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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page seven. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week, and one cent a word will reach them all.

Financiers in New York are already talking of another bond issue. The Metropolitan bankers seem to know a good thing, even when it is not quite in sight.

The Washington Post advises several statesmen to observe Lent by indulging in oratorical fasting. What about those who have been obliged to feed for months upon the empty vaporings of these statesmen?

The latest scheme for the distribution of coal is to pump it through pipe lines. If the coal combine succeeds in its endeavors, it will possibly soon be an easy matter to send a dollar's worth of black diamonds by mail.

A New Haven, Conn., man received a sentence of three months in jail for kissing a girl. The mistake of the offender seems to have been in choosing too young a girl as a victim. Girls of the mistletoe age are models of osculatory propriety.

Chairman Hinkley of the New York democratic State committee says that Cleveland can have another nomination if he wants it. That settles it. So long as the presidential lightning is to hit Grover any way, Olney may as well pull in his kite.

Senator Morrill hailed the defeat of the tariff bill in the Senate Tuesday as proof positive that the republicans are not in a majority in that body. All hope of the passage of a revenue bill during the present session of Congress is now believed to be past.

It is cited as evidence that ex-Congressman Harter of Ohio was insane when he took his own life, the other day, that having been a free-trader all his life, he had lately said that he was now satisfied that this country needed protection, and urgently hoped that McKinley would be nominated and elected president. This strikes us as proof of the highest sanity rather than aberration of mind. If all the democrats who have been changed from free-traders to protectionists by the logic of events, in the last three years, were to be pronounced insane, the asylums would not have room for one in a thousand of them.

The Governor Canvass—The Free Press Misquoted.

The Ludlow Tribune gives its "hearty endorsement" to what the FREE PRESS has said concerning the excellent character and record of Major Grout—but. But what? Why the FREE PRESS, so our Ludlow brother alleges, has in effect told Mr. Stickney, and "that splendid specimen of a Vermonter, Henry A. Fletcher," that "if they will only be good boys this time and keep out of the way it will support them when their 'turn' comes." This, the Tribune adds, amounts to saying that the governorship "is not an office which is free to seek the man best qualified to fill it at the time, but rather one which can be claimed by the holder of the first mortgage; in other words, the man whose 'turn' has come."

Our Ludlow contemporary thus bases a misrepresentation on a misquotation. This paper has said nothing about "turns" in connection with the governorship. It has not used that word, nor directly or indirectly conveyed the idea that the office is, to use the Tribune's phrase, "mortgaged," to Major Grout or to any one. In fact the course of the FREE PRESS indicates with tolerable distinctness, that it holds the direct converse of that proposition. It is not many weeks since this paper was seconding Gov. Stewart's attempt to break the one term rule and advocating the re-election of the present governor. It was an unsuccessful effort,—the one-term rule being still too strongly intrenched to be broken—but it was made in good faith, as we believe, on the part of ex-Gov. Stewart, and certainly was so on the part of this paper. It is not conceivable that the FREE PRESS could have been advocating a second term for Gov. Woodbury if it believed that Mr. Grout had a mortgage on the office this year. No, we do not believe in "mortgages" or "turns" in the disposal of the governorship. We favor the nomination of Major Grout for the same reason that our Ludlow contemporary advances for its preference for its fellow townsman, Mr. Stickney, viz: that among the candidates before the people, he is, in our opinion "all things considered, the man best qualified to fill the office" at this time. We can adopt, with very slight variation, as applied to Major Grout, the words in which the Tribune commends its candidate. Major Grout, too, has been for a quarter of a century and is now a careful student of State legislation, and his position during all these years has been such as to offer the best facilities for such a study. His position as speaker of the House has brought him into close touch with legislation and legislative matters under discussion. His intelligence, his practical judgment, his interest in and aptitude for public affairs, his devotion to the welfare of the State are not open to suspicion. He knows the people now on the stage of action and is known by them. All this is as true of the Derby as of the Ludlow candidate.

