

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS.

Close of the Interstate Convention.

Addressed by Anthony Comstock, William P. Hall and Others—Election of State Committees—Sunday Services.

The sixth annual interstate convention of the Young Men's Christian associations of Vermont and New Hampshire, the opening sessions of which were reported in the Phoenix last week, closed Sunday evening with a mass meeting in the Congregational church when addresses were made by William Phillips Hall of New York, the evangelist, and by Fred S. Goodman, state secretary of New York. The church was filled to its utmost, and the service was one of special interest. Music was furnished by F. H. Jacobs of Brooklyn and Rev. F. M. Lamb of Salem, Mass., both of whom are well known evangelical singers.

During the service resolutions were offered expressing appreciation and thanks to the Y. M. C. A. and pastors of Brattleboro, President J. J. Estey, Secretary Wilson, the convention speakers, the Women's Auxiliary, the citizens generally, the railroads, the press, etc., for kindness rendered and courtesies shown. The closing feature of the service was the singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," as the delegates and others joined hands, encircling the congregation.

On Friday afternoon a Woman's Auxiliary session was held, Mrs. C. F. R. Tenno of this town presiding. Two addresses were made, "Woman's Part in the Work of the Associations," by Mrs. F. H. Rogers of Manchester, N. H., and "Auxiliary Committees," by Mrs. S. K. Stone of Keene, N. H. At 7 o'clock a "Question Box" was conducted by G. Knowles Cooper of Springfield, Mass. This was followed by sectional conferences. The pastors and business men met at Mrs. J. J. Estey's, N. G. Williams of Bellows Falls presided, and Henry W. Keene led the discussion. William B. Miller of New York presided at the conference of the college men at the home of Mrs. H. E. Bond, the discussion being opened by E. W. Goodhue of Dartmouth college. At Mrs. George E. Crowell's the secretaries and committee men met, C. F. Johnson of Rutland presiding, and G. Knowles Cooper leading the discussion. Supper was served at each of these residences, and the women of the Episcopal church gave a supper at the association rooms to the Women's auxiliary.

Report of the Interstate Committee.
The evening session opened with a praise service, which was followed by the report of the interstate committee. The report stated that at the last convention in Lacombe, N. H., in February, 1899, it was voted to form a new alliance with Maine, dissolving the then existing confederation of Vermont and New Hampshire and entering into a new combination known as the tri-state union. It was voted that the tri-state union be held this year, and officers were elected whose first work was to try to engage a secretary. After a long delay they were able to secure T. M. Hazelwood for the position. Then came the call from Maine asking for a conference, at which time that state withdrew from the alliance for reasons which were justifiable, and Mr. Hazelwood was relieved of his contract. Friends of the work met in Boston and decided to secure Mr. Hazelwood for the position. Then came the call from Maine asking for a conference, at which time that state withdrew from the alliance for reasons which were justifiable, and Mr. Hazelwood was relieved of his contract. Friends of the work met in Boston and decided to secure Mr. Hazelwood for the position. Then came the call from Maine asking for a conference, at which time that state withdrew from the alliance for reasons which were justifiable, and Mr. Hazelwood was relieved of his contract. Friends of the work met in Boston and decided to secure Mr. Hazelwood for the position.

Address by Anthony Comstock. Following the committee's report John F. Moore, international secretary of the railroad department, told of the recent achievements in that department. Anthony Comstock, secretary of the New York society for the suppression of vice, speaking principally upon these perils which assail the mind and the imagination. Mr. Comstock referred briefly to the temptations which lie in the paths of the young men of the present day, and emphasized the great need of a powerful moral influence to offset this great force for evil. He spoke at some length upon the last report of the society, which he described as a work which is being done by this organization of morality. From January, 1899, up to the present time nearly 2500 arrests have been made by the society, and the total amount of fines imposed during last year was \$7150. During 1899 Mr. Comstock travelled 30,190 miles outside of New York in the interests of the society. In closing the speaker emphasized the great need of instilling the principles of morality into our children while they are young, thus helping them to withstand the temptations which come to them through life.

Election of State Committees.
Saturday's session opened with a service by Rev. F. M. Lamb, "Drawing Near Unto the Father," after which the interstate committee's report was accepted. The tri-state alliance was formally dissolved and a new alliance entered into by Vermont and New Hampshire. It was reported that the debt had been nearly wiped out by private subscription, so no action upon that matter was taken. State committees were elected as follows: For Vermont—M. B. Howe, Burlington; J. J. Holden, Bennington; W. B. Page, Rutland; G. Williams, Bellows Falls; F. H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury; J. J. Estey, Brattleboro; G. L. Dunