NEWS & CITIZEN.

The Lamoille Publishing Company,

Editors and Proprietors.

MORRISVILLE AND HYDE PARK, MARCH 24th, 1887.

The Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill providing for the submission of the prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people in September next.

Gen. Grout has returned to Vermont after his winter's work in Washington. On every hand we hear words of commendation regarding the General's acts at the National Capitol. He is a worthy representative.

Emperor William, of Germany, was 90 years old Tuesday. The event was observed in Berlin in grand style, there being a large gathering of royal and noble guests. The Monach possesses good faculties although he is very weak physically.

The name of Gov. Hill was more vigorously cheered at the late banquet of the Bay State Club in Boston to Speaker Carlisle and other eminent Democrats than that of any one else mentioned save the chief guest of the evening. How interesting this must be to Grover.

The latest estimate of the killed and wounded by the accident on the Boston & Providence road is as follows: Killed outright or since died, 24; probably fatally injured, 15; total wounded, over 100. Several persons in the excitement after the disaster did not realize that they had been injured, but on reaching home found that they had broken bones.

In the Franklin County, Va., State Senatorial District, a Republican Senator has just been elected by twenty-five majority. This district gave Gov. Lee 1,000 majority a little more than a year ago. Democrats account for the great change by alleging that people are dissatisfied with Cleveland's administration and with the Local Option law passed by the last Legislature.

The Directors of the St. J. & L. C. railroad have a meeting at St. Johnsbury this week, at which time it is supposed a Superintendent will be named. We do not understand that the Directors are soliciting any advice on the subject, but if we were allowed to speak we should rise and, we think, with the unanimous consent of the business men along the line, present the name of E. H. Blossom. He is very popular with the patrons of the road. Is bright, energetic, courteous, and has won the esteem of the people by his straight-forward, prompt business methods. If you please, gentlemen, give us E. H. Blossom. We have not heard of any other available man who would meet the requirements of the situation, and trust you haven't.

Plain Questions.

The Democratic party—What has it gained in strength and influence during its two years history? Nothing—practically nothing.

Is the party stronger now, or weaker, than when it came into power? Weaker—decidedly weaker.

Has it gained in numbers, strength or power in congress? No; it has about thirty less votes in the House of Representatives than it had two years ago, and besides it has as good as lost the States of Indiana and Virginia.

Is the party now united? No; it is more split up than at any period since the war.

Has President Cleveland grown in popularity in his own party? No; he is weaker, and is growing weaker in his party and in their estimation every day.

Is it likely that he could be renominated if a convention were now called to select a Presidential candidate? No; for he could not get the votes of his State—If Governor Hill were put in nomination.

Has President Clevland met the high expectations of his party? No; he has not met the expectations of any party, and has no enthusiastic friends, anywhere, except among his newly appointed office-holders.

Has the Democratic party, under Cleveland, made any progress whatever in redeeming its solemn pledges to "*unearth* the *stupendous* frauds of the Republican party"? No; it has not moved an inch or done a single act to show the people that any "stupendous frauds" ever existed.

Has the party reduced taxation? No; not one single dollar.

Has the party reduced what it called the iniquitous tariff? No; and it is not likely to do so. Indeed it dare not make the attempt to do so, and it probably will not during the coming two years.

What has been done with our "hundred million surplus?" It has been spent recklessly in all sorts of jobs, in a manner which has astonished the best and wisest men of its own party and of all parties.

What has the party done in two years to fulfill its campaign promises? Nothing whatever worth naming.

Is there any evidence whatever that the party will or can unite and hang together in the support of Grover Cleveland for re-election? No, there is not. On the contrary there is now abundant evidence, we think, to show that ever party leader, figuratively speaking, will "hang separately" long before the next Presidential election.
—*New York Independent.*

In this issue will be found some interesting facts and figures concerning life insurance. We refer to the advertisement of the Phœnix Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn The Company is a strong and solid one. It has paid death claims and endowments in Vermont alone to the amount of $282,258. It has had thirty-four years of successful experience, its investments are first-class, it pays its losses promptly and has never contested a just claim. O. V. Moseley of No. Hyde Park is the agent for this vicinity and anybody contemplating investing in life insurance will do well to write him.