We believe, further, that Mr Grout's character and his avowed intentions, in the event of his election to the office pledge him to throw the weight of his personal and official influence in favor of wise and close economy in State expenditures—a consideration of much importance at this time. The fact that when sacrifices for the public good were called for he offered, and well nigh yielded, his life for the support of national unity and human freedom, though it may count for nothing with some, has weight with many good and patriotic citizens, and undoubtedly is an element in the wide and growing favor with which his candidacy has been welcomed in the State at large. It is to such considerations, as we believe, and not to any "turns," "mortgages," or machine work, if any such work there has been—we have seen no more signs of machinery methods in his behalf than in behalf of other candidates—that he owes his popularity and his unmistakable lead in the canvas. And impartial observers will, we fancy, discover in the methods adopted by his opponents, distinct signs of weakness on their side. The opposition to him appears to take the shape largely of unsupported insinuations, silly attempts at ridicule, misrepresentations of his position and that of his friends and anything but established facts and solid arguments. Even the Ludlow Tribune, commonly a fair and courteous disputant, finds it necessary, in this case, to invent a misquotation in order to sustain its argument. This kind of warfare, beyond question, is telling in the major's favor, with those who like fair play and open methods.

We take no exception to the zeal with which some of the friends of Mr. Stickney and Mr. Fletcher advocate their preference. It is all right. They are good men; it is a free country, and they have political futures before them if they care to seek such preferment, but they are not the only good men in the State; and we risk little in predicting that the event will show that a majority of the Vermont republicans, in the exercise of their free choice, have settled on another man as the one whom without disparagement to any other candidate, they prefer to place at the head of the ticket this year.

Vermont's "Grand Old Man."

If any intelligent man has seriously doubted the ability of Senator Morrill to serve his State and nation faithfully and well in spite of his advanced years, that doubt must have been removed by the spectacle afforded by the struggle that has been in progress in the United States Senate during the past eight weeks. In his position as chairman of the Senate finance committee Senator Morrill has borne up under the burden and heat of a series of contests over the silver question from which many men of younger years and more robust constitutions might well quail; and yet he has stood manfully at his post of duty battling for the right. Those who know how clear are his perceptions of the principles of sound finance and how strong his loyalty to his convictions do not need to be told that when he said he felt like exclaiming "God save the commonwealth," in reporting the silver substitute for the House revenue measure ordered by a majority of the finance committee, he spoke from the depth of his innermost feelings.

Senator Morrill realizes that the opening of our mints to the silver of the world at this time would mean the depreciation of our money in the markets of the globe, and he has sturdily resisted with all his power every encroachment of the free coinage forces. Senator Morrill believes in the use of silver as well as gold in our monetary system, but he holds that the United States alone can not establish free coinage. His position on this question is well defined in the sentiment written by him in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the republican party which was celebrated on Saturday in many parts of the country. Senator Morrill said:

"The republican party will at its earliest opportunity seek the co-operation of leading nations in the coinage of silver, and will meantime aim to maintain the integrity of business affairs and the honor of the country by the maintenance of every dollar of money in the hands of the people without depreciation, at its full face value."

These are grand words fitly spoken, and if a clear majority of the United States Senate were to-day made up of men like the distinguished author of this sentiment we would not need to be apprehensive for the future of our financial system nor tremble for our nation's credit at home or abroad.

But Senator Morrill's efforts have not been directed alone to the prevention of the lowering of our monetary standard. He is doing efficient service in connection with the revenue bill now before the Senate, and if the measure finally passes the upper branch of Congress in the form in which it came from the House. The victory will be due in no small degree to his leadership. The silver men of the Northwest are now employing new tactics in antagonizing the bill in question, and are insincerely calling for higher duties on wool and lead ore than are proposed in the measure, knowing that if the door is once opened to changes there will be no limit to the demands for recognition of other interests than those represented by the two articles named.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Press tells of Senator Morrill's missionary work among the "rebellious Northwesterners," and although they as yet refuse to be convinced that they are wrong, the venerable chairman of the finance committee is not without hope. The spectacle afforded by Vermont's "grand old man' thus working for the nation's financial welfare and credit can not fail to increase the admiration and affection of the people for him, and lead them to applaud the Green Mountain State for keeping him "at the front."

