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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

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.

The kissing bug has at last made its appearance in Brattleboro. The editors of Brattleboro, who are more than ordinarily handsome, will do well to take out accident policies immediately.

Word comes from Staten Island that the Harbor Hill golf caddies have inaugurated a strike. Now that the caddies are beginning to insist upon their turn to strike, it may be necessary to lengthen the game a link or two.

How can Admiral Dewey appoint a date for his visit to Vermont's capital city when he knows that he will be "in the hands of his friends" as soon as he sets foot upon American soil?

A statement from the war department shows that by the 23d of October there will be at or on the way to the Philippines, 46,000 men. The new regiments will reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season.

Burlington ought to have a hosiery mill, a canning factory, an underwear and overalls factory. The city has neither of these and the right sort of men, with money and brains, could make grand investments right here. Do not crowd, please, as we have room for all of you in these and other paying lines.

Lynch Law in the South.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times palliates the frequent exercise of lynch law in the South, by reminding Northern readers of a lynching at Urbana, Ohio, some two years ago, when a negro was chopped in pieces for his crime. He adds:

"I could cite cases in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and even in Vermont last summer, all of which were more or less brutal. In proportion to the number of fiendish crimes committed, there are just as many lynchings in the North as South."

We should like to know when and where there was a lynching in Vermont. We do not remember any. As to the assertion that in proportion to the amount of crime lynchings are as frequent in the North as in the South, if true it makes a bad showing for the section thus defended. Lynchings are, say, five hundred fold more frequent in the South than in the North. Can it be that five hundred fiendish crimes followed by lynchings are committed in the Southern States for every one such crime committed in the North? We do not believe it. Mob-murders are almost the rule in some Southern communities, they are the rare exceptions in most Northern States. There has not been one in this State within the memory of any one living.

Stick to Home Investments.

In view of the experience through which no small number of Vermonters passed during the recent period of panic and hard times as a result of wild-cat investments in distant parts of the country it may not be necessary to warn our readers against Southern and Western schemes although the return of good times is accompanied by an abundance of money which is peculiarly favorable to careless investment. We all know in a general way that the majority of people who invested money in Western securities, for example, were heavy losers in proportion to the total amount involved, while those who confined themselves to home investments largely survived the financial storm.

But while we possess this knowledge in a general way few of us have had the fact brought home to us in as impressive manner as have the people of Glens Falls, N. Y., in connection with a recent sale of securities. Joseph Fowler, a manufacturer of that village, died recently, says the Troy Press, and some of his investments sold as follows "under the hammer:" The Glens Falls Portland Cement stock sold at $1.70; the Glens Falls National Bank stock at $2.50 and $2.55. Plank Road stock brought twice its par value. The village coal company's stock sold at par. But the most notable sale was that of the Glens Falls Insurance company's stock, par value $100, which brought $1,605. The securities disposed of yielded over $50,000, and probably did not cost Mr. Fowler half that amount.

This may be regarded as an exceptional case, but in every Eastern city and especially in every Vermont town, can be found parallel cases. This man might have invested in Western mortgages or in prairie "corner lots;" but he chose to keep his capital near home where he could personally watch the progress of the different projects in which it was invested, and the result shows that he was wise.

The present improved financial and business situation affords no reason for abatement of care in making investments, and the wise man will continue to place his money where he can give it the benefit of his own personal supervision.

East Side and West.

The FREE PRESS copied from the St. Johnsbury Republican a list of seventeen papers printed on the East Side of the State, which have in some way arrived at the conclusion that Judge Powers should step down and out. The two Lamoille county papers; two in Addison county and two in Rutland county completed the list of papers that had, with greater or less positiveness, indicated their views as to what ought to be done in the first district. Having ventured to call attention to the somewhat remarkable preponderance of Second District in this simultaneous expression of opinion concerning the duty of the First District, we are informed by our gentle and courteous contemporary the Montpelier Watchman; that "the FREE PRESS ought to correct its reckoning," since "about one half of the papers in that (the First) district have expressed themselves on this question of the succession."

