Talmage Sermon

By Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, D. D.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 23.—In his sermon in the familiar figure of a husbandman the preacher shows us how to secure the richest harvests by using our opportunities for rendering loyal service to God and our fellow men. The text is Haggai, i, 5, 6: "Consider your ways. Ye have sown much and bring in little."

A short time ago I had a most interesting conversation with an American missionary who had spent many years in China. He was telling me about the marvelous changes which have been initiated in China since the Boxer uprising of 1900. I had asked him to tell me something about the Japanese peril and what would be the condition of the east if the mikado succeeded in dominating the whole Asiatic continent.

Much to my surprise he answered: "Japan will never dominate the east. Japan will never dominate China. The great peril of the east is not to be found in Japan, but in China. The oldest civilization on earth was in China. All the civilization Japan has ever received has come from China. The dominance of the east will come not from military but from commercial power, and the greatest merchants of all the east are the Chinamen. They can buy and sell all round the Japanese. They have the keenest mercantile brains of the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, they have military genius. Lord Wolseley as well as General Grant testified that when he is rightly trained and handled the Chinaman makes the greatest soldier that ever lived. He is a man absolutely without nerves. He can exist upon the dainty diet of a handful of rice. And he is a man who knows no fear.

"China has been dead for 2,000 years. But the giant of the east is now waking up. China has never been governed by a set of practical men, but only by a set of scholars, or of what is called the literary class. For instance, four years ago in my province 10,000 students came up for examination upon the teachings and the legends of ancient China. From among those scholars would be selected the future rulers of China. But now all that is done away. Two years ago by an edict from the throne the Chinese literary students were wiped from the face of the earth. When that little handful of foreigners marched from the seacoast up to Peking, the Chinese court was compelled to acknowledge that western civilization was a more potent civilization than theirs. Now China is being reorganized upon the lines of our western civilization. Her armies are being disciplined by German officers. Her students are being educated along technical lines. Her mines and resources are being developed. Her opium curse in ten years will be completely wiped out by governmental power. And within thirty years a new China will arise which will not only dominate the east, but will be a mighty factor in dominating the world. And if we are going to Christianize China we must do it within the next thirty years, for after that it will be too late."

In Thirty Years.

This was the testimony of a Christian missionary who knows China well. Now, if it is true, as I believe it is, it indicates that the Chinese government has statesmanlike sagacity. They found that their method of education did not produce good results—did not produce the results they expected from it, so they have changed it. That is a wise course. Thinking over it, I wonder whether we, as a Christian community, ought not to do the same thing. Our methods are not producing the effects we expected. Where is the fault? What is the cause of the poor spiritual harvest? So this morning I want you to join with me in following the prophet's advice. Let us "consider our ways."

Now, I think the fault is not that you are unwilling to work for Christ. You are like the people of my text, who as husbandmen have scattered the seed far and wide. But at the time of harvest you have only gathered in a few miserable grains of wheat, all withered up and almost useless. Now, are you willing to let me diagnose the spiritual failings of your life? And remember that when I am preaching against your spiritual faults I am diagnosing my own spiritual shortcomings as well.

Our scanty spiritual harvests, in the first place, are due to our lack of loyalty to God. We are not as a class devoted heart and mind and soul to his service. We only give to him a lukewarm allegiance. Indeed, most of us—and I speak the words calmly and deliberately—do not know what the word "loyalty" means in any department of life. We do not know the full significance of allying ourselves to man or institution. And we are just as lukewarm to our spiritual king.

The Spirit of Loyalty.

I go down to the store and find a clerk behind the counter. Now, by every law of common sense that clerk should be devoted to his master's interests. He should do all he is able to help his employer in every way. If he is asked about his employer's character, he should say in his favor all that he can truthfully. He should speak well of him. He should publish his good qualities and the good qualities of the store. He should speak well of his employer's family and of the kindnesses which that employer is continually showing to the sick and the troubled in the city. He should tell how his employer is one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian association and how his word is as good as his bond. But that is not what the average clerk does. Instead of singing the praises of the store he is talking everywhere about his employer's faults and weaknesses. And, though I may be making a very broad statement, I firmly believe that I can enter any large store in this city and hear enough grumbling and fault finding and misrepresentation by the clerks to demonstrate [illegible] does not know what loyalty to his employer means, although he himself is entirely dependent for his bread and butter on the salary he receives from that store.

What is true of the mercantile world is also true of a large percentage of the beneficiaries of charitable institutions. One of the loveliest ladies I ever knew was left a widow. With rare financial acumen she doubled and quadrupled her husband's estate. Then with nearly $500,000 she erected and endowed an "old folks' home." There in the most beautiful climate of the world upon a site which is unsurpassed in beauty in all southern California she has reared this institution as a memorial to her husband. I suppose there would be 10,000 applicants to enter that institution this year if the restrictions did not bar all but inhabitants of California from entering. As it is, the waiting list runs up into the hundreds. "Oh, if I could only become an inmate of Hollenbeck home!" is the pleading prayer of many who are in the twilight of life. Yet I have been told that, though all those who enter there go with a thanksgiving song upon their lips, yet as soon as some of the inmates get thoroughly established in their rooms and walk for a little while amid the flowers in the garden they begin to grumble about the meals and grumble about the superintendent and grumble about the people who are living in the rooms next to them. The average person, I care not in what department of life you may take him, does not know what loyalty means.

A Good Notice.

I think the best notice I ever saw hung upon the walls of a business establishment had written on it these words. The more I have read them over the more their honesty and far reaching significance have appealed to me. Listen and ponder well: "If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him! If he pays you wages that supply you bread and butter work for him, speak well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, resign your position and when you are outside denounce to your heart's content. But as long as you are part of the institution do not condemn it. If you do, you are loosening the tendrils that hold you to that institution, and the first high wind that comes along you will be uprooted and blown away in the blizzard's track, and probably you will never know why." Woman, have you ever thought of that when as a servant girl you are talking against your mistress? Stenographer, have you ever thought of that when you are talking against your employer? Clerk, have you ever thought of that when you are talking against your employer? Beneficiary, have you ever thought of that when you are talking against your benefactor? Are you loyal to the men who feed you and put clothes on your back and give you a home in which to live? If you are, you are the exception, for the great masses of people cast mud at the windows of the homes in which live the men and the women who support them and who should be esteemed their best friends.

In the Spiritual Life.

What is true of the temporal life is emphatically true of the spiritual. Do you know why you have so small a spiritual harvest? In the first place, some of you talk against your minister who is trying to build up your church. Then you talk about some of the people who are in the church. You complain about your superintendent or about the president of your Ladies' Aid or Missionary society. Then you find fault with the church people because they do not call upon you more. Then you grumble against God because he does not let you live in a better home. Then you get angry because your husband was not elected an elder. Then you find fault with the choir. Then you will begin to sulk because your little girl was not asked to lead the procession at the children's day service. Then in high glee you go around spreading the scandal of some domestic fireside and call the members of that marital catastrophe "hypocrites" because they persist in coming to church in spite of their moral delinquencies. And it is disparagement here and fault finding there and depreciation farther on. My brother, do you know what is the matter with you? You do not know the first principles of loyalty to God and loyalty to his Sunday school and loyalty to the household of faith. In order to reap a spiritual harvest what you need in the first place is to get down on your knees and get right with God and get right with God's institutions, no matter where they may be. If you belong to God's great family, then live for the harmony of his spiritual family and never parade your differences before the eyes of the outside world or husband or nurture these enmities in your own heart. First be loyal to his divine institutions. Speak well of them. Do everything in your power to make this inner life harmonious and lovingly happy.

Oh, that we would do everything in our power to keep the purity and the honor of the Christian church from being derided and ridiculed by the men and the women of the outside! There is a beautiful story told that after the Prussians had defeated the Austrians in the battle of Sadowa a young Austrian officer was found mortally wounded, lying in a wet ditch. He begged the Prussians not to move him, but let him lie there and die in peace. As physical dissolution was so near, the conquerors granted his request. But after death, when the Prussians lifted the dead body to carry it away for burial, they found concealed under the dead man's clothes the standard of his regiment. Yes, the dead hero did everything to protect the flag of his country from being desecrated by the hands of his enemies. So may we do everything to protect our standards of the cross from the contempt of the world. May we so live that the men and the women of the outside world will say the church of God is the dearest and best and the most loving place to live this side of heaven. May we never open our lips but in praise of God's goodness and the goodness of the members of the household of faith. May we learn loyalty to Christ and loyalty to Christ's followers.