PERSONAL.

Recent letters from Robert M. Catlin, mining engineer, who is now in the Transvaal, received by his brothers, report that he and his family were well, and suffering no inconvenience from the troubles there, other than those resulting from the unsettling of business and uncertainty attending mining enterprises in the Transvaal.

Miss Sophie Solace Saxe, daughter of the late Charles Gordon Saxe of Albany, N. Y., died at the home of her uncle, Frank J. Saxe, in New York on the 17th from typhoid fever. Miss Saxe was a granddaughter of John Godfrey Saxe, the Vermont poet. Her age was 17.

Ralph A. Stewart, has formed a law partnership with Ernest I. Morgan in Worcester, Mass. His many friends in Burlington and elsewhere will wish him all success.

THE CONGRESS DISTRICT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

(From the Middlebury Register.)

The republican committee of this congress district had a meeting at Montpelier the 12th inst., when the vacancy caused by the death of Albert H. Tuttle of Rutland was filled by the choice of Fred A. Field of that town. Judge Slade, who represents Addison county on the committee, was made chairman of it as Mr. Tuttle's successor, and Mr. Field was chosen secretary in place of Mr. Slade.

The committee decided to call a district convention for the selection of delegates

A GOOD WORD FOR JUDGE PECK.

(From the Morrisville News and Citizen.)

The republicans of Burlington have placed Hon. H. S. Peck in the field as their candidate for Mayor. Judge Peck is in every way well fitted for the position, and his long residence in Burlington as well as his extensive knowledge of the city's affairs makes him an excellent candidate, and he will undoubtedly receive a handsome election.

Catarrh Cured,

health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free.

For sale by O'Sullivan, the druggist, Church Street.

GREEN MOUNTAIN POLITICS.

Frank Talk Regarding the Lieutenant-Governorship and the Governorship.

The Morrisville News and Citizen makes the following interesting statement:

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brattleboro Reformer, copies from the Montpelier Argus, with the approving remark that the Argus generally knows what is going on inside of Republican lines, the following piece of misinformation:

"The Montpelier Argus, which is very apt to know republican secrets, announces the gubernatorial programme for the next six years. It is Josiah Grout this year, F. Stewart Stranahan of St., Albans in 1898, and Z. M. Mansur of Island Pond in 1900."

How much better it would be if people could only realize the force of the homely adage that "it is much better not to know so much than it is to know so much that is not true." The republicans of Vermont will not, in this decade at least, return to the practice of nominating its lieutenant governors for governor. Up to the time when Proctor broke the former practice of "shelving lieutenant governors" there had been, we believe, but three promotions from lieutenant governor to governor in the history of the State; but the practice once inaugurated was adopted as a precedent, and after a time the lieutenant-governor who was not promoted came to feel that he had been abused because he had not been used as well as his predecessors, and so a bad practice once begun was kept up.

But the republicans of Vermont disapprove of this idea of promotion, and we predict that aspirants for the lieutenant governorship will not hereafter be permitted to make this position a stepping stone to a higher office. There is a sort of pigginess about wanting the earth that doesn't strike the average man favorably. Special reasons will always be considered; while the State will not make any iron clad-rule not to promote in special cases, it will insist that the ambitious young Vermonter who aspires to the title of "governor" must decide in advance which position he is competent to fill and enter the lists either for the first or second place, and having received one of them, be therewith content.

Lieut.-Govs. Stranahan and Mansur are both excellent men, but they have been duly honored and we believe they will now stand aside and allow others, equally worthy and equally able, to share in the honors which Vermont has to bestow.

No, Neighbor Argus, bet all your old boots and shoes that there is another gentleman in Franklin county who will take the first place when Franklin county's turn comes; and gamble with even higher stacks that Lieut.-Gov. Mansur will not be a candidate for the next ten years at least, for the office of governor.

VERMONT'S POLITICAL METHODS.