We shall not insult the intelligence of our readers by arguing the point. It will occur to most of them that there are some twenty-four or more newspapers published in the First district, and that a list which does not comprise the St. Albans Messenger, the Rutland Herald, the Burlington dailies, the Swanton Courier, the Middlebury Register, the Manchester Journal, the Bennington Banner and the dozen other papers in this district that prefer to choose their own time for expressing their preferences, if they have any is not the fullest possible indication of the set of the current even in the sanctums on the west side, much less of the preferences of the voters at large. Some of them, also, who are receiving the broadside issues of the Lamoille County Literary Bureau, which some one is distributing with such unselfish prodigality, may possibly have an opinion in regard to the spontaneity of the outburst on the east side, and its real value as a grudge of public opinion.

The republican journals on this side of the State, as well as the leading papers on the East Side that have not cared as yet to take sides upon the question in the First district, will probably indicate their choices, as regards candidates, if they have any when they get ready so to do, and in ample season to answer any useful purpose. In the year which will intervene before the convention meets there will be time to consult the preferences of lished card to the voters, and without opinions of men whose judgment is entitled to most respect, on the questions at issue, and this paper, for one, will not be in haste to precipitate what may be a heated controversy in the district.

Having had no communication with or from Judge Powers, beyond his brief published card to the coters, and without assuming any authority whatever to speak for him, we may perhaps be permitted to say that it is probable that he will prefer that the question of his candidacy be settled by the people of his own district, rather than by the papers of the other district; or by any "literary bureau." If he is attacked he will of course defend himself, in his own way.

A Purchased Pedigree.

The papers are making considerable fun of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who has just abjured his American citizenship and became a subject of Queen Victoria. Mr. Astor, who lives in London, where titles and pedigrees are of more account than in this country, seems to have felt the need of a taller genealogical tree than he possessed. There are dealers in that sort of goods in Europe who will furnish anything you want in that line. Tell them what kind of ancestors you would like and how many of them, and they will get them for you. Your pedigree will look well on paper; will be accompanied by armorial bearings, crests and coats of arms, got up in gold and colors, if you wish, and will be as good as a genuine genealogy, provided you keep it to yourself, or show it only to people who know no more about such matters than you do.

Mr. Astor seems to have applied to some such pedigree-monger, and to have obtained a very fine pedigree, tracing the Astors back to a lineal connection with the D'Astorgs, a noble French family, which started from one Pedro Astorga of Castile, who was a famous crusader, killed at the taking of Jerusalem in 1100; and having no end of counts and barons in the family line, down to a Jacques D'Astorg who, as the pedigree says, fled from France to Germany with the other Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was the grandfather of a man who dropped the D' and g from the name and became a plain Astor, of Waldorf in Germany. The latter was William Waldorf's unquestioned ancestor.

Mr. Astor probably paid well for this pedigree and must have accepted it as a genuine article, for he allowed it to be printed in full in the English Pall Mall Magazine which he owns.

Being thus spread before the public, it attracted the attention of a Mr. Lathrop Wittington, who is described as a distinguished genealogist, of high authority in all such maters. This gentleman took the pains to overhaul the Astor pedigree and to compare it with the family records in Germany and with the family records of the D'Astorgs. The results of his investigations are thus summarized:

They show that no record exists anywhere in Germany, where the progenitors of John Jacob Astor lived, going to claim or even allude to the ennobled French ancestry set out in the propounded pedigree. They show, moreover, that the descendants of the French d'Astorgs, Comtes d'Auberede, did not any of them flee to Germany on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but on the contrary, remained in France. The offices and honors they enjoyed under the King of France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes remain recorded. There is the more serious matter that it is clearly shown that the date of marriage of Jacques d'Astorg in France which official records show to have been 1652, is falsified in the propounded table to 1682, the latter date making a connected chain between the French and German record possible, while the former authentic date destroys the claim.

This makes bad work of the Astor pedigree, and unless Mr. Astor can overthrow the genealogist's statement (which does not seem likely), he is left in bad shape, logically and genealogically, and will become an object of merriment instead of awe and veneration. He will have to give up his noble ancestry and be content to descend from a reputable German butcher; and though he will still have plenty of money, he will have a little less even of that, than if he had not purchased a pedigree. His fate in this respect should be a warning to some American tuft-hunters and buyers of hand-picked pedigrees, of foreign make.

To Spend the Summer Happily.