The Indian population of Canada numbers 124,748. There are 5595 pupils in the Indian schools.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1887.

Notwithstanding the adjournment of Congress I will continue, for a time at least, to send you a weekly Washington letter. Interest in national affairs is perennial, and it should be so with the American citizen of both sexes and of sufficient intelligence to know what is going on at the headquarters of the great nation, of which the people in such an intimate and responsible way are a part. I can think of no higher duty of the press than to educate its readers and keep them alive to the fact that they are the constituents not of a town, a county or a State, merely, but of a great nation, essaying the sublime experiment of self government, and that in the government of the United States is embarked a richer and more promising freightage of human hope and endeavor than has before been known in the history of our planet. We read with interest the pages of Roman and Grecian history; we dwell with rapture on the dark romantic volumes of the middle ages, and upon the vivid narrative of the progress of civilization as portrayed by the modern writers of France and of England.

If the noblest study of mankind is man, these cannot but be useful, but they are useful especially in that they afford us the means of a comparative study of our time and country. Never before or elsewhere has the touch between the people and the government been so close as it is in the United States. More than ten thousand newspapers, assisted by the telegraph and the latest printing appliances, keep the people informed of measures and events transpiring at the Capital and the rear and remote parts of the Union. No citizen who is not recreant to the dearest trust ever vouchsafed to man can be indifferent to the manner, and even to the details, of his government.

He should study it with the best light his time and means afford, realizing that he cannot escape transmitting it, impaired or improved, to his posterity. It is not in the power of Jay Gould to give to his children as rich a gift as intelligent, beneficent, enfranchised American citizenship can bestow on the generations that are to come. The man who confines his attention to his own affairs, no matter how pure and upright his life, can be a good man only in a narrow sense. If he fails to contribute by his voice and his vote to the purification and the intelligent administration of public affairs he hides like a coward while criminals monopolize the polls and send their kind to the State Legislatures and to Washington.

It has been common of late to speak of the wickedness of Washington. The city is no better and no worse than the people make it. You must remember that the citizens of your Capital are helpless and are only in a limited sense responsible for their government. There are 250,000 people in the District of Columbia, but they cannot vote. The President appoints three Commissioners who are entrusted with the government under laws enacted by Congress. Send us better Congressmen and we will have better laws. Send us a better President and we will have better commissioners, who will in turn make a better effort to suppress the hells of vice and degredation. Mr. Clevelands intentions are good, but his experience is sadly limited. Many of his appointments, while not positively bad, are weak, ignorant, and incompetent. This is notably the case in the Commissioner of Patents, who, however, is about to redeem himself by resigning. C. A. S.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

As is well known, the State Agricultural Experiment Station has no farm of its own, and hence it must rely on the farmers of the State for the land on which to conduct the series of experiments that are to be carried out this summer. It is desirable that these experiments be tried in each part of the State. They are as follows:

1. The testing of new fodder plants to see if they are adapted to our soil and climate.

a. Alfalfa, a species of clover, requires land well drained, and from which the snow does not blow off in winter; sown broadcast, used for hay or green feed; does not die out like ordinary clover.

b. Cow pea sown in drills and cultivated like beans makes a very heavy growth of excellent fodder; used only for green feed; can be grown on poor, weedy soil, but does best on a soil naturally rich in potash.

c. Horse beans, sown broadcast with barley or oats that are to be cut for hay, to increase the nutriciousness of the fodder.

2. Tests with fertilizers. The work with fertilizer will be confined to a single line of inquiry, namely, to ascertain whether fodder plants can use phosphoric acid when it is supplied in the cheap form of undissolved phosphate rock or undissolved bone black. These experiments will be tried on permanent grass land only, as it will take two or more years to determine how much benefit has been received from the fertilizer. The phosphates will be supplied.

a. In the form of fine ground South Carolina rock.

b. In the form of fine ground bone black.

c. These two forms mixed with the addition of plaster.

The trials with new fodder plants will be on plots of one-fourth of an acre. The fertilizers trial on plots of one-tenth of an acre with several unmanured plots for comparison. The experiment station will furnish the seed and the fertilizers free of cost, only stipulating that whoever takes them shall agree to report to the station the results of the trial.