The West Randolph Herald in the course of an interesting article speaks as follows:

As a rule the American people love honesty and fair play. That they permit so much dishonesty in politics shows that something must be wrong. We ascribe it to their indifference, their lack of interest in politics. Absorbed by their private affairs, they leave the conduct of the state—one of the most important trusts—to men whom they would not engage to serve them in any responsible business capacity.

This is less true of Vermont than of many States, due, we believe, to the fact that we have fewer unscrupulous men to engage in politics and because there are fewer "plums" in Vermont politics to strive for. Certain it is that our freedom from political rottenness cannot be due to the careful attention we give it, for in no State is there less interest shown in the subject. It is only due to other conditions that we are so free from the disgraces that we so roundly condemn in other States. These conditions may not always continue. The time may come when those whom we permit to do that which the people should do as a whole will not be as trustworthy as at present. The offices that they or their creatures hold may become more desirable than now.

It is a notorious fact that Vermont is ruled by a comparatively small portion of her citizenship. These men are more numerous than many believe, but really few in comparison with the whole. Each town and city contains a small number of men who control the politics of that town or city as they desire, undisturbed by the remainder of the people—undisturbed because ordinarily these latter take no interest in the matter, or if a few show interest they are overawed or outnumbered by the coterie.

If a man aspires to any county or State office, instead of announcing his desire to the public and then awaiting their command, he early opens secret negotiations with the political masters of Vermont. He "feels" them. If assured of their support, of the support of a majority of them, he has no further concern over his chances for success. * * * * * *

What is this remedy? Increase the number of politicians. Let every voter become one. Let each take the same interest that a few now take. Instead of lowering, it would raise the plane of our politics.

The Republican congratulates "Spunky Lamoille" on the bright speech made by its State's attorney, R. W. Hulburd, at the Young Republican club banquet. It was the gem of the evening. We understand that this same gentleman is seriously talked of as senator from that county. He would prove an effective member of the upper House.—St. Johnsbury Republican.

VERMONT POLITICS.

We believe there will be no contest whatever over the secretary of Stateship and that C. W. Brownell, the present incumbent, will succeed himself. The same might as well be said about State auditor. As to treasurer there is some whispering about a change, but whether it will materialize is as yet uncertain.—Morrisville News and Citizen.

We have decided to support the candidacy of Major Josiah Grout of Derby for the office of governor. We have investigated the claims of the various candidates, and their qualifications and have reached the conclusion that Vermont will never have done better than in choosing Major Grout for her chief magistrate.—Poultney Journal.

AN EPISODE IN LOCAL HISTORY.

(From the St. Johnsbury Caledonian.)

As many know, St. John le Crevecoeur French consul at New York in 1785, a resolute lover of liberty and an ardent friend of the Green Mountain State, sought to be of some service to a people that had earned his respect by its energy and industry. The Vermonters knew this, and to distinguish his friendship and kindly acts in their behalf, at the suggestion of Ethan Allen, St. John le Crevecoeur had the naming of Danville, Vergennes and St. Johnsbury. He was naturalized, and wrote a book well received in France recording the patience, bravery and sufferings of Americans in their War of the Revolution.

A century later an interesting episode connects the past to the present. Young Robert Turner, great grandson of Major-General Hawkins, son of an early settler of St. Johnsbury, and a man of note in his day, was at school at the Lycee at Paris and at his side sat a young Crevecoeur.

"You are an American?" said the latter one day.

"Yes!"

"My ancestor was in America in the last century, and had the naming of a town."

"Where?"

"In Vermont, and the town is St. Johnsbury."

"The very home of my ancestor," was young Turner's delighted reply.

Mr. Turner likes too consider himself a son of Vermont, although now a resident of Paris; and it will interest many readers of the Caledonian to know that he has recently earned a very gratifying place for himself in the hospital life of that city as on "Interne in the hospitals."

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at fifty cents per bottle by Beaupre and Lowry and F. H. Parker, City Drug Store.

NINETY-ONE YEARS AGO.

An Interesting Old Letter, From Martin Chittenden to Jonas Galusha. It is Unearthed in Texas by a Correspondent of the Free Press.