A New York contemporary in telling its city readers how to spend the summer in an enjoyable manner advises them to rent a farm, where the entire family can find rest and recreation. This advice is based upon the experiences of a Brooklyn family, who tried various methods of spending their summer vacation. This family, which consisted of a man and wife and little daughter, lived in a flat with which no yard or play-ground worthy of the name was connected, and one of the first requirements in connection with their summer sojourn was that it should be enjoyed where the little daughter could get on the ground and romp at will. The couple, whose means are somewhat limited, made the mistake, however, of securing a boarding place where they were obliged to sleep near the roof of the house, and as a consequence they felt upon their return to the city that their flat was quite cool and comfortable as compared with their summer chamber.

The next year this family instead of waiting until the arrival of the heated term to make arrangements for their summer vacation took advantage of the long winter evenings to make out a plan of procedure, and as a consequence they secured the lease of a farm at a small cost nicely situated, where they spent a number of weeks, the monarchs of all they surveyed, at least to the line fences. They had their own butter, and milk and eggs, and other farm products, and the season was voted an unqualified success for this family.

The advice to rent a farm is undoubtedly the best that could be given for a class of people, who can not go far from the great cities for the purpose of spending in the country the few weeks vouchsafed to them out of the year of toil for rest and recreation; but we believe there is a still more satisfactory course for the great majority of summer tourists who come to Vermont, for example, but who do not care to put up at hotels. To this class we would say to buy a piece of land for a comparatively small sum on the shores or the islands of Lake Champlain and erect a summer cottage. A farm must be cared for throughout the year, if a family is to enjoy its products, such as milk and eggs and vegetables and fruit during the few weeks or months which constitute the summer vacation for a city family, and only those who have tried it can realize the work and care and expense which this involves.

A man of small means can provide himself with a cottage at some one of the many points which are being opened up for this purpose on Lake Champlain, at a comparatively slight expense and this need not bother the owner except during the time it is occupied. All the necessaries of life which a farm could afford can be procured in abundance at a reasonable price, and the season's expense will probably not exceed those incidental to the rental of a farm by a metropolitan resident.

The building of railroads on both shores of Lake Champlain as well as through the islands thereof opens up a section of country unsurpassed for the purposes of summer residence, and we confidently expect to see the land and beautiful groves bordering on the lake dotted with summer cottages at an early day. The extent to which this movement has already progressed on both the Vermont and New York shores is but a promise of what is to follow the development of a new summer resort in this section under the auspices of the Vanderbilts. When residents of a great city like New York, for example, can go to sleep on the islands and wake up at home the next morning ready for business, they will have all the advantages of the most charming combination of lake and mountain scenery to be found in the country joined to the most desirable accessibility, and this is to be the ideal summer resort of the future.

New Method of Hay Preservation.

The development of the silo has led to experiments looking to the saving of crops other than corn in a green condition, and inasmuch as Vermont is noted for its production of hay our farmers will be interested to learn that grass is now being baled while green. It is announced that the Planter's Compress company after some weeks of investigation has turned its attention in a new direction, and is now baling hay as well as cotton. It has adopted a method of feeding hay into its presses which is proving very satisfactory. The hay is feed green and is subjected to a pressure of sixty pounds to the cubic foot.

This announcement is well calculated to cause a look of incredulity to pass over the face of the average Vermont farmer, but it announced that experimental bales of green hay opened three weeks after pressing showed good results. The contents are said to have been perfectly cured, with no signs of damage from moisture or mold. Led by the success of its experiments the Planter's Compress company has announced its intention of utilizing a large number of presses for the baling of hay, and it now has 200 presses in actual operation.

According to the statistics of 1897 the hay crop of that year in the United States aggregated 61,000,000 tons, of which the value was $401,390,000. If the pressing of hay in a green state causes the product to retain a maximum of natural juices, as is claimed, it can be seen that the discovery of the Planters' Compress company will add a large sum to the value of this farm product, and it may revolutionize methods of curing hay.

Foreign vs. Home Investments.

