

JUDGMENT WAS LOWERED

Supreme Court Gave Globe Granite Co. \$176 in Monument Case

MANY OPINIONS HANDED DOWN

And the Supreme Court Has Gone Considerably into Docket Already

After the justices of the Vermont supreme court had read 18 opinions Tuesday morning and afternoon, they announced decisions in four more cases, making a total of 22 cases disposed of in that manner.

The first case for argument, namely, in Bennington county, regard to the estate of A. J. Barron, was submitted on briefs, so that the remaining case in that county was argued late in the afternoon.

The following decisions were announced by the court: Rutland county, P. F. Howley vs. George T. Chaffee, decree affirmed and cause remanded; Chittenden county, John S. Hefflon vs. J. E. Cashman, judgment affirmed.

The lower court gave Hefflon \$311 damages. Washington county, A. T. Davis vs. Union Meeting House, will be argued. The arguments before the court on the demurrer but this time they will be on the merits of the question, which is relative to the line between the church property and Mr. Davis' land.

Montpelier city court, George, appeal from Montpelier city court, judgment affirmed. At the afternoon session, the following opinions were read:

Washington county—Globe Granite company vs. Charles Clements, which was to recover the price of a monument. In the lower court, the judgment was for \$727 for the plaintiff. When the monument was set in a New York cemetery, a crack was found and the purchaser of the monument from Mr. Clements refused to accept the monument. Judgment for the larger sum, \$727, reversed, and judgment for the smaller sum, \$176, Haselton, justice.

Grand Isle county—James F. McBride vs. Nettie Kibbee and Noel C. McNair. This action is a question of settlement of the rental of property. In the lower court there was a verdict for \$5.60 and costs, to which the plaintiff took exceptions and brought the case to supreme court. Judgment affirmed. Taylor, justice.

Caledonia county—Brightlock Hospital association vs. Stanley P. Garfield, to recover money for care of defendant after injury of defendant, while employed by the Passumpsic Telephone company. The defendant claimed Manager Merrill of the company was held and not Garfield, which the court sustained, giving judgment for the defendant. Judgment affirmed. Miles, justice.

Chittenden county—City Savings Bank & Trust company of Vicksburg, La., vs. Selma A. Peck. This was a case for collection of face value of a note held by a third party. Payments made to a Mr. Aiken should have been applied upon the note. Decree affirmed. Let a new time for redemption be fixed. Powers, justice. Gibbs & Swartz, successors to Gibbs & Tobin, vs. Estate of Anna F. Merrill, James A. Merrill, administrator, which is an appeal from commissioners in probate court over the construction of a will, in which judgment was in favor of defendant in the lower court. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Haselton, justice.

Orleans county—William A. Wright vs. W. C. Lindsay. This case develops out of the sale of an automobile in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict in lower court of one cent damage, and it was ordered that the defendant pay \$132.75 with interest from Aug. 12, 1916, to the plaintiff, to which the defendant took exceptions. Judgment affirmed. Taylor, justice.

Franklin county—H. F. Fadden vs. Fannie E. Fadden, C. G. Austin, W. R. Austin and G. C. Johnson, which is an appeal from a decree in probate court. This case involves woman's rights to transfer property. Decree affirmed. Cause remanded. Miles, justice.

Washington county—D. N. McDonald vs. Frederick McNeil. Fraudulent sale of land. It was held that the court made no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a verdict in denying the motion to set aside the verdict. Judgment affirmed. Powers, justice.

Misses Don't Count. Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection. "Bodad," he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me." "Be easy now," replied his second, "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them the width of his lean opponent. "Now," he said, turning to the other man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside those chalk lines don't count."—Brattleboro Reformer.

Unknown Animals. Dick was brought up on an isolated Texas ranch and his only playmates were rabbits, a dog, a cat and some pig geons. His mother, planning a visit to her relatives in the north, said to him: "When we go, you'll have some little cousins to play with. You'll like that, won't you, Dick?" "I'm not sure," answered the little fellow. "Do cousins have two legs or four?"—Brattleboro Reformer.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Professor—I can't see him—tell him I'm ill.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

TAKE YOUR MEDICINES

Regularly This Spring—Hood's Sarsaparilla Before Meals—Peptiron After.