Abilene, Texas, Feb. 13, 1896.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

While traveling through the more sparsely settled portions of this State your correspondent visited the town of Roby, a village on what might be termed the frontier of Texas. While there he entered a dingy law office in the centre of a row of low wooden buildings. This particular building was long and narrow and was divided into two or three rooms, in one of which was a confused pile of boxes, books, old desks and office furniture, covered with dust. It was the last place in the world to look for ancient documents. The very population of the town seemed but temporary, the people striving against the disadvantages of a country still denominated by some as the great treeless desert. The houses were flimsy structures, and the boxes and old office furniture in this room seemed only to have been dumped there to await further transportation. Yet in this promiscuous heap was a great wealth of books, documents, letters and private records, many of which were ancient, curious and valuable.

The Free Press man was soon delving after hidden treasures. In a special drawer of one of the old desks were some old letters, and from among these he selected one written in 1805 by Martin Chittenden then member of congress from Vermont to Hon. Jonas Galusha, one of Vermont's early governors. This letter is of peculiar interest, because it refutes the idea so persistently advanced by the populists, who are very numerous in that part of of the country, that our public functionaries have degenerated, from a race of giants, (politically and patriotically speaking) who in tranquility and peace performed their mighty works, to a race of selfish, partisan, if not corrupt pigmies, too small to rise above private or sectional interests and too much possessed by the "demon of discord" to be able to see the needs of the common people, and give them untold millions of flat money.

Mr. R. C. Crane, the proprietor of the establishment and a very pleasant and cultured gentleman, who seemed to be superior to his surroundings, kindly allowed this letter to be copied in full. Mr. Crane is a son of Dr. Wm. Carey Crane, the pulpit orator and a man of profound learning, formerly well-known throughout the South. Dr. Crane attended college in New York State while a youth, and there became acquainted with and afterwards married a grand daughter of Hon. Jonas Galusha. In this way the letter came into the possession of the Crane family, where it has been for more than fifty years.

It is interesting to contemplate the history of this letter. Written by a federalist to a federalist it afterwards, through cupid's capers, fell into the hands of one of the "Virginia faction," a probable admirer of John Randolph and enthusiastic supporter of the second war with Great Britain, who made a note of some significant historical facts on the back of it. It finally made its way to this southwestern town where it seems to have survived to rebuke the horde of "reformers" who seem to have sprung from the desert in a night and have undertaken to reform the greed, rapacity, ignorance and corruption of modern politics and politicians, and to establish them on the lines of wisdom, moderation and justice that characterized the early days of the republic. The letter is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 2, 1805.

Dear Sir: Your obliging favor of the 21st ultimo has been duly received and its contents noticed with pleasure, for which you have my grateful thanks.

As to the slight differences which may exist respecting some of the measures of government, I believe this to consist more in name than substance, and, Sir, I can assure you that I bear no ill will to you or any other man on account of this seeming difference, since the difficulty between Col. Lyon and myself has been happily removed.

This session of congress has for the most part been very peaceable and much more to my satisfaction than the last, as party spirit evidently appeared to subside, which gave me some hopes that this demon of discord might be banished from our once peaceful shores. But, Sir, a scene took place last week, the whole of which was spent on the subject of the Yazoo claims and which will be a lasting disgrace to our national character.

John Randolph, finding that a majority of the house would be in opposition to his views on this subject, in two inflamatory speeches dealt out universal abuse, not on the Federalists only, but indiscriminately on those who opposed his opinions and wishes.

This produced a bold and manly though decent reply from Messrs. Dawson, Root, Johnson, Lyon, Elliot and Dana, in consequence of which added to the ill nature of Randolph, he called out Root and Dana in the Southern mode. It is said that Root and he have settled and Dana not accepting, Randolph has in the hearing of a great number in the house, during their sitting, declared to Dana that he would have revenge and that he would take it personally; thus this business stands. Colonel Lyon is in hourly expectation of a challenge or a personal attack and he is prepared to meet him in either way as he may choose.

