker and Mr. Woodbury Kane of New York. The party who enjoyed Dr. and Mrs. Webb's hospitality last week comprised Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. Frederic V. R. Crosby, Mr. Coleman Drayton, Mr. Perry Belmont, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. Hamilton Cary, Mr. Reginald Rowalds, Mr. Herbert Robbins, Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Charles E. Sands of New York. The guests find the varied entertainment provided very delightful. The big toboggan slide, brilliantly lighted at night, is in constant use, and the two splendid ice boats also. The new, large inclosed riding ring has also been much used.

THE ROAD LAW.

Query as to Whether Fairfax Has Made a Saving this Year.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

I noticed in your last week's paper that the road commissioner in Fairfax had settled with the selectmen, having repaired 79 miles of road and 33 sluices at a cost of $1660.28, and that the total expense of repairing road and bridges last year was $2583.89, which shows quite a saving in favor of the new system. Will your correspondent inform your readers what part of a year the commissioner has been on duty and how much the selectmen have expended on bridges during the time, that we may see whether the town has made a saving or not. X.

New Phase of the Road Law.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Some of the authorities of the town of Charlotte propose that the road commissioner of that town shall account for a 3 per cent commission which the town wisely or otherwise agreed to pay the collector for collecting taxes. The law provides that 20 per cent tax on the grand list shall be used in repairing the town's highways, and does not permit of any option as to how much or how little of this fund may be expended in the collection thereof. If the town can devote 3 per cent of this sum for its collection, to what extent could they not go in using this tax for what it was not intended? Do the authorities take 3 per cent out of the school fund for its collection when the law says they shall pay a 5 per cent tax into the treasury for the use of schools?

SUBSCRIBER.

Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 28, 1894.

Experiment Station Bulletin.

EXPERIMENT STATION,
BURLINGTON, VT., Feb. 23, 1894.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Dear Sir: This leaflet originally printed for distribution at the meetings of our State Board of Agriculture gives some figures showing the gains we have had from spraying our potatoes the last two years, and so checking the "rust" or blight rot.

We now have a bulletin about ready for distribution, giving these results more in detail. It will also give a description, with illustration, of a spray cart, which we have found useful in applying paris green and bordeaux mixture to potatoes. If you will mention this in your paper we shall be glad to send a copy of this bulletin free to any of your readers who are interested and who will send us their address.

Sincerely yours,
L. R. JONES.

Superintendent Stone on the Town School System.

[From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian.]

State Superintendent Stone gives a brief but suggestive list of advantages of the present town school system over the old methods: Unity in management; financial equality; better returns for money invested; better teachers and longer tenure of office; better houses, care and supplies; better management on the part of school officials; less disturbance of schools by local unpleasantness. This list includes merit enough, surely, and if the law continues to develop improvement along these lines it will be entitled to cordial indorsement by the people.

The Late Mrs. L. E. Chittenden.

The New York Tribune speaks of Mrs. Chittenden, who formerly resided in this city, as follows:

"Mrs. Mary Y. Hatch, the wife of L. E. Chittenden, who was register of the treasury during the first administration of President Lincoln from 1861 to 1865, who died Monday after a short illness, was born in 1826, and was the daughter of Dr. Horace Hatch of Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Chittenden was educated in Burlington. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Chittenden. In 1861 the family removed to Washington, where they remained during Mr. Chittenden's term of office. While in Washington Mrs. Chittenden was noted for her tender care and work for the wounded soldiers of Vermont regiments who were brought to the city. In 1865 the family came to this city, where they have since lived. Mrs. Chittenden was a prominent member of the Broadway Tabernacle, and was actively identified with its charities. She was also a member of several charitable organizations. Her husband and three children, Horace H., Mrs. William Bradford and an unmarried daughter, survive her. There will be no funeral in this city.

Although the burial will be here the body will not be brought here until next spring.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of

The Merchants National Bank of Burlington, in the state of Vermont, at the Close of Business, Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,047,866.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,015.25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		30,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		5,625.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		20,150.00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		9,000.00
Due from National Banks	$58,827.59	
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,381.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	129,234.39	
Checks and other cash items	6,288.93	
Notes of other National Banks	1,537.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	377.86	
Specie	30,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	18,100.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500.00	227,847.18
Total		$2,920,001.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		24,673.23
National Bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
DEPOSITS.		
Due to other National Banks	$ 53,490.43	
Dividends unpaid	375.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,065,242.01	
Demand certificates of deposit	187,473.31	
Cashier's checks outstanding	846.10	
United States deposits	36,180.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	8,294.40	2,351,328.04
Total		$2,920,001.27

STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF CHITTENDEN, ss.:

I, Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. E. WOODHOUSE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1894.

W. C. HEAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. W. WOODHOUSE,
TORREY E. WALLS,
HERMAN W. ALLEN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of

The Howard National Bank, at Burlington, in the State of Vermont, at the Close of Business, February 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 692,407.59
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,011.32
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		12,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,000.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		15,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		3,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		71,139.97
Due from approved reserve agents		100,500.00
Checks and other cash items		2,381.91
Notes of other National Banks		3,805.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		91.43
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$25,511.82	
Legal-tender notes	25,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation)	100.00	50,711.82
Total		$1,110,651.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 300,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		31,955.53
National Bank notes outstanding		152,500.00
DEPOSITS.		
Due to other National Banks	$106,311.37	
Due to State Banks and bankers	2,510.85	
Individual deposits subject to checks	422,069.16	
Demand certificates of deposit	36,442.27	
Certified checks	65.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	618.57	577,846.22
Total		$1,122,651.75

STATE OF VERMONT, COUNTY OF CHITTENDEN, ss.:

I, F. E. Burgess, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. E. BURGESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1894.

P. S. GARDINER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOEL R. GATES,
DANIEL W. ROBINSON,
A. C. SPAULDING, } Directors.