In a recent issue of the Free Press we spoke of the excellent results of the home investments made by a resident of a neighboring city as shown by the administrator's sale of his securities at auction. It is not pleasant to turn to the other side of the story and show what has been the experience of some of the people of Vermont who disregarded home investments for more distant and more alluring prospects, but there still remains a pronounced tendency on the part of not a few residents to invest their savings in what must be called visionary as well as remote financial ventures. Here is what the Woodstock Standard has to say of the experience of residents of Vermont with one Western concern:

"It is a rocky road that is traveled by Vermont holders of capital stock in the erstwhile Northwestern Guaranty Loan association; and half the stock held in New England belongs to Vermonters. These stockholders of course lost the whole of their investments, and are now assessed 10 per cent additional to pay up liabilities of the concern. This being required to double their losses, for the benefit of other losers, is a pretty sorry outlook for the stockholders. The assessment is demanded under the laws of Minnesota, where the association was chartered, and the Vermont stockholders will not pay the assessment until it is ascertained whether the courts will force them to honor the demand. They have formed a combination, retained counsel, and will fight the matter to the end.

"The sum which the Northwestern Guaranty Loan association took out of Vermont for stock alone amounts to $224,000. If the stockholders are required to double it, their losses will aggregate nearly half a million, and it is estimated that the Vermont losses on investments in bonds and securities through this leaky concern will foot up over half a million more.

"The biggest contribution came from Caledonia county, $84,000, of which $1

Johnsbury people took $58,000. The little town of Burke put in a sum equal to five dollars apiece for every man, woman and child within its limits, and several other towns are listed for large sums. There are some Windsor county victims, but they are not so numerous."

In all probability there is not a single county in Vermont which does not include losers through the Northwestern Guaranty Loan association, and this is but one of the many outside projects of a similar character in which Vermont money has been dissipated. If the millions contributed by Vermonters to the upbuilding of their neighbors had been used for the development of our own resources, the State would be far more progressive today than it is, and while some of the home ventures might have been losing ones, all of our people would be far better off than they are.

There is scarcely a town in Vermont whose capitalists could not think of profitable forms of investment right at home, if they would put their wits at work to this end. But it is easier to cut off coupons and let some one else do the planning and hustling, even if it does mean the eventual loss of a large share of the capital invested. Most of us have had experience in this direction at one time or another, so that we can not throw sticks at one another; and we shall be wise if we profit by our own experience as well as that of our neighbors and put a little more thought and energy into investments which will build up home industries.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mark Twain will return to America in September. His visit to London is primarly to arrarge for an English edition de luxe of his collected works.

Admiral Schley has never forgotten the lessons he learned as a boy on his father's farm and said the other day that his hand is as skillful at the plow as it had ever been.

Col. Albert A. Pope, the millionaire bicycle manufacturer, first saw a bicycle in Philadelphia at the centennial exposition of 1876. He was fascinated by the machine and spent several days in studying its mechanism and unconsciously laying the foundations of his great fortune.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana had to borrow money right and left to buy the ground for his first copper mine and everybody predicted utter failure, most experts saying the place was worthless. Mr. Clark went ahead and in the first two years turned out 30,000,000 pounds of copper, paid his debts and laid the foundation of his great fortune.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Boston's famous Tremont Temple, never writes a sermon and never uses notes in speaking. He carefully makes out a brief of his subject beforehand, corrects this, commits it to memory and destroys it.

Gen. James H. Wilson is one of the best horsemen in the army. In a cross-country ride near Lynchburg, Va., a short time ago, he made a leap over a hedge and ditch which has for years been regarded by the local horsemen as an impossibility.

An officer who has been under Gen. Wood at Santiago says of him: "I saw Gen. Wood at his desk for three days, when, I really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote."

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

FORCE OF HABIT.

How natural for Chawley,
Who sells dress goods at home,
When off on his vacation—
Along the beach to roam—
On finding he is "busted,"
Just as he makes a mash,
To give away his habit
And call aloud for "cash!"
—Philadelphia North American.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

"Billy," said Sandy, "de other night I dreampt I wuz sleeping under de roof of a palace."

"Dat must have been pleasant?"

"Yep! but de funniest part of it wuz dat I woke up an' found myself on de roof of a Pullman palace car."—Chicago News.

A NEW WAY.

Fuddy—"Something seems to be troubling McVener."