Those he cannot persuade he is determined to drive and those he cannot drive he is determined to otherwise dispose of. This occasioned such warmth and indecorum as would have disgraced a disorderly town meeting.

The desition of this question you will find in the enclosed paper. The New England representatives were all in the majority except two, Mr. Sever and Mr. Olin, the last of whom is perfectly subservient to the views of Randolph, his own interests connected with the interests of our country notwithstanding, and is a fit tool for the Virginia faction so far as he can serve them with a silent vote.

On last Monday Judge Chase was arraigned before the Senate and made answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. His answer appears to me respectful, bold and manly and such as will do honor to the judge as a jurist, a scholar and a politician; but of all this you will be a better judge when it shall be published.

On Tuesday Judge Chase with his brother judges took his seat on the supreme bench and to-morrow he is ordered again to appear before the senate as a high court of impeachments.

Thus on one day the judge is called to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors before a court at the head of which sits the man whose hands are yet red with the blood of one of his fellow citizens and who now stands indicted by a grand jury of his country for the crime of premeditated murder. The next day we find the judge on the bench of the Supreme Court in a situation to try such offenders as may be brought before him for that purpose. How truly deplorable is the situation of the courtiers, pursuing and pursued and falling prey to each other in their turn. I am perfectly sick of all this great bustle and strife, being satisfied that the great struggle is more for power than real principle.

The time is not far distant when it will become necessary for all honest and moderate men, who have the real interests of their country at heart, to unite to check the spirit of violence which at present has but too great an ascendency in the affairs of our nation. What will be the consequences God only knows. One symptom, however, is favorable and appears to have powerful effect on those who have been the most violent—this is the desition of the Senate of Pennsylvania on the impeachment of the judges of that State.

The interest you have for yourself, your attachment to your family and the honor, peace and prosperity of your country, call loudly on you to endeavor to check this violence; but, Sir, you will pardon me for thus intruding on your time and attention when I tell you that it flows from a real friendship for yourself and an inviolable attachment to the interests, peace and prosperity of our common country.

We have had a severe cold winter for this climate and the whole of the Southern country is covered with snow. It is sad to reflect on the condition of the poor, many of whom have been and are suffering for both food and fuel. Forage is very scarce—so much so that it is considered that one-half of their stock must be lost.

I am, Sir, with due respects, your friend and M. C. state.

Martin Chittenden.

To the Honorable Jonas Galusha.

This letter is written in a plain hand, was carefully folded, sealed with a red wafer and sent without envelope. There is no postage stamp and on one corner of the envelope after being folded are these words in Mr. Chittenden's own hand: "Free, M. Chittenden."

On the back of the letter in the handwriting of Dr. William Carey Crane is the following note of explanation which is of interest when the difference of opinion between Dr. Crane and the parties writing and receiving this letter is considered:

"Letter is by Hon. Martin Chittenden, M. C. from Vt. in 1805, Governor of Vermont during last war; refused to allow Vermont soldiers to oppose the British at Plattsburg. The person to whom written was his brother-in-law, his predecessor in the gubernatorial chair for five years and his successor for four years."

The "last war" mentioned in this note is of course the war of 1812.

Yours, Bruce E. Oliver.

The Col. Lyon referred to in this interesting letter of Martin Chittenden's, was Matthew Lyon, who founded the town of Fair Haven, Vt., was the first man that made wood paper, from basswood; represented Vermont in Congress for two terms; cast the vote which made Jefferson president, when he was elected by the House of Representatives; and had an exciting political career, marked by several personal collisions, trial and imprisonment for sedition and similar episodes, which we may sketch in another article. The Judge Chase referred to was Samuel Chase of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court by Washington in 1796, and was impeached in 1804 at the instance of John Randolph, for misdemeanor in conducting the political trials of two men, who were convicted before him of seditious libels. The Senate discharged him. The Mr. Olin of whom Mr. Chittenden had so poor an opinion, was the Hon. Gideon Olin of Shaftsbury, Vt., who was a prominent man among the pioneers of Vermont and represented this State in Congress for two terms, 1803-7.