The Wrong Seed.

The next great mistake in our spir[itual sowing is that we do not use the right] kind of seed. We do not use the spiritual seed that will bring forth the greatest harvest. I am not asserting that some of us do not use good seed. But we do not use the one great seed which will always insure us the greatest returns for our spiritual sowing. Let me illustrate my thought by commonplace comparisons.

When I was a resident of Chicago, I passed two or three summers among the Michigan hills. While there I became quite intimate with a gentleman who owned an enormous peach orchard. One day he told me the history of his life: "I inherited this land from my father. For years he was the largest producer of wheat in this region. But after I grew up to be a man I commenced to be a diligent student of the reports of the agricultural department at Washington. The more I studied the science of agriculture and the formation of this soil the more I came to the conclusion that I could quadruple the value of my land if I could cease planting wheat and turn my acres into peach orchards. All the old settlers around here laughed at me. They said my father knew more in ten minutes than I knew in ten years. They said I would ruin myself financially. But I went ahead. I believed those agricultural reports from Washington, and though it took me many years to develop a good orchard, yet as the result I am today making each year five times the amount of money my father made off the same land." The wheat crop was all right in its way, but that man's father did not plant the seed that brought the maximum return from his farm. The son did, and that is the whole story in a nutshell.

Now, I am not here to state that your life is a useless life. You are not a liar or a thief or a drunkard or a libertine. Perhaps you give away hundreds of dollars annually to help the poor and the sick. But I ask you to consider whether you plant the best seed to obtain the spiritual harvests. Christian work means more than simply giving bread to the hungry, clothes to the naked and medicine to the sick. Christian work emphatically means the seed planting of Jesus Christ in the hearts of your fellow men. If you will only bring the divine personality of Christ in touch with your fellow men, he will lift men up out of their sins and make men like unto himself. Oh, friend, from now let the chief purpose of your life be to get the greatest spiritual harvest by seeking chiefly to plant the spirit of Jesus Christ in the hearts of your fellow men! "Consider your ways. Ye have sown much, but bring in little." Will you not ponder well upon his promise? He tells us what he can do if we only plant him aright. "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."

Barrenness of Soil.

But I am not more impressed with the poorness of the seed which we go forth to plant in our spiritual fields than I am with the rockiness and barrenness of the soil in which we are dropping this seed. I care not how good the seed may be, if the soil is barren there is no use in planting any seed there. For instance, the soil lining the banks of the river Nile is the richest in the world. On it you can grow two or three crops of wheat each year. But if you turn your back upon the river Nile and travel five, ten miles over the Sahara sands you can have the land for nothing, for it is a barren land. The water will run through it as through a sieve. Besides that, no water can be drawn so far away from the Nile to irrigate the desert, even though the sands would hold the water.

A soil for the farmer is worth just in proportion to what it can produce, no more and no less. A few years ago I was traveling over the Dakota prairies, and I stopped with the owner of a large wheat ranch. The man's farm extended for miles and miles away. If that farmer had been dependent upon the old fashioned ways of scattering the seed with his hand and reaping with the sickle, he could not have placed under cultivation one-tenth of his farm. I asked him: "How can you fertilize such an immense area of agricultural land? The winter snows come on so soon after harvest I should think you would not have the time." The man laughed. "Why," said he, "we never fertilize the Dakota wheatfields. This is practically virgin soil." Then he led me to a deep hole he was digging. It was rich, black soil, able to produce anything. "Whenever we feel," said he, "that we are exhausting the land of its strength, all that we have to do is to drive in the plow a little deeper. That soil is just like that in richness sixty feet down." Now you have some idea of the necessity of having rich soil to produce a crop. A soil is only valuable in proportion as it is productive. No sane farmer would try to turn an Arabian desert into a farm. The sand dune is cheap merely because it is unproductive. Are you and I, as spiritual seed planters, seeking the best soil for the coming spiritual harvests?

The Virgin Soil.