Duddy—"Yes; he answered an advertisement which offered to send to all who inclosed fifty cents a receipt by the use of which they would get rid of their superfluous flesh without the taking of drugs. He sent the half dollar, and this is the answer he got: "Sell it to the soap-fat man."—Boston Transcript.

CONSOLIDATION.

"I hear," said the man who was home-hunting, "that no one can live in this place but doctors."

"You are wrong," responded the native; "I live here and I am no doctor.

"Indeed! And might I ask what you are?"

"I, sir, am an undertaker."—Chicago Post.

NOT EVEN PLACED.

"That man Aguinaldo," said the Complacent Chump, "appears to be indulging a great deal in peanut politics."

"How so?" inquired the young man who never eats veal.

"Why, isn't he numbered among those who also ran?"—St. Paul Globe.

COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

"What's the reason we never take any prisoners?" asked the Filipino general.

"Well," answered the other, "we haven't any too much wealth in the natural condition of things. We had one American prisoner in camp, and the first thing we knew he was teaching us to play the great American game. To tell the truth, I don't feel as if we could afford any more prisoners even if we could get 'em."

—Washington Star.

BOUGHT HIM OFF.

Mrs. Wellment—Here is a nickel to help you reform and be a better man. And you won't fight any more, will you?

Battered Butts—Not a bit of it, lady. Dat munificent disbursement makes me feel jes' like Gen. Gomez an' de Cuban army.—Judge.

There is a
Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-
Accept no imitation.

THE THIRTEENTH VT. REGIMENT'S MONUMENT.

Captain Brown's Historic Hatchet Represented at the Feet of His Statue.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The monument committee of the 13th Vermont Infantry has had a lively tussle with the commissioners of the national cemetery at Gettysburg. The Vermont veterans were determined that a hatchet should be held in the right hand of Capt. Stephen F. Brown, whose statue surmounts the new monument which is to mark the spot occupied by the 13th Regiment on the battlefield, and the cemetery commissioners were so averse to the idea that J. H. Willing, the builder of the monument, has been kept in hot water for six months. The contention resulted in a compromise. The hatchet is a part of the statue, but it rests on the ground near the captain's right foot.

The presence of the hatchet in any position naturally suggests inquiry, and that is just why the Vermonters wanted it there. Every cemetery guide will know the story of Capt. Brown and his hatchet, visitors will tell it to their children, and it will become history. At the battle of Gettysburg the 13th Vermont was a part of Gen. Stannard's Vermont command. The second Vermont Brigade had been left on outpost duty in Virginia until the third day after the Army of the Potomac had passed it in pursuit of Lee's troops into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Then the brigade got orders to proceed by forced marches to join the Army of the Potomac. The latter was also on a forced march, but in six days' time the Vermonters had overtaken the main body. Just before the first day's battle Capt. Brown's command came up to a well, at which was an armed guard.

"You can't get water here," said the guard. "'Gainst orders."

"Damn your orders," said Capt. Brown, and then, with all the canteens of the men and with only one man to help him he thrust the guard aside and filled the canteens. His arrest followed, and he was deprived of his sword.

The history making battle began with Capt. Brown a prisoner. He begged for a chance to rejoin his company, and was allowed to go. He picked up a camp hatchet and ran to the firing line, rushed into the fray, and, singling out a rebel officer fifty yards away, penetrated the rebel ranks, collared the officer, wrestling from him his sword and pistol, after which he dropped his hatchet, while his men cheered him amid the storm of bullets and smoke. Such in brief was Capt. Brown's exploit.

FIRST DESIGN WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

Walling, the monument builder, said in reference to it:

"It was the design of the committee to have the statue made with a hatchet in the hand of Capt. Stephen F. Brown. Accordingly, I made a model in this form, but the federal government would not approve it and permit its erection as designed. A second model was made, showing Capt. Brown holding a sabre and belt in his left hand, the hatchet lying at his feet, as if just dropped. This model was approved, and the work is now being executed. The sabre depicted in the statue is an exact representation of the one captured, which Capt. Brown still has. In consideration of his gallant conduct in the battle, no action was afterward taken in regard to his violation of orders."