All who are willing to try any of these experiments will please send in their names and signify which experiments they desire to make. Full directions will be sent with each package of seed or fertilizer.

Address all communications on above subject to

W. W. COOKE, Director,
State Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

Insurance in Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., March 18.—From reports made to the Insurance Commissioners and to the Tax Commissioner by foreign and home insurance companies doing business in Vermont in 1886, your correspondent has gathered the following statistics:

Thirty-nine foreign fire insurance companies, representing several hundred million dollars, were licensed by the Insurance Commissioners to transact business in this State for the year ending March 31, 1887. Four home fire companies, representing a capital and having assets amounting to four million dollars, were also licensed to do business under their charters. All companies are required to pay a tax annually into the State Treasury of two per cent. on the gross amount of premiums and assessments collected on business done in Vermont. The foreign fire companies paid taxes for 1396 amounting to $7,120 and the home fire companies paid $3,297 for the same period.

The total amount of risks written by the two score foreign and home insurance companies licensed in 1886 was, in round numbers, $37,650,000, the premiums and assessments paid thereon by policy holders being $532,000. Risks to the amount of $25,700,000 were written by foreign companies, whose agents collected $256,000 in premiums, while home companies took $12,000,000 in risks and received $175,000 for insurance.

The value of property burned in 1886 in Vermont was nearly $700,000, or less than one-half of the value of the property. The losses by fire above insurance footed up nearly $360,000. There were 105 fires reported during the year, the largest number occurring in October, when there were 17.

The statistics of fires, losses and insurance on property burned in Vermont in 1886 are given below:—

	No. fires.	Value of Property burned.	Insurance.	Losses above insurance.
Jan.	6	$21,000	$49,500	$31,500
Feq.	4	14,900	11,600	3,300
Mar.	10	42,700	27,400	15,900
Apr.	9	30,450	14,000	15,750
May	8	31,200	18,300	12,900
June	6	28,800	10,600	17,900
July	15	38,919	9,299	24,620
Aug.	9	193,725	45,650	144,075
Sep.	10	73,200	48,100	25,100
Oct.	17	68,600	35,375	33,225
Nov.	4	27,500	18,250	9,250
Dec.	7	71,000	46,450	24,550
Total,	105	$696,894	$337,424	$329,540

Of the forty odd foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Vermont last year, all but two were stock companies. Fourteen were English and the balance were American companies. In 1885 the fire companies outside the State reported their business in Vermont to be as follows: Risks written, $24,027,031; premiums received, $342,886; losses incurred, $156,123; the taxes paid by foreign fire companies in 1885 amounted to $6,855.98, or some $300 than in 1886.

The four Vermont companies wrote risks last year aggregating some $12,000,000. The Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier insured property to the amount of nearly $10,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The Vermont Mutual had premium rates in force August 1, '86, amounting to $3,490,640.08. The last 4 per cent. assessment raised $131,379.80, in addition to which the advance premiums received by the company amounted to $21,492 29. Losses amounting to $121,329.11 were allowed in that year. The number of policies issued by the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the fiscal year was 7579, and the amount of premium notes taken was $808,199.34. The company had risk August 1, 1886, of $47,737,781, having $3,490,640.08 in premium notes in force. Since the company began business in 1828 it has issued 260,009 policies, covering an insurance of $285,776,983. The total cash receipts to date of last report have been $4,279,613.45, and the total losses paid foot up $3,861,457.33. The total cash receipts to date of last report have been $4,279,612.55, and the total losses paid foot up $3,361,557.33. The other Vermont insurance companies are the Union Mutual of Montpelier, the Husbandman's Mutual of Montpelier, and the New England Fire Insurance Company of Rutland. The latter is a stock company and has a paid up capital of $117,973 and has risks in force amounting to $1,495,825. The Union Mutual insured property to the amount of $971,032.65, and took premium notes for $69,144. 27 for the last fiscal year. The Husbandman's Mutual has outstanding risks of $824,645.