This combination is having wonderful success everywhere. It is relieving rheumatism, expelling humors, restoring lost appetite, giving the glow of health to the cheeks, making faces bright and complexion clear, and, by giving strength, energy, and vigor, fagged people new ambition and the strength of iron.

For it combines that most useful of all metals—iron—in a course of medicine that is peculiarly effective. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made from an unsurpassed formula of blood-purifying and stomach-toning remedies, and Peptiron from peptin, iron, and other blood and stomach tonics that physicians prescribe.

In cases where a cathartic is needed, Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiron are very effectively supplemented by Hood's Pills, relieving biliousness, constipation, and all liver ills.—Adv.

DON'T WASTE ANTHRACITE. Vermont Fuel Commissioner Gives Warning to Vermonters.

The following instructions have been sent by the state fuel administrator, H. J. M. Jones, to the local fuel committees of Vermont:

"Anthracite coal is essentially a domestic fuel and all diversions for other purposes should be avoided as far as possible in order that the supply for domestic purposes for the ensuing year may be adequate."

"To this end, the anthracite committee of the federal fuel administration advises that no anthracite coal be shipped or delivered to any manufacturing company not previously using such and that no more anthracite coal be delivered to any company using such in 1918 and previously for manufacturing purposes than was normally delivered in previous years, unless permission is obtained from said anthracite committee through this office."

"Said committee furthermore requests all local fuel committees to exercise strict supervision over the distribution of anthracite coal for manufacturing purposes and to report through the state fuel administrator any violation of the foregoing recommendation."

"In accordance with a regulation issued by the federal fuel administrator on April 30, greenhouses are to be allowed only 50 per cent of the average annual amount of fuel consumed by each during the period from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, and you are requested to advise all proprietors of such in your town or city concerning the same."

"The shipment of anthracite coal by tidewater to New England ports during the first three months of the present calendar year was only 31 per cent less than the amount so shipped during the corresponding period last year. The production of anthracite coal at the mines during the month of April, 1918, was less than the amount mined during April, 1917. These facts and others should arouse all coal consumers to begin conservation now for next winter."

"Therefore, you are requested to advise all anthracite consumers to discontinue the use of coal for heating purposes at the earliest possible date, to have furnace, range and flues thoroughly cleaned for next winter, to use wood in ranges when it can be so used, to use wood, oil or gas for temporary heating purposes and to obtain a supply of wood to meet future emergencies."

"This office appreciates that in several instances local fuel committees have not been able to fix prices for the local selling of coal on account of the instability of prices and it is hoped that the affairs are now sufficiently settled so that selling prices may be determined and fixed for the benefit of dealers and consumers."

"Also there has been delay on the part of some local fuel committees in reporting on blanks furnished therefor, to this office, and it is hoped that the blanks are now being returned as determined. As these are needed for reference it is hoped that committees who have not as yet sent in their blanks will do so at earliest date convenient."

"Recognizing the highly patriotic service being rendered by the local fuel committees of Vermont and assuring all of our appreciation of such, I remain, respectfully yours, H. J. M. Jones, Vermont Fuel Administrator."

Cuban Loyalty. Cuba has apparently lost no opportunity to prove her loyalty to the cause of the allied nations. She made her declaration of hostilities on the day following the entrance of the United States into the war. Her controlling motive was her thorough approval of the stand taken by this country. With the plight of the small nations of Europe before her, she could easily have insisted upon being neutral, saying that there was no place for her in a struggle among giants. She did not hesitate in the course that she should take then and she has refused since to remain a mere passive spectator.

One of her first steps was to seize all the ships of the enemy nation and to turn them over to the United States for use by the allies. The vessels that she had she has been using in the patrol of the Caribbean and the army that she had she has offered for service in Europe. She has raised funds for the Red Cross and she has been training men for aviation service in the allied armies.

One of her most recent proposals was to increase the American merchant marine by the addition of a fleet of steel freighters to be built in Cuba. Another evidence of her activity in the defense of this country of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar, a record cargo from the island. In the production of sugar the allies said Cuba could unquestionably render them great service. In response to this the island undertook to beat all of its former marks in bumper crops. The success of her efforts is attested by her recent shipment, as well as by the statement that great quantities of sugar remain at Cuban ports awaiting cargo space.