Where is the human soil for richest spiritual results? It is often in virgin soil. David Livingstone opened the map of the world, and he saw it in Africa. Dr. Duff opened the map of the world, and he saw it in India. Father Damien opened the map of the world, and he saw it in Molokai. Marcus Whitman opened the map of the world, and he saw it among the Nez Perces Indians. William Booth opened the map of the world, and he saw it among the slums of the English cities. You and I open the map of the world, and we say—what? The people who need the gospel the most are the people who are in the most abject physical, mental and spiritual want. The more a man and a woman are social outcasts the more they need to be brought to Christ's feet and the more they can be spiritually benefited. These offer the deepest soils for spiritual harvests. Are you planting the gospel seed where it will take the deepest root and will bring forth the greatest golden headed sheaves, or are we living simply upon the spiritual farm lands already cultivated by other Christian planters and reapers?

How are we to plant Christ in the sinful hearts of our fellow men? Can we go to Christ and get certain formulas, certain Bible texts or some of his divine promises and use these for the gospel seed planting? Can we use [these as the sower] in times of old when he took his bag and filled it with seed and then went across the fields scattering the seeds far and wide? Oh, no! That is not the way we plant for a spiritual harvest. We plant in the sinful lives of our fellow men the divine life which is in us. If we do not have the divine life within us, then we cannot plant the Christ life in others. We must plant ourselves in the sinful lives of others or we cannot plant at all.

What did Jesus Christ mean when he said: "Ye are the light of the world. Ye are the salt of the earth?" He meant that it is the divine light in us which shines forth and brings sinners to the cross, not the divine light a thousand miles away. Have you that divine light in you? How often do you pray to God and read your Bible and commune with him? When you talk, when you live, do men see your face aflame with gospel light, as was Moses' face when he stood in the presence of the Lord? If your life is not filled with the divine life, is there any better time than now to open that life so that it will be overflowing with his glory? Will you not surrender your life to him so that you can become the light of the world?

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COOKING AND SERVING.

THE THERMOMETER IN COOKING.

If there is no heat indicator on the oven door of the range any stove dealer will supply and fit one. This is a valuable aid in obtaining uniform results in baking. A kitchen or confectioner's thermometer is also convenient in testing fat for frying purposes, water for cooking eggs, etc., and can be purchased in any store carrying kitchen furnishings.

MATELOTE OF HADDOCK.

Wash and skin the haddock and remove the flesh from the bones in firm pieces suitable for serving. Put the head, bones, and trimmings to cook in cold water, and add a small sliced onion and salt and pepper. Boil six good sized onions until tender, then drain and slice, and put half of them into a buttered baking dish. Arrange the pieces of fish on these, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then add the remaining onions. Strain the fish stock from the trimmings, add to it two tablespoons lemon juice and pour it over the onions and fish. Cover very closely and cook in the oven until the fish is tender. Then drain off the liquid, heat it to the boiling point and thicken it with two eggs slightly beaten and diluted with a little of the hot liquid. Arrange the onions on a hot platter and place the fish on top, then pour over the thickened liquid.

ROLLED RIB ROAST.

Have the backbone and ribs removed and utilize these for making a stew for lunch. Tie the meat into a round shape and sprinkle it with salt and pepper, then dredge with flour and place in a dripping pan. Have the oven hot when the meat is first put into it, in order that it may be seared over quickly, to prevent the juices from escaping. Then reduce the heat and baste often with the fat in the pan. When done place on a hot platter and surround with riced potato.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.

Rub tough meat well with vinegar, then rinse in cold water before cooking.

CECILS [illegible]-OVER.

One cup chopped cooked lamb or mutton, salt and pepper to taste, few drops onion juice, two level teaspoons finely minced parsley, two level tablespoons fine bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted butter, one egg.

Season the meat with the salt, pepper and onion juice, then add the remaining ingredients. Mix well and shape into small round balls. Dip in egg, then in crumbs and fry in deep hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve plain or with tomato sauce.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.

One pint milk, two level tablespoons shortening (butter or lard), two level teaspoons sugar, one level teaspoon salt, one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water, flour.