Since the corporation tax law went into effect taxes have been paid by fire insurance companies doing business in this State as follows:—

1883,	$3,746 95	$7,267 11
1884,	3,679 53	6,987 89
1885,	2,849 00	6,853 98
1886,	3,287 00	7,120 00

Since 1882 the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Windsor County Mutual have suspended and gone out of business. These two companies paid taxes to the State in 1873 amounting to $1,146. The other home companies paid some $2600 in taxes that year, and in 1886 the same companies paid $3,297, showing a large increase in business during the period named.—FORBES, in *Boston Journal.*

DUTY AND WAY OF SAVING.—Insurance makes provision to meet the necessities of advanced age. A man who takes out and keeps up a $5,000 insurance till he is 65, is protected against poverty and want. At this time of his life when his abilities to conduct business and secure means of support and comfort are rapidly failing, he is not poor. Against pinching poverty, he guarded himself in his strong and productive years. Industry and prudence give the insured man such personal benefits. Let the readers note this method of making provision for his future years and apply for insurance while in good health, and when he is old he will not be clothed in rags or beg bread. Be not careless and neglectful of this duty. Attend to it now and thus you will perform an act that will be rich in wisdom, safety, and blessing. Such an act will guarantee business success.

GREAT FLOODS IN DAKOTA.—The Washburn gorge broke early Friday morning and the river began to rise rapidly. The gorge was formed below Bismark, Dak., and the ice carried every thing before it and struck the immense warehouse of the Northern Pacific, one of the largest in the world. The workmen narrowly escaped drowning and in less than two hours the water was in the second stories of the river boarding houses, which had been built on what was considered high ground. The warehouse, which is nearly 700 feet in length was moved bodily over 30 feet and sent crashing against the bluffs. The loss on the building will be over $15,000. The meadow lands south of Bismark, comprising 6,000 acres, are now one vast sea. The river at this point, usually three-quarters of a mile wide, is now six miles in width. The Northern Pacific trains will be unable to cross the river for several days. The people in the lower part of the city have been moving into the upper stories of their dwellings. All small dwellings on the banks of the stream have been swept away or destroyed and steamboats lying at Rock Haven are in danger. The high trestle of the Northern Pacific at this point has been damaged. The ice went out at Fort Buford Friday morning with a rise of 30 feet, the highest ever known.

Pay for your paper.

STATE ITEMS.

Tom Stewart, of Bennington, was fined, on Satuday of last week, $910 with an alternative sentence of over 3000 days in the House of Correction, for illegal liquor selling. He will probably be taken there in default of $1500 bail.

Major J. A. Salisbury, of Rutland, died on Sunday morning aged 59. He was born in Tinmouth, and served gallantly in the 10th Vt. Regiment. During the war he suffered a sunstroke from which he never fully recovered, and recently he had several strokes of paralysis. He was a Mason, and prominent in Rutland county affairs.

The house and barn of Job Bates at Essex Junction were burned about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. The fire caught in the barn or open shed adjoining the barn, and the origin is a mystery. The buildings were completely destroyed. The horses and cattle were got out, but some harness and tools were burned. Nearly all the household goods were saved, but nothing practically was removed from the cellar. The loss is about $4000. Insurance $2500.

One of the most destructive conflagrations which has ever affected Swanton occurred Monday evening, when the building occupied by the Beeman Bros., manufacturers of buckles and suspender trimmings, and by the Swanton Suspender company was wholly destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $50,000. Beeman Bro's. loss is variously estimated from $20,000 to $30,000, and they are insured for $9000. The Suspender company's loss is $20,000 and they are insured for $4000. C. F. Smith loses on the building $2000, insured for $1500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Thomas F. Meagher, for whom a warrant has been out for the murder of Charles A. Hawks last December, died last Saturday night at his father's house in North Bennington of consumption. It will be recalled that Meagher was charged with pushing Hawks off a three story building, causing instant death, that he remained successfully hidden ever since notwithstanding the search by detectives and other officers. It is now said he has been securely hidden and cared for at his father's for five weeks or more. Meagher's life was insured for $3000 which will go to his wife and children, who have been destitute since December. Meagher was about 50 years old and had been quite a lawless character for some years.

NOTES.

The telephone has been successfully used along barbed wire fences in California.

A half pint of Croton water has been demonstrated by a physician to contain 58,000 bacteria.

It is emphatically stated by Americans from the Italian earthquake that not a single foreigner was hurt, except from exposure to the weather.