Congress for tow terms, 1803-7? The man "whose hands are red with blood," of course was Aaron Burr, then vice-president.

Jonas Galusha at this time was sheriff of Bennington county, county judge and member of the governor's council. He was the father of Hon. Truman Galusha of Jericho.—(Ed. FREE PRESS.

RE-ELECT ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Suggestions by the State Highway Commission in Relation to the Subject.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Sir:—In the interest of highway improvement, the State commission desires to call attention at this time, to the desirability of towns re-electing road commissioners where such officials have given satisfaction in their work, and proved themselves competent to fill the positions.

The custom of passing this office around, or of electing a new man each year, is expensive for the towns and tends to greatly retard the progress of road improvement. A town can ill afford to lose the experience which a capable commissioner has acquired. Experience should be considered as valuable an acquisition in road building as in any other line of work; and the sooner the idea that any man can build roads ceases to prevail the more rapidly will the highway system of this State be brought into proper condition. Thousands of dollars are annually wasted in Vermont while new men are experimenting with the roads.

A provision of the law of 1894, allows towns so desiring to elect a road commissioner for three years, but in order to take advantage of this provision, it is necessary that a vote to that effect be taken when the commissioner is elected. This was not clearly understood last year.

It frequently happens that a commissioner is unable to undertake an important piece of work because the money or time available during a single season will not suffice to complete it. Were he assured of his office for three years this would become possible and he could plan his work accordingly. If the towns generally took advantage of this act, it would greatly increase the amount of permanent work on the highways.

Very truly,
HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
Per Secretary.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

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Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

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No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cinn. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Pens. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, but only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. Large bottles, 25 and 50c.

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C. F. WARD, CHARLES P. SMITH, J. L. BARSTOW, WILLARD CRANE, HENRY GREENE, A. G. PEIRCE, HENRY WELLS.

Receives and pays deposits daily. Deposits made on either of the first four business days of any month draw interest from the 1st. If made afterward interest will commence the first of the following month.

Interest will be credited to depositors Jan. 1st 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 seven years has been

4 1-2 per cent.

All taxes are paid by the bank on deposits of $1500 or less. Deposits are received in sums from $1 to $2000, 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 sends no money out of the State until the home demand is met.

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

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

Howard National Bank,

Burlington, Vt.

Capital, - - $300,000
Surplus and Profits - 100,000

DIRECTORS.

JOEL H. GATES, Prest. Burlington Cotton Mills.
DANIEL W. ROBINSON, Manager Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co.,
A. C. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Kimball & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
ELIAS LYMAN, President Elias Lyman Coal Co.,
F. E. BURGESS, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Travellers Letters of Credit issued, payable in all parts of the world.

Special attention given to business of out-of-town customers. Accounts may be opened by mail and all communications will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOEL H. GATES, President,
DANIEL W. ROBINSON, Vice-Prest.,
F. E. BURGESS, Cashier,
H. T. RUTTER, Assistant Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS National Bank

—OF—

BURLINGTON, VT.

Capital, - - $500,00
Surplus, - - 250,00

This bank now occupies its new and el gant building, just completed, and invit the inspection of the public to its comple facilities for the rapid and inexpensi transaction of all branches of banking. has one of the finest banking houses in t country and no expense has been spar to make the vaults absolutely impregnab against the attacks of burglars, fire mob violence. With its large capital a ample resources it solicits the accounts firms, corporations and individuals, a offers them the most liberal terms th their responsibility and balances warra Ladies' and family accounts are especial invited. Special Teller's Window for L dies.

Safe deposit boxes to rent and jewel plate, valuable goods and pictures receiv on storage at a very moderate charg Wills sealed and registered and a recei given for same. Private coupon a writing rooms for dealers.

Correspondence or an interview, with view to business relations, is respectful invited, with assurances that all transa tions will be held in the strictest con dence and given most careful attention.

L. E. WOODHOUSE, Cashier.

EDWARD WELLS, Pres. B. B. SMALLEY, Vice-Pres. H. L. WARD, Trea

162 College Street.

The Burlington Trust Co

Assets Over $1,000,000.00.