Scald the milk and add the shortening, sugar and salt. When lukewarm add the yeast and sufficient flour to make a good batter. Here one's judgment must be used. Beat well and let rise until double in bulk. Warm and butter a griddle and place on it buttered muffin rings. Fill these not quite half full of the batter, cover and cook slowly until double, then heat the griddle quickly and cook for about ten minutes, browning nicely underneath. Then turn them and brown the other side. When cool split, toast and butter.

EGGS A LA BENEDICT.

After toasting the muffins in the above recipe place on them thin circular pieces of cold boiled ham which have been sauted in a little butter. Arrange on each a nicely poached egg and pour a rich white sauce. Serve immediately.

CRISP WHITE CORN CAKE.

Two cups scalded milk, one cup white corn meal, two level teaspoons salt.

Mix the salt and corn meal and add gradually the hot milk. When well mixed pour into a buttered dripping pan and bake in a moderate oven until crisp. Serve cut in squares. The mixture should not be more than one-fourth inch deep when poured into pan.

IN MAKING CAKE.

Experience has taught that the texture of a cake is better when the butter is creamed before adding the sugar, and also the work can be done more easily. Allow the butter to stand in the kitchen for a time to soften, and the bowl in which the cake is to be mixed may be warmed slightly. Work the butter with a spoon until soft and creamy but not waxy, then add the sugar gradually.

VELVET CAKE.

One-half cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, yolks four eggs, one-half cup milk, one and one-half cups flour, one-half cup corn starch, four level teaspoons baking powder, whites four eggs, one-third cup almonds blanched and shredded.

Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the egg-yolks well beaten. Beat well and add the milk, the flour, corn starch and baking powder sifted together, and egg-whites beaten stiff. Beat well and turn into buttered shallow pan. Sprinkle with the almonds, then with powdered sugar and bake forty minutes in a moderate oven.

ADALINE WAGG SMITH.

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LA FOLLETTE SAYS CONTROL RAILWAYS.

After having repeatedly refused to express his views upon national questions, except from the platform or in the Senate, Senator Robert M. La Follette sent the following dispatch to a political meeting in his own State, which declared unreservedly for him as its candidate for the presidency:

"There can be no agricultural, industrial or commercial freedom without government control of transportation. Railways are inherent monopolies. So long as their stocks and bonds are subjects of gambling speculation there can be no sound basis for things transported and no reliable rules for the conduct of trade or industry. The strengthening of the interstate commerce law, the basis of rate making on the true value of railway property, the control of service as well as rates, are all necessary to preserve this government for the people. We should make the law effective now. It should provide for the valuation of railway property. We should pledge ourselves unequivocally for whatever legislation future experience may prove necessary to maintain effective government control of interstate rates and services.

The preservation of the people's interests from the power of monopoly likewise demands that action be taken now for revision of the tariff, not revision up, but revision down, and down to the difference in the cost of production. Whenever the cost of labor and raw materials in this country is not higher than in competing countries monopoly controlled articles should be placed on the free list.

This great work should be done intelligently and thoroughly, and it should be put upon a scientific basis and kept there, and a permanent tariff commission, composed of members from every section of the country, qualified by experience and training, with ample powers, should be established immediately.

The Sherman anti-trust laws should be strengthened. We should sustain the principle of law as a basic platform pledge. We should endeavor now to correct the abuse of the power of injunction. An effective co-employee law should be enacted.

MELODRAMA IN HIGH LIFE.

"Then you refuse me?" hissed the foreign nobleman.

"Yes," yawned the beautiful girl. "Just a plain American beef baron or pork prince is good enough for me."—Washington Herald.

A COSTLY FALL.

"She appears to have fallen in love with him."

"Oh, yes, some time ago; but now she's suing him for a breach of promise."

"Counting upon getting damages for the fall, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

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STATE FORESTRY.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

If, happily, a Green Mountain forest reserve should come to be an accomplished fact, the creation of the office of a State forester would follow logically. If, on the other hand, the forest covered mountain sections which conserve the water flow of the State are placed under national government control, then the forestry service officials of the department of agriculture will supervise the conduct of the reserve so created, and a State forester would be a superfluous pensioner.