If the President would silence these Indiana Domocratic editors who are advocating Governor Hill for 1888, he should give them a dose of Post Office.

It is said that a matrimonial engagement wherby the money will be kept in the family was the unique way a quarrel over somebody's will has been settled.

Epaulettes, which were abolished in 1884, have been restored to the shoulders of the soldiers, and Gen. Sheridan's nose has added to his popularity by the measure.

James H. Marr, 81 years old, and Judge Lawerence, 84, are the patriarchs of the postal departement at Washington. They were appointed by President Andrew Jackson.

A Baltimore gentleman, James F. Morrison, President of the Cresent Club, was the recipient of a $3600 ring on Monday. The central stone is an emerald, set between two diamonds.

David Preston, Prohibition nominee for Governor of Michigan in 1884, announces that he shall vote the Republican ticket at the spring election, and many prominent Prohibitionists will follow his example.

The "New Richmond Hotel" at Buffalo, N. Y., was burned on Friday morning last. The house contained a large number of guests at the time, and their shrieks were heartrending. The number of those whose lives are lost is ten, and many were more or less injured.

ANOTHER BIG SWINDLE IN NEW YORK.—The disappearance of W. E. Lawton of the firm of Lawton Bros., dealers in phosphates in New York, has created a great deal of apprehension and it is generally believed that he is a bankrupt. He left his office Tuesday afternoon to go to his home on the Hudson, and has not been seen since. He withdrew all his funds from the different banks and took the money with him and before his departure destroyed all the stubs, checks and papers of every kind from which any information could be secured as to the disposition of the funds and property. The associates of Lawton look upon his disappearance as a part of a gigantic swindle, and believe he sailed on one of Wednesday's steamers. He has a brother in Sussex, England, and it is supposed he has gone there. His credit was high, and he was rated at over $1,000,000 by the commercial agencies.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BRIDGE DISASTER.—In the Commissioners' investigation at Boston, Thursday, H. W. Brock testified that riding under the Bussey bridge he noticed some loose nuts hung down from the bridge, and rods from which nuts were broken off. He notified a young man in the Superintendent's office. Some time afterward he noticed that the defects had not been remedied and that more nuts were off and he again visited the Superintendent's office and was told by the young man that he was borrowing a good deal of trouble about that bridge, that the loose nuts had been found to be of no consequence, and that if he was afraid to ride he had better walk. This testimony occasioned no little sensation in the room.

The March number of *Babyhood* contains an exhaustive article on "The Feeding of Older Infants and Young Children," by Dr. L. E. Holt, physician to the New York Infant Asylum, which is designed to answer many of the perplexing questions concerning the subject so often asked of by mothers. Several valuable diet lists for children in health and disease are given, the peculiarities of the various articles of food being pointed out. Among the other important articles in this number are one on "The Adulteration of Bread," by Dr. Cyrus Edson, Chief Inspector of the New York Health Department, and one on "The Child's Bath in Health and Illness," by Dr. L. M. Yale, the medical editor. The departments of "Baby's Wardrobe," and "Mother's Parliament," "Nursery Problems," etc., are as usual, interesting and varied; 15 cents a number, $1.50 a year. Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman street, New York.

What are Suppositories

A. G. Rose, from New London, Conn., writes: Send me two boxes of your Kemy's Pile Suppositories by mail. Our druggist is out. They are for a friend. I tried everything without help, but the Suppositories cured me." The treatment is new and within the reach of all, and would advise the afflicted to give them a trial. For pamphlets on Piles, address Box 265, Lelroy, N. Y. For sale in Morrisville by Geo. E. Woodward, at 50 cents a box. mar25y1

STOWE.

Miss Mary Butts started for Chicago, and perhaps further west, on Saturday.

Sugaring has commenced with snow exceedingly deep and the public ways almost impassable.

The youth of the Unity Sunday school gave an entertainment, "Our School Marm," on Saturday evening, to a full house.

Mr. Walter F. Churchill will soon go to Fargo, Dak. At least he is pressing people to a settlement of accounts and says that he is going.

Rev. Mr. Douglass will supply the desk of Mr. Hyde, of Morrisville, on Sunday next, a Mr. Marshall, of Morrisville, speaking from Mr. Douglass' desk.