In the meantime the trade between this country and Cuba has increased until the estimate of business last year is placed at \$460,000,000. The gratifying thing in this report is that Cuba is not bound to the United States by colonial ties, and she is under no obligations except those she has herself imposed to such a large mutual exchange of resources and commodities. We did not seek to make Cuba a colony. What we really did was better. We secured her friendship. It has paid. Cuba has shown her gratitude and at the same time she has done herself proud by her display of loyalty to the cause which she so unselfishly espoused.—New York Sun.

Absentmindedness. Maid—Here's the doctor to see you, sir. Professor—I can't see him—tell him I'm ill.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

CAPTAIN HALL'S FATE UNKNOWN

He Was Last Seen Heading for Earth After Desperate Battle

TWO GERMANS WERE SEEN TO GO DOWN

No American Victory Is Claimed as Result Is in Doubt

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, May 7.—(By The Associated Press).—After a thrilling battle with enemy airplanes ten miles north of Pont-A-Mousson, Captain James Norman Hall, one of the leading American aviators, made a spiral dive for the earth and was last seen close to the German lines, apparently trying to land. His subsequent fate is unknown.

The American attacked, Captain Hall, singling out one of the enemy and driving him downward while firing with his machine gun. The pair made a spiral dive from six thousand metres to four thousand, when the German suddenly reversed his machine and started to rise. In a quick turn he poured a deadly stream of machine gun bullets into the cockpit of Hall's machine. Captain Hall promptly came out of the spiral and made a dive for the earth. He was last seen attempting to complete this maneuver.

In the meantime the enemy machines that the other Americans had engaged dropped toward the ground. It is unknown what happened to them, but two of them apparently were in distress. No credit for victory is given the Americans, because official verification of the destruction of the enemy was impossible. Captain Hall's machine had painted upon its side the first American airplane insignia to appear on the battle line. It was in the form of a "bat" in the shape of a red and white striped flag, but usually pictured on Uncle Sam, surrounded by a golden ring.

It is believed the Germans have sent some of their best flyers to this sector to attempt to annihilate the American flying forces.

WHY EVERY OUNCE OF SUGAR MUST BE SAVED

Every Spoonful That Is Not Used Helps to Make Up the Shortage Among the Allies.

If any man has failed to see the reason why he should cut his plentiful appropriation of two spoonfuls of sugar to the one of wartime, he can find it in a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture explaining the world-wide shortage—especially the shortage among the allies—in the supply of sweets.

Not only has the supply of sugar in some parts of the United States been short, but there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons annually in the world since the war began, and the shortage is likely to continue, the publication says, primarily because of the destruction of a large number of sugar mills and the devastation of a considerable area of sugar-producing lands in Europe.

Prior to the war practically all the belligerent countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Italy, exported sugar to the United States. Belgium and Russia, for sugar. These sources were shut off by the war. The United Kingdom alone thus lost the source of more than half of her normal supply of sugar and has turned to new as well as other old sources for her supply. The changes thus brought about have been largely a diversion of the product of Mauritius to the United Kingdom instead of to India, and an expansion of the imports of unrefined sugar from Cuba, the Philippines, and Peru. For refined sugar she drew upon the United States and Java. However, the allies cannot turn to such exporting countries as Java and Mauritius without being forced to go a much longer distance and pay a more precious toll than across the Atlantic. If the allies are compelled to go to these countries it will require an extra amount of shipping, which is needed for transportation of American soldiers and supplies to France and England.

Russia's exports practically ceased in 1914 and she is now reported as somewhat short of sugar. Italy's crop decreased last year, and her imports have increased largely since the war began. Italy's normal consumption, however, is small, and her deficit is not serious.

All Taken. "You say you want a job in this office? Well, what can you do?" "Nothing much." "All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—Judge.

He Had Wondered. First Suburbanite—The government has taken over the railroads. Second Suburbanite (who has been waiting two hours for a train)—I wondered where they were.—Judge.

The Efficient Woman. The foundation of efficiency lies in a robust, healthy constitution. When ill, weak and suffering from dragging-down pains, inflammatory and ulcerated conditions or displacement with consequent backache, headaches, nervousness and "the blues," no woman can be efficient or hardly a fit companion to live with. Every woman in this condition would only give that most successful of all root and herb remedies, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial, she would soon be restored to health and reach the goal of her ambition for personal efficiency.—Adv.