Five hundred comrades witnessed the presentation of a diamond badge to Capt. Brown in Chicago on the night of May 28, 1882, when he was tried by a mock court martial on a long list of charges. Among other things mentioned in the charges are:

"For rushing into a place of extreme danger at Gettysburg to rescue a wounded comrade, and receiving injuries from the concussion of a shell while thus rashly exposed.

"For losing his left arm in the Battle of the Wilderness.

"For forcibly taking a private of the 17th Vermont out of St. Albans Jail, where he was imprisoned in a civil action after his enlistment."

Capt. Brown is at present a successful Chicago lawyer.

The four panels of the monument are inscribed as follows:

FRONT FACE.

THIRTEENTH VERMONT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
1862-1863.
ON THIS FIELD THE RIGHT REGIMENT OF STANNARD'S VERMONT BRIGADE, THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS.

July 2.—Five companies under Lieutenant Colonel William D. Munson supported batteries on Cemetery Hill.

Near evening the other five companies commanded by Colonel Francis V. Randall charged to the Rogers house, on the Emmittsburg Road, capturing eighty-three prisoners and recapturing four guns, after which they took position here, and were soon joined by the five companies from Cemetery Hill.

July 3.—In the morning 100 men advanced forty-five yards under fire of sharpshooters, and placed a line of rails. When the Confederate column crossed the Emmittsburg Road the regiment advanced to the rail breastworks and opened fire. As the Confederates obliqued to their left the regiment changed front forward on first company, advanced 200 yards, attacking the Confederate right flank, throwing it into confusion, and capturing 243 prisoners.

Officers and men engaged 480
Killed and mortally wounded 22
Other wounded 89

PANEL AT THE RIGHT OF THE FRONT.

The 13th Vermont Infantry volunteered in the summer of 1862 from the counties of Chittenden, Franklin, Lamoille and Washington, and with 968 officers and men was mustered into the service October 10, 1862.

Before Gettysburg its service was in Virginia and chiefly picketing a line from Centreville to Occoquan. With other commands it repulsed the attack of the Confederate cavalry on Fairfax Court House, December 29, 1862. It reached this battlefield July 1. After Gettysburg, with the army, it pursued the Confederates to Middletown, Md. Its term of enlistment having expired, it was ordered to Brattleboro, Vt., July 21, 1863. It was mustered out July 21, 1863.

Many of its officers and men re-entered the service in other Vermont organizations.

This monument was erected by 193 of the survivors in 1899.

Three markers show its different positions on the third day of the battle.

PANEL AT THE LEFT OF THE FRONT

FRANCIS V. RANDALL.
CAPTAIN SECOND VERMONT INFANTRY.
COLONEL THIRTEENTH VERMONT INFANTRY.
COLONEL SEVENTEENTH VERMONT INFANTRY.

July 2.—In the charge Col. Randall fell with his wounded horse, but soon overtook and led the line on foot.

July 3.—When the Confederates began to yield to the flank attack, and his order to cease firing was not heard, he rushed in front of his line and by word and gesture made himself understood, and thus saved the lives of many foes.

He died at Northfield, Vt., March 1, 1885. In 1893 the survivors of the 13th erected a monument at his grave.

REAR PANEL.

The statue represents Lieutenant Stephen F. Brown, Company K, who arrived on the field without a sword, but seizing a camp hatchet carried it in the battle until he captured a sword from a Confererate officer.

Persevering and determined like him were all the men of this regiment of Green Mountain Boys.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Burlington
Savings Bank
INCORPORATED 1847.

Deposits June 30, 1899, $6,576,879.71
Surplus 325,886.73
Total Assets . . $6,902,766.44

TRUSTEES.

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

Receives and pays deposits daily. Deposits made during the first four business days of the month draw interest from the first. If made afterwards interest will commence the first of the following month.

Interest will be credited to despositors January 1 and July 1, compounding twice a year. There are no stockholders in this bank. All the earnings, less expenses, belong to depositors. The rate of interest depends upon the earnings, and for twelve years was 4½ per cent, but under a law passed by the Legislature of 1896 no savings bank can pay more than 4 per cent, until its surplus reaches 10 per cent. of its deposits, when a special dividend is to be made.

All taxes in this State 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 the court.

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

CHARLES P. SMITH, President.
FREDERICK W. WARD, Treas.
E. S. ISHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

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Boston, Room 212,
TUESDAY, July 25th, '99, at 10 A. M.