The Bridgman Sisters, elocutionists, gave an entertainment at Unity church on Sunday evening, consisting of a lecture on temperance; also readings, recitations, music, etc.

Mr. Doolittle came to town last week to look after the interests of his hotel. The immense depth of snow in front of the house assures his guests of "sugar on snow" the entire season.

Among the recent changes are the removals of W. J. Bruce to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wilcox; Mr. Wilcox and family to the hotel; Dan. Sallies to the farm lately occupied by Mr. Sears, and O. S. Turner to the place vacated by Mr. Sallies.

Among the recent marriages is that of George Town and Miss Jessie Sallies, of this place. We congratulate Mr. Town on his fortunate selection, but we must be mindful that in his success he robs the people of one of their best and most successful public school teachers. He, however, merits our forgiveness.

The death of Mr. Joseph Churchill, aged about 75 years occurred on Saturday evening. He had been in feeble health and wasting away for some time and it was easy for him to die. The funeral services took place at the late residence on Tuesday at 2 p. m., Rev. Mr. Douglass officiating.

The death of Mr. David Davis, aged 71 years, occurred on Wednesday morning of last week. He had not been well for some time, had recently been sick with pneumonia and suffered from paralysis as a final affliction, from which his weak and suffering frame could not rally. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church Friday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Douglass officiating. In their sorrow the friends friends are not unmindful of the kindness of neighbors and others during his sickness, and of all during the obsequies of their dead, to all of whom they return their heartfelt thanks.

The highly illustrative comedy in four acts entitled "The School Ma'am," was presented at the Unity church vestry on the evening of Friday, the 18th inst., to a large and appreciative audience, which seemed to be highly delighted. Most of the actors were young persons who had not been "upon the boards" before, and considerable anxiety and interest were felt about their full success. It is not too much to say that the rendering of the play was so much beyond even what it was reasonable to expect that the cheering was most animated, and the expressions of agreeable surprise extremely enthusiastic. The temptation is strong to indulge in commendatory criticism, but there was so much excellence as a whole, and so many of the actors performed their parts with a skill and ability quite unusual with amateurs, even rivaling that of persons long accustomed to impersonations on the stage, that comparisons or the language of justice to individuals would seem invidious. The scenes and occurrences represented in the play not unfrequently occur in our "schule deestricks" and should leave a salutary impression. It should be mentioned that Mrs. George Jenny, a lady of excellent taste and judgment, with considerable experience in amateurs, was largely in the preparation of the play, and under her advice and friendly criticism all parts have profited. The hope is quite generally expressed that the play will be repeated at the convenience of the actors.

FLETCHER.

Wilma Parsons is sick and confined to her bed.

D. B. Rood has gone to Franklin, Sheldon and Enosburg on a visit.

Wilbur Parsons was born in 1864, and not 68, as was recently reported.

C. L. Gilman is at work for Allen Carpenter during his wife's absence in Canada.

Rollin Parsons works for O. G. Carpenter for this season, beginning the 1st of March.

Last week the printer made us say "scholaristic" where it should have been scholastic.

Myrtie Gilman has gone to Canada to stay with her husband's aunt for eight or ten weeks.

Mrs. Minnie French, of Westford, is again at her father's, Elisha Davis'. She is still afflicted with rheumatism and unable to do any work.

Mrs. C. B. Parsons recently went to Essex to see her sister, Mrs. Lowell Tenham, and family. Mr. Putnam has been quite sick with pneumonia.

Rufus Montague has just completed for himself a very handsome and convenient piece of cabinet work. It is a chest for a full set of carpenters's tools.

E. K. Lamb is at work for Albert Parsons through sugaring, and after that he will attend to sawing the logs in his millyard with Mr. Parsons's foreman.

We regret to say that H. B. French is in feeble health. He has been poorly since last October. He is under the doctor's care but does not seem to gain.

Rev. Mr. Barney, of Swanton, supplied Rev. E. Folsom's pulpit the two first Sundays in March, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, preached at the Center last Sabbath, it being a quarterly meeting.