NO RUNAWAY RACE IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Is Steady at 22c Per Pound—Fancy Veals, 18c@19c

POTATOES 90c@1.00 PER BUSHEL

Fresh Eggs, 36@38c Dozen—Dairy Butter 43c, Creamery 45c

Wholesale quotations: Dressed pork—Steady at 22c. Veals, fancy—18c@19c. Fowls—32@35c. Fresh eggs—36@38c. Butter, creamery—45c. Butter, dairy—43c. Potatoes—90c@1.00.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS

Drinkers and Beef Lower, Hogs Steady and Veal Strong.

St. Johnsbury, May 8.—At W. A. Ricker's market hogs are reported steady and veal strong. Drinkers are one cent lower and beef is fully one cent lower. Receipts for the week ending May 6 included:

Poultry—300 lbs., 20c. Lambs—10, 60c and 15c. Hogs—328, 14@15 1/2c. Cattle—132, 5@12c. Calves—1,142, 5@12c. Milch cows—30, 800@812c.

IN BOSTON MARKETS. Jobbing Quotations on Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Boston, May 8.—Jobbing quotations: Butter—Fancy northern creamery, in tubs 47@47 1/2c, boxes 48@48 1/2c, prints 48 1/2@49c, fancy western creamery 48 1/2@49c, good to choice creamery 48 1/2@49c, good 44@45c, renovated butter 39 1/2@40c, ladies 36@37c.

Cheese—New York twins, old fancy 26@26 1/2c, fair to good 24@25c, new 23@25c, Young America, new 26@27c. Eggs—Fancy range henner 46@47c, eastern fancy 43@44c, choice 41@42c, western extras 41@42c, prime firsts 39@40c, firsts 38@39c.

SHEEP OF NORTHEASTERN FARMS. Small Flocks on New England Farms Require Little Care and Make Good Profits.

The New England sheep industry, for many years on the decline, appears to be reviving under the stimulus of high prices. A study of this industry in sections of the extreme Northeast shows that with prices which prevailed last year, sheep kept in small flocks may be very profitable under certain conditions, that the number of sheep can be increased without decreasing the number of dairy cows, that such flocks require comparatively little grain and labor, and that many parts of New England are particularly well adapted to raise sheep of the mutton breeds. These points are brought out in detail in farmers' bulletin 929, "The Place of Sheep on New England Farms," recently published by the United States department of agriculture.

One of the interesting points brought out in the study was the fact that farms where sheep were kept had practically the same kinds and numbers of other livestock as did farms without sheep. Moreover, farms with sheep had an average of 10 more acres of pasture than did farms without sheep. This was more than the department's specialists had been kept to the exclusion of other livestock, but are valuable to utilize the extra pasture which is available on many farms in this section. It was found also that the larger farms where sheep were kept had essentially the same acreage in crops as the farms without sheep.

The study included a comparison of the profits derived from sheep and dairy cattle, and it was found that owing to the high price of sheep and wool, also the cost of dairy feeds, that sheep, in small flocks, at least, were more profitable than their equivalent in dairy cattle. It must not be inferred from this, says the bulletin, that the sheep industry should to any great extent displace the dairy industry, but sheep could replace the unprofitable dairy cows to advantage.

Sheep Pay in Peace Times. Though sheep raising is now conducted as a profitable business at present prices, says the bulletin, with better care it can be attractive even under normal conditions and without artificial stimulus to prices given by the war. One way of increasing profits is by increasing the lambing rate by careful breeding and proper attention at lambing time. Another way is to increase the crop of wool by better selection of sheep and providing good feed and care throughout the year. The study showed that with a one-third increase in lamb production and a 15 per cent increase in wool, both of which were possible under average conditions, an increase in receipts of nearly \$3 per sheep could be secured.

Care of Sheep. Care is the most important factor bearing upon the profitability of the sheep business in New England, says the bulletin. This means, briefly, plenty of wholesome feed at all times, dry quarters, good ventilation and an opportunity for the sheep to exercise while being stabled, and close attention at lambing time. An occasional inspection and regular dipping is also essential to insure freedom from lice, ticks and skin diseases. While sheep are good scavengers and are useful in keeping down weeds and cleaning up fence rows and waste lands they should be provided with good pasture. This is particularly important in late summer and fall when the lambs need to be put in shape for market. Many successful growers plant a forage crop for pasture at this season. Epe makes an excellent crop for this purpose, one being sufficient to fatten from 30 to 40 lambs if allowed the run of other fields. The finer hays, preferably legumes, are good winter feeds. At this season some succulent feed such as stock beets, rutabagas turnips or corn silage should be provided. Practically the only grain that is necessary to feed the farm stock is just prior to and at lambing time.