It is directly with the citizens of the State to determine which of the two forms of forest conservation shall be ultimately adopted. The public-spirited initiative of Mr. Hapgood of Peru, in making offer of a large tract of forest land on Mt. Bromley has imposed an obligation upon the people to consider the forest reservation question as it applies to Vermont seriously. If the State is to assume guardianship, then crystallization of public sentiment must be effected between now and the convening of the general assembly next October that the members thereof may act intelligently upon the project. If public sentiment is found to be not agreeable to State supervision and the attendant creation of a State forestry service with forester attached, then, prior to that time, active endeavor may be forwarded for national control.

The Currier bill, now resting with the committee on agriculture of the House, provides that the secretary of agriculture may, in his discretion, stipulate and agree to administer and protect, for a definite term of years, any private forest lands situated upon any watershed whereon lands may be permanently reserved, held and administered as national forest lands under the provisions of the act. The owner of such lands is permitted to cut and remove the timber thereon only under the provisions, rules and regulations governing national forests.

It is under this act, if passed by Congress, that Green Mountain forest tracts desired to be protected might find asylum. The State, however, in that event would lose jurisdiction in no small degree, but whether privileges thus delegated to the federal government would be worth more or less to the people of the State than the cost of acquirement of lands in some instances and supervision over the whole is a question which it is incumbent upon the people of the State themselves to settle.

TIMELY ADVICE: GOOD, TOO.

(From the Essex Herald.)

The first Tuesday in March will soon be here. This is a day of supreme importance to every town, as on that day the voters decide who shall be their officers for the ensuing year. Not only this, but by that time the tax payers have seen by the reports of the present officers whether those officers have conducted the affairs of their town in a satisfactory manner, whether they have done the most possible lasting good with the public funds which have passed through their hands. If they have done this, by all means keep them in office. Putting out a good man just because some other man wants the office, is to say the least, a decidedly foolish act, as many towns have more than once discovered. A good town officer, one who will perform the duties of his special department for the best good of the community, is difficult to find but when he has been found keep him in the office just as long as he continues to make good.

On the other hand, if any officer has failed to come up to the required standard of efficiency it is best to remove him at the first opportunity; the fact that he is a "good fellow" should not give him a life lease of the place.

Although every office is an important one, perhaps one of the most importnat is that of road commissioner, for he it is who gives us good or bad highways, on which to a large extent, depends the welfare and prosperity of any community. If he is a practical man, one who has a knowledge of the art of road building, give him a unanimous re-election. There are comparatively few who do understand this and will give the matter proper attention at the proper time. Look well to your choice of road commissioner. If every town in the State would do this, Vermont would in time have as good highways as are to be found in any State in the Union.

It is a deplorable fact that in but few towns is it possible to get out anything like a full vote. This is all wrong and contrary to the American idea of government by all the people. Every voter should take sufficient interest in the March meeting to go to the polls unless he has a good excuse for staying away, as the business transacted at that time affects the whole community.

DR MEAD'S CANDIDACY.

(From the Rutland News.)

The announcement in our news columns that Hon. John A. Mead of this city will be a candidate for the nomination for lieutenant governor before the next republican State convention will receive the hearty endorsement of republicans not only in his home city but throughout this country and the State at large. At this distance there seems to be no doubt that the head of the next successful State ticket will be Lieutenant Governor George H. Prouty for governor, this seemingly being assured.

Dr. Mead's qualifications for this or any other high office are too well known to require rehearsal. Thoroughly educated, widely travelled, he is an exponent of the possibilities for the greatest business success in Vermont. He assumed the management of the Howe scale works after it had been thrice bankrupt—losing for those interest directly and indirectly about $3,000,000—and by rare business acumen and executive sagacity placed it at almost immediately upon a dividend paying basis. For years Dr. Mead's great factory has been the largest in this city, employing some 600 men, and one of the chiefest manufacturing mainstays of the State. The same organizing ability he would take to public office.

The field seems to be clear for Doctor Mead's success. His acquaintance throughout the State is exceptionally large, and he is already assured of influential support. It will be remembered that he came within a few votes of being nominated for lieutenant governor in 1904. This cannot fail to be a favoring factor in a canvass in 1908.

Dr. Mead's republicanism is unquestioned. At all times, in season and out of season, he has contributed largely to the success of the republican party and for those principles for which the party stands.

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GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1908

ESTATE OF JOHN B. ROBERGE, BURLINGTON.

We, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Chittenden, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John B. Roberge, late of Burlington, in said district, deceased, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the day of the date hereof being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the office of E. E. Davis, on Church street, in Burlington, in said district on the second Fridays of March and August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., of each of said days.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1908.

THEO. E. HOPKINS,
E. E. DAVIS,
Commissioners.

33,w3t

ESTATE OF THOMAS JOHNSON, WILLISTON.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Chittenden.

To all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Johnson, late of Williston, in said district, deceased,

GREETING:

At a Probate Court, holden at Burlington, within and for the District of Chittenden, on the 15th day of February 1908, an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Johnson, late of Williston in said district deceased, was presented to the court aforesaid, for probate.

And it is ordered by said court that the 28th day of February, 1908, at the Probate Court rooms in said Burlington be assigned for proving said instrument and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper published at Burlington, in said district, previous to the time appointed.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said will, if you have cause.

Given under my hand at Burlington in said district, this 15th day of February, 1908.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,
Judge.

33,w3t

JOHN B. ROBERGE'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Chittenden.

The Honorable the Probate Court for the District of Chittenden.

To the heirs and all persons interested in the estate of John B. Roberge late of Burlington, in said district, deceased,

GREETING:

Whereas application hath been made to this Court in writing, by the executrix of the last will and testament of John B. Roberge, late of Burling, deceased, praying for license and authority to sell a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, setting forth therein the amount of debts due from said deceased, the charges of administration the amount of personal estate and the situation of the real estate.

Whereupon, the said Court appointed and assigned the 29th day of February 1908, at the Probate Court rooms, in said district, to hear and decide upon said application and petition, and ordered public notice thereof to be given to all persons interested therein by publishing said order, together with the time and place of hearing, three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper which circulates in the neighborhood of those persons interested in said estate, all which publications shall be previous to the day assigned for hearing.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place assigned, then and there in said Court to make your objection to the granting of such license, if you see cause.

Given under my hand, at the Probate Court rooms, this 11th day of February, 1908.

M. NELLIE FLYNN,
Register.

33,w3t

ESTATE OF PETER VANTINE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the honorable probate court for the district of Grand Isle, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against Peter Vantine, late of Alburgh, in said district, deceased hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims at the residence of the late Peter Vantine on the 4th day of May and 3d day of August, A. D. 1908, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. each of said days, and that six months from the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1908, is the time limited by said court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Alburgh, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1908.

H. W. MARVIN, Exr.
Expires August 3, 1908.

NELSON W. FISK,
M. P. GOODRICH,
Commissioners.

34,w3t

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Chittenden.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Chittenden.

To all persons interested in the estate of Sarah J. White of Colchester mentally incapable ward.

GREETING:

Whereas, application hath been made to this court by the guardian of Sarah J. White for license to sell the real estate of said ward, setting forth therein that his said ward is the owner of about two acres of land with the buildings thereon situated near Winooski park (so called) in the said town of Colchester and that it would be for the best interests of said ward that the same be sold and the avails thereof be otherwise invested or used for the benefit of said ward in her maintainance and care.

And thereupon the said court appointed and assigned the 6th day of March 1908, at the probate court rooms in said district, to hear and decide upon said application and ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested therein, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper which circulates in the neighborhood of those persons interested therein, all which publications shall be previous to the time appointed for the hearing.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, then and there, in said court, to object to the granting of such license, if you see cause.

Given under my hand, at the probate rooms, this 17th day of February 1908.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,
Judge.

34,w3t

HELEN M. BALLARD'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Chittenden.

To all persons interested in the estate of Helen M. Ballard, late of Burlington, in said district, deceased,

GREETING:

At a Probate Court, holden at Burlington, within and for the District of Chittenden, on the 18th day of February, 1908, an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Helen M. Ballard, late of Burlington, in said district deceased, was presented to the court aforesaid, for probate.

And it is ordered by said Court that the 7th day of March, 1908, at the Probate Court rooms in said Burlington, be assigned for proving said instrument and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Burlington Weekly Free Press, a newspaper published at Burlington previous to the time appointed.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said will, if you have cause.

Given under my hand at Burlington in said district, this 18th day of February, 1908.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,
Judge.

34,w3t