The Misses Prouty, of Swanton Falls, cousins of Mrs. C. B. Parsons, visited her Saturday, staying over Sunday. Her father, Henry Hooper, and his son-in-law from Canada, also visited her last week, returning home Saturday.

D. G. Howard invested $1 in a New Orleans lottery recently, and has just received by express a check for $1,000, minus express charges, and now doubtless a thousand fools will send $1 or more and each receive a blank ticket.

S. H. Carpenter and wife have engaged to see her grandfather, Joseph Ward, through life, taking a deed of his place in consideration thereof. They have moved from Cambridge and entered upon the duties involved in the contract.

A. & A. J. Lamb have sold a quantity of ash timber to M. V. Ball, who splits and shaves it ready to be converted into scythe snaths by the manufacturers, to whom he ships it. Mr. Ball makes a business of this work, and has one or two hands to help him. Willie Chadee and Frank Leach are now at work for him.

The teacher in district No. 9, Miss Nettie Ellinwood, recently held a reception at her home, inviting every one in the district. The scholars gave some interesting literary exercises, the teacher some finely executed piano solos, and all did ample justice to the bountiful supper laid by Mrs. Ellinwood, after which music and dancing by the young people filled up the programme.

A large company met at Marcus Hooper's last Friday, by invitation, consisting of uncles, aunts and cousins of Elmer Hooper, on whose account the party was especial made. They came from Swanton, Canada, Cambridge and Fairfield, but more from this town, numbering in all about 60 persons who eat dinner or supper, or both. They hoped to have had new sugar for the occasion, but it failed to come to time.

The reading club met on Tuesday and Friday evenings of last week, at Mrs. Kinsley's and A. Riggs. The lives of Longfellow and Shakespeare, with selections and quotations from each of these gifted poets made these evenings entertaining. Especially were the quotations from Shakespeare beautiful and well chosen, nearly all present repeating one. Mrs. Robinson had an original poem. A charade under the direction of Dr. Bogue and in which he took a promient part, caused much merriment.

That noble children's magazine, *St. Nicholas*, surprises us each month as it reveals its illimitable resources as a high-class publication for the young. The March number is as breezy as the month itself, and contains a variety of short stories especially adapted to the season. The illustrations, as usual, are varied and excellent, and the issue in its entirety a treasure-home of pleasure and profit for the children. The Century company, New York.

SHILOH'S cough and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption

CROUP, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

[Written for the NEWS AND CITIZEN.]

"UNCLE RANSOM."

Secretary—"Your chances for a second term look pretty slim. Vetoing that pension bill has cost you 50,000 votes." President—"Oh, we'll manage that. I signed the Mexican pension bill and vetoed the other to make myself solid with the South. Next winter Congress will pass some kind of a pension bill just to pacify the veterans. They wanted a whole loaf, but we will give them only a slice, and they will fall into line and vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Washington is more popular than Niagara Falls as a resort for people on their wedding tour. The brides go there to see the sights and curiosities, but their husbands have another object. They want to find out how Uncle Sam manages his wife.

Mrs. Mowser—"What are those telephone suits that are mentioned in the papers? Mr. Mowser—"Nothing that would interest you." Mrs. M.—"I know better. You can't put me off that way. I am going to find out all about them. I shall get some for the girls to wear, and you will have to pay for them. You never want me to have any amusement. When the girls wear those suits I can tell what is going on in the parlor Sunday evenings."

Spring is coming and preparations are being made for the annual production of the great piscatorial comedy. Seines are in course of preparation by seine—ic artists and actors are rehearsing the grand bait act.

New Music, Knights of Labor Grand March. Perhaps no March has or will rival this in popularity. It is as popular in style as it is charming in melody and would advise all that have not as yet seen or heard it to send for a copy at once. Price 40 cts. duet 50 cts. Ign. Fischer, publisher, Toledo, O.

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BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, March 22d, 1887.

FLOUR.—The flour market is unsettled, but very dull. The depression in wheat is felt severely, and buyers are very cautious. The prices at present are: Fine, $2.65@3.25; super, $3@3.50; extras and seconds, $3@4.10; Michigan stone, $4.10@4.50; winter wheat, straight and rollers, $4.20@4.75; winter patents, $4.75@5.15; spring patents, $4.30@5.40; bakers', old, $4.90@5.40.