Wonder if Empress Zita is speaking to Charles yet after the way in which he packed "mother" out of the country for being mixed up with that Prince Statius letter?

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CHelsea

Horace W. Lewis, Last Member of Co. D, 78th Regt. Vt. Vol., Died in Kansas.

Horace W. Lewis died Feb. 8 at Topeka, Kan., aged 78 years. He was a native of the town of Chelsea, the late Steven Lewis, who resided on the west hill on the farm now owned by Mrs. Edna Cosgrove. During the Civil war he was in college at Ann Arbor, Mich., and after being there two years he came home to enlist and was commissioned lieutenant in Co. D, 12 Regt., Vt. Vol. He is among the last of Co. D members to pass away. After the war he returned to Ann Arbor and finished his course as a civil engineer. When the Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was built, Mr. Lewis had charge of the bridge building and had been connected with that road until his death, which occurred suddenly after an illness of only a few hours. His home was in Davenport, Ia., where the remains were taken for burial. He is survived by a wife and one son, also by a half-brother, Edwin W. Lewis of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a half-sister, Mrs. A. W. Whitney of this town.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Haselton returned last week Wednesday morning from St. Johnsbury, where they had been in attendance upon the Vermont Methodist Episcopal conference and Wednesday evening a reception was tendered them at the parsonage, which was largely attended, thus affording his parishioners, as well as other townfolk, an opportunity not only of welcoming them back for another year, but to express by word their appreciation of the sterling worth of the reverend gentleman as a pastor, and by their presence the high esteem in which they are held as citizens.

Ben Sargent went to Boston last week Tuesday, where he has formerly worked for several years. Wallace Sanborn, who spent the winter in Nyack, N. Y., is visiting friends in town. Ed Lacout and Fred Fleisher are moving back on to their farms in the south part of Washington.

Judge S. C. Wilson returned to court duties in Burlington Monday afternoon, after spending the weekend recess with his family. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him. J. C. Hood and Leon Ordway went last week to Nyack, N. Y., by auto, making the trip in one day. Guy Colby, who works in the E. A. Corwin store, has moved his family here from West Fairlee, and will occupy the tenement in Mrs. Ellen Cleveland's house. Fred J. Ackerman and Mrs. Gertrude McDonald Tucker, both of Chelsea, were married at the home of the groom Sunday afternoon, April 28, by Rev. John A. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman went to Boston on their wedding trip. E. A. Corwin went to Randolph Sunday to see his son, Russell, who is seriously ill with pneumonia in the sanatorium at that place. Robert W. Simonds of Montpelier has been engaged to deliver the address here Memorial day. Mr. Simonds is commissioner of industries and state director of recruiting for public service reserves. He is a former state senator from Caledonia county and a member of the law firm of Simonds, Searles & Graves of St. Johnsbury.

Mrs. Clara Averill, who has been in Claremont, N. H., for a short visit with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Averill, returned home on Monday. Martin Scott, a student at the University of Vermont, has come home to pass his vacation here. H. H. McIntyre, after a winter passed in Burlington for the most part, has come to Randolph and opened her house on Randolph avenue for the summer. B. A. Durkee left Monday night for Portsmouth, N. H., where he will enter the shipbuilding work with several others from this place. "Joe" Bean, who is now in training at Fort Hancock, N. J., has sent a letter and package to Mrs. J. E. French, with whom he boarded many months previous to his leaving town. The pillow cover is made of felt of red and green and is lettered finely, bearing the words "U. S. Army, Fort Hancock, N. J., and the date of the same. Mr. Bean reports strenuous training and does not know of the time when he will leave his present quarters. Melvin Watson, who has been passing the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Dana Luce, went to Lebanon, N. H., Tuesday for a several days' stay. Mr. Ellsworth of Newbury, N. H., has been in town for a week boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. French while attending to some real estate business. The rooms formerly occupied by I. D. Litchfield for a meat market are being put in first class shape and will be rented by Julius Jedd, who will use them for his ice cream parlor, moving from the Scott block, where he has been long in business. John Herrick, who has been ill for a long time, is reported as not so well, and is at his home with his sister, being cared for by Miss Angie Pike of Northfield, who is the nurse. Miss Letta Hill has returned from Springfield, where she went to assist Dr. J. P. Gifford in an operation upon Mrs. Lizzie Lockwood, a former resident here. Mrs. Lockwood underwent an operation for appendicitis and other troubles and is reported to be doing well. Miss Hill returned on Monday and a nurse at Springfield takes her place. Mrs. Arthur St. Johns of Derry, N. H., and her two children came on Tuesday for a several days' stay with Mrs. J. E. French.