Transacts business in all branches of legitimate banking. Accepts trusts and acts as financial agent of individuals, corporations, cities, towns and villages. Allows interest on time deposits at highest rate consistent with conservative management Double liability of stockholders as with National Banks. Desirable investments for sale at all times.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD WELLS. B. B. SMALLEY, D. W. ROBINSO
E. HENRY POWELL, A. E. RICHARDSON.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

AN IGNORANT TEACHER.

"Well, Johnny, how do you like the school?"

"Oh, der school's all O. K., but der teacher doesn't know nothin'."

"Doesn't know anything. Why do you say that?"

"'Cause she's always askin' us questions."—Texas Siftings.

IT MADE NO DIFFERENCE.

In a London Fog—Driver of 'bus (to conductor whom he has just called up)—"Jim, th' ol' gent behind has just fell hoff."

Conductor—"All right, Bill, 'e's paid his fare."—London Weekly Telegraph.

A SOCIETY EVENT IN KENTUCKY.

A dog fight was recently given at Swampdale in honor of a young lady visitor there.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

Mr. Cohenheimer—"Mishter O'Brien, vos it your liddle poy dot magician took silver tollars from his nose and ears at der show last night?"

Mr. O'Brien—"It was my boy Dennis."

"How much a week will you take for dot poy?"—Life.

AS REVISED.

"Have you seen the revised constitution?" asked the man who is always grumbling.

"Constitution of what?" inquired the contented citizen.

"Of the United States."

"I hadn't heard that it had been revised."

"Oh, yes. It now reads 'government of the syndicates, for the syndicates and by the syndicates."—Chicago Post.

Talk about yer fightin'—
'Druther talk o' peace;
Ain't no use o' hissin like
An angry flock o' geese.

Threatenin' people never was
The slightest bit o' good;
Wait ontel ye've gotter fight,
An' then jes' do it good.
—Washington Star.

SUSAN SIMPSON.

Sudden swallows swiftly skimming,
Sunset's slowly spreading shade,
Silvery songsters sweetly singing
Summer's soothing serenade.

Susan Simpson strolled sedately,
Stifling sobs, suppressing sighs,
Seeing Stephen Slocum, stately
She stopped, showing some surprise.

"Say," said Stephen, "sweetest sigher;
Say, shall Stephen spouseless stay?"
Susan, seeming somewhat shyer,
Showed submissiveness straightway.

Summer's season slowly stretches,
Susan Simpson Slocum she—
So she sighed some simple sketches—
Soul sought soul successfully.

* * * * * *

Six Septembers Susan swelters;
Six sharp seasons snow supplies;
Susan's satin sofa shelters
Six small Slocums side-by-side.
—Boston Globe.

Mortgage Investments.

7 per cent net, safe and secure. Small and large amounts. Appraisements made, properties and collections looked after for non-residents. Long experience. J. C. Jensen, Attorney and Cashier, State Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

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WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

has paid its depositors

4½ PER CENT Interest,

for 12 years, compounded semi-annually.

Deposits made during the first five days of any month will draw interest from the first day of that month. Deposits made after the fifth day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the next month.

Deposits are received and paid daily.

All Taxes are Paid by the Bank on deposits not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

Interest is credited depositors the first day of January and July.

The bank has not met with a loss of either principal or interest on any loan made during the last eighteen years, nor has it a loan among its assets that is considered poor or doubtful.

Due depositors, including interest to June 30, 1896 ..... $447,532.
Surplus ..... 17,333.

Fifteen minutes by electric cars from Burlington—five cents fare.

SYDNEY H. WESTON, President.
ORMOND COLE, Treasurer.

A Word that Means

SOMETHING

Those who have used "Ceresota" Flour can tell inquiring minds that "Ceresota" is synonmous with Best Bread—there is only one BEST.

"CERESOTA" FLOUR

—AND—

Best Bread.

NORTHERN SUPPLY CO.,
Burlington, Vt.
MILLER'S AGENTS.

Something Said—Something Done.