The mine is located on Rock Hill, California District, one mile from Leadville, Colorado. Co. owns and controls about 30 acres. Veins are traced through the property that have paid millions in dividends to Co.'s operating directly adjoining claims. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad runs within one-half mile of property.

OFFICIALS:

Mr. R. C. SURBRIDGE, President, Attorney-at-Law, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Mr. GUY M. SPEAR, Secretary and Treasurer, Capitalist, 60 State street, Boston.
Hon. J. W. DEAN, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Colorado.
Mr. C. B. BOYNTON, Boynton Furnace Co., New York city.
Mr. ABBOT W. LAWRENCE, Dillaway & Starr, Bankers, Boston, Mass. Member Boston Stock Exchange.
Bankers—American Loan and Trust Co., Boston, Mass., and the American National Bank of Leadville, Colo. Gen'l Manager at Leadville, Robt. B. Estey.

This offer of 50,000 shares is the second block of Treasury stock placed on the market. The first issue was of 50,000 shares, and this subscription was taken in a few hours by our leading stock exchange houses.

The moneys received from sale of Treasury Stock must be deposited with the Company's Bankers and can be used only for legitimate mining expenses of the company. All other stock, including that owned by the officials of the company, is deposited under an escrow agreement with the American Loan and Trust Co., of Boston, and cannot be drawn or sold until the Company is earning dividends. For further information and prospectus address or call ROOM 212, 60 STATE St., Boston, Mass.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOLPE

Premature Politics—Lamoille's Storm Center Lively.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

The launching of a full sized congressional district campaign boom, right in the midst of the heat of mid-summer, nearly a year before it should be bothering the heads of the good people of Lamoille in particular and the First district in general, is the particular political bubble which has our attention, and had best have our best sense and thoughtful investigation. In the methods already adopted we can but discover the master manipulator of wires, the same hand that appeared in that memorable State campaign of a few years since, when Mr. Page won the day. The News and Citizen, the county paper which has the unique but impossible position of patting on the back the two towns in which it has publication offices, whose editorial figure-head, Halsey Lewis, is a right "good fellow," has once more taken up its old duty of flooding the county, district and State with a deluge of reprint "editorial comment" touching the candidacy of Congressman Powers, and of C. S. Page in opposition to him. This is supposed to mirror the feelings and the attitude of the voters of Lamoille county and of the First congressional district; but what a mistake that is. It happens this way. Mr. Page launches his early endeavor to succeed to Judge Powers' place. The News and Citizen, his mouth-piece, professed to hear the pot boiling; an "editorial" on the situation goes forth from that busy office in Hyde Park to the editorial sanctums throughout the State. The News and Citizen again hears the rumble of the coming storm, it will, it faithfully promises, give its readers just what the newspaper fellows say; the net is hauled in and the rumbling thunders supposed to represent the great voice of the people are gathered in from every little cross roads newspaper, no matter whether in or outside the First district. So closely are many of these inspired editorial writers followed "copy," the similarity is really painful. Mr. Page's first move has been made, the net will be used some more, and from week to week the News and Citizen will print the reprints of home-made editorials with variations, and the voters in every nook and corner of the State will wonder who in thunderation is sending them a News and Citizen, for they'll all have it.

How far removed from truth and justice all this is. Has Congressman Powers, in only a year's time from that most enthusiastic and unanimous of district conventions which gave him his nomination in Middlebury been discovered to be unworthy of the confidence, the respect and the support of the sensible men of the First district? By no means. Is Judge Powers' strength of character, power of intellect, his oratorial powers, his integrity, independence, his store of knowledge, and experience, his sound judgment, his ability as a debater, his ability to serve and serve well the First district, one whit lessened? No! Gov. Page's ambition to follow Judge Powers and stand as a candidate for Congress next year may be a perfectly legitimate desire, but I want to say here and now that Judge Powers will certainly be the choice of the repub-

Howard National Bank,

Burlington, Vt.

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

A general banking business transacted.

Drafts drawn on any country in Europe, payable in the currency of the country

Special attention given to accounts of out-of-town depositors.