RANDOLPH

Mrs. Clara Averill, who has been in Claremont, N. H., for a short visit with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Averill, returned home on Monday. Martin Scott, a student at the University of Vermont, has come home to pass his vacation here. H. H. McIntyre, after a winter passed in Burlington for the most part, has come to Randolph and opened her house on Randolph avenue for the summer. B. A. Durkee left Monday night for Portsmouth, N. H., where he will enter the shipbuilding work with several others from this place. "Joe" Bean, who is now in training at Fort Hancock, N. J., has sent a letter and package to Mrs. J. E. French, with whom he boarded many months previous to his leaving town. The pillow cover is made of felt of red and green and is lettered finely, bearing the words "U. S. Army, Fort Hancock, N. J., and the date of the same. Mr. Bean reports strenuous training and does not know of the time when he will leave his present quarters. Melvin Watson, who has been passing the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Dana Luce, went to Lebanon, N. H., Tuesday for a several days' stay. Mr. Ellsworth of Newbury, N. H., has been in town for a week boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. French while attending to some real estate business. The rooms formerly occupied by I. D. Litchfield for a meat market are being put in first class shape and will be rented by Julius Jedd, who will use them for his ice cream parlor, moving from the Scott block, where he has been long in business. John Herrick, who has been ill for a long time, is reported as not so well, and is at his home with his sister, being cared for by Miss Angie Pike of Northfield, who is the nurse. Miss Letta Hill has returned from Springfield, where she went to assist Dr. J. P. Gifford in an operation upon Mrs. Lizzie Lockwood, a former resident here. Mrs. Lockwood underwent an operation for appendicitis and other troubles and is reported to be doing well. Miss Hill returned on Monday and a nurse at Springfield takes her place. Mrs. Arthur St. Johns of Derry, N. H., and her two children came on Tuesday for a several days' stay with Mrs. J. E. French.

EAST CALAIS

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dwinell and son, Ralph, were in Burlington recently to attend the graduation at the University of Vermont of their son, Franklin Dwinell. Walter Colby is entertaining his brother from Texas. Nathan Brown went to Fort Slocum, N. Y., Tuesday, where he had been called to service. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Baneroff, son, John, and Celia Wilbur, were in Barre Saturday. The Red Cross will give a musical entertainment at I. O. G. T. hall Friday evening, May 10, followed by a promenade. Full bill, 20c each. The Calais and North Montpelier branch of the A. R. C. will give a dance at Memorial hall, North Calais, Friday evening, May 17. A 10-piece orchestra will be in attendance. Full bill, \$1.50. Come one, come all, and help the Red Cross. Look for posters. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bliss were in Burlington last week.

One Thing After Another. Widow Gubbins—I've very sorry to ask 'ee for help again, zur, so soon after my poor 'usband's death—but another pig died this morning.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

GET UP STEAM. Everybody needs full steam ahead. Fire up your body engine with potatoes. They supply the kind of fuel you need for hard work. Eat them three times a day and keep fit. A six-ounce potato—medium to small in size part of the country and almost microscopic in the West—provides as much fuel as one and one-half ounces of bread, or a great big slice. Write the United States department of agriculture for new potato recipes.

Mothers! Don't Give Children Nauseous Medicine for Colds

Local Druggists Are Offering an "Outside" Treatment on 30 Days Trial

Children's Stomachs Are Delicate—Easily Upset By Constant Internal Dosing. The Best Way to Prevent Colds Is to Allow the Children Regular Outdoor Exercise—Keep Plenty of Fresh Air in the Bedroom at Night, and, at the First Sign of Trouble, Apply the Southern External Vapor Treatment.