MEAL.—For meal the request is quiet with light exports. Export cornmeal, $2.25@2.30; domestic, $2.30@2.35; choice granulated, $3.10@3.25; ℔ bag, 98c.@$1.00. Oatmeal: ground, $5@5.25; cut, $5.50@6.25. Rye is quiet at 62@64c. Rye flour is quoted at $3.125@3.50 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—Corn market is very soft at present. Quotations are: High mixed, 52@52 1-2c; steamer yellow, 51 1-2@52c; steamer mixed, 50 1-2@52c; no grade, 49@49 1-2.

OATS.—In oats the market is steady and quotations are slightly changed: No. 1 white and barley oats, 40@42c; fancy clipped oats, 41@42c. No. 2 white, 38@38 1-2c; No. 2 white, 36 1-2@37 1-2c; No. 1 mixed, 37@37 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 36@36 1-2c.

BUTTER.—The Butter market continues firm. Choice northern and western creameries in job lots, 32@33c; round lots, extra western, 30@31c; extra northern 30@31 1-2c; extra creamery, 32@33c.; good dines, 20@22c.; fair to good, 16@18c; extra northern dairies, 18@20c.; eastern creameries, 26@28c.; good to choice eastern, 22@25 cents; imitation creamery, 22@22 1-2c.; bakers' butter and old, 10@15c.

POTATOES.—The potato market is firmer at Extra Maine and New Brunswick, $1.75 per bbl; Houlton rose, 60@63c ℔ bu.; hebrons, 60@63c; Houlton rose 60@63c; hebrons, Vermont rose, 53@55c; hebrons, 53@55c; New York rose, 53@55c; hebrons, 53@55c; northern burbanks, 50@53c.

BEANS.—On beans the market is very steady and trade quiet at the following quotations: Vermont small hand-picked pea, $1.70@1.75; New York small pea, $1.55@1.60; large pea, $1.50@1.55; medium, $1.45@1.55; yellow eye improved, $1.90@1.95; red kidney, 1.70@1.80.

EGGS.—Eggs are in a very uniform position; nearby, fresh eateries, 18@22c; eastern frests, 17@18c; northern, 16@18c; southern, 15@16c; western, 16@16 1-2c. Island and New Brunswick, 16@16c; limed, 13@14c.; held, sell for 2@3c lower prices.

POULTRY.—Supply being light, prices firm at western turkeys being 14 1-2@16c. a. ordinary sell for less. Choice lots of chickens are scarce and bring 13 1-2@14c.

DRESSED MEAT.—The market is steady and steady at Choice lambs, 9 1-2@10c.; fair to good, 8@9c.; ordinary, 6@7c.; extra mutton and fancy sheep, 7@8c.; light yearlings, 6@6 1-2c.; Brighton mutton, 7@8c.; fair to good, 6@6c.; common, 5c. Fair to good eastern veals, 6@6 1-2c.; good to choice, 8@9 1-2c.; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

BEEF.—There is a good demand for fresh beef at: Choice steers, 7 3-4@8c.; good steers, 7 1-4@7 1-2c.; light, 6 3-4@7c.

PORK.—For pork the market is steady and unchanged: extra prime, $14.25@14.75; mess, $16.25@16.75; prime mess, $17.25@17.50; dressed hogs, 7 3-4@8c. ℔ lb for city, and 7 1-2@7 3-4c. for country; live hogs, 6 1-2c.

HAY, STRAW, &c.—The hay market is lower at about steady quotations. Straw is ordinary. Prices: Choice prime hay, $17@18; fair to good, $15@16.50; western, 15@15.50; eastern fine, $12@14; poor to ordinary, $12@13; east, swale, and oat straw, $9@10; Rye straw, 14.50@15; long rye straw, 19@19.50; spring, 19; sea, 20@20.50; middlings, 19@21; prime cotton seed meal, to arrive, 23.75@24; spot, 24.50@25.50.

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Whereas, my wife, Carrie McLinn, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date.

STOWE, Vt., Feb. 17, 1887. 1t4
John X McLINN.
Witness, V. P. MACUTCHAN. mark. 76

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C. A. CUTTING.
WATERVILLE, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

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