H. T. RUTTER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOEL H. GATES, President.
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ALBERT C. SPAULDING,
ELIAS LYMAN,
FRED'K E. BURGESS.

The fat undertaker,
Who plants by the acre,
Poor victims of cough and cold,
Is sighing and crying
For we've all stopped dying
Since Brazilian Balm was sold.
And for those who desire
Not just yet to go higher
It is worth its weight in gold.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

OF BURLINGTON, VT.

Incorporated 1849.

Capital, - - -	*$500,000*
Surplus, - - -	*250,000*

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

No expense or care has been spared to make these Vaults IMPREGNABLE against the attacks of fire, burglars or mob violence. Safes of all sizes FOR RENT, the renter alone holding the key or combination. Convenient coupon rooms for examination of securities, etc.

L. E. WOODHOUSE, Cashier.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

From its careful management has not met with a loss from any loan made during the last twenty years.

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.

Interest is credited depositors January 1st and July 1st, compounding semi-annually. The rate of interest paid to depositors by all savings banks in this State is limited by law to four per cent. until its surplus amounts to ten per cent. of its deposits, when an extra dividend is to be made.

No interest is allowed by law to be paid on deposits in excess of two thousand dollars except it be on deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable or religious institutions, or on trust funds deposited by order of court.

The Bank pays all taxes in this State on deposits of fifteen hundred dollars or less.

VERMONT LOANS SOLICITED.

Due depositors June 30, 1899	772,[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Deposits and surplus	[illegible]

OFFICERS—S. H. Weston, President; Ormond Cole, Treasurer.

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The Burlington Trust Co.

162 College Street.

Chartered by the State of Vermont.

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Transacts a general banking business, and executes Corporate and individual Trusts.

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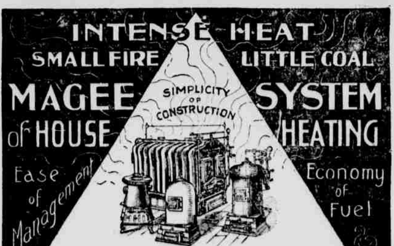
Edward Wells, Prest. (of Wells & Richardson Co.)	**B. B. Smalley, Vice-Prest.** (ex-Collector U. S. Customs.)
D. W. Robinson. (of Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.)	**E. Henry Powell.** (of Powell & Powell, Attorneys.)
A. E. Richardson. (of Wells & Richardson Co.)	**Henry L. Ward, Treasurer.**

TANGIN

No woman is going to be tormented with pain and weakness and nervousness and distressing womanly ailments of all sorts, if she knows a way to cure it. That's the reason we are telling you about TANGIN. It is absolutely, unfailingly and positively a cure for any of those dreadful diseases known as womanly ailments. To prove it to you, we will send you a free sample of TANGIN and a valuable medical treatise on the diseases of women, free, if you will send a postal asking for it. That surely proves what we think of TANGIN. It has such wonderful curative powers that we ***are not afraid to send you a free sample.***

A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Successors,
New York.



AGENTS FOR BURLINGTON AND VICINITY.

G. S. Blodgett Co.	Burlington	A. T. Calhoun	Vergennes.
Riddle Bros.	Johnson	E. S. & S. D. Farr	Bristol
Edwards & Gloyd	Richmond.	Calhoun & Stewart	Middlebury.
Perry, Read & Co.	Hinesburgh.	F. R. Button	Brandon.

licans of "Spunky Lamoille." It was too painfully close in the county when Mr. Page was running for governor to expect anything else when he pits himself against another Lamoille county man who is held in as high esteem as is Judge Powers. Pity it is that for a twelve-month to come we must be served up with so-called "support of the press" inspired by a master hand in the field of politics, but which I am confident from close observation does not by any means reflect the sober thought and purpose of the republicans of this district.

BANKS OF THE LAMOILLE.
Cambridge, Aug. 1st.

A CRUEL PARENT.

"Papa, can't I go down to the natatorium and learn to swim?"

"No, daughter. If you are really bent on acquiring an accomplishment by which you might some time save my life you can stay at home and learn to cook."—Chicago Record.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures,
That is what it was made for.

In a recent letter to a friend in New York Admiral Dewey says of the Philippines: "It is a good climate for work, but the worst for sleep on the face of the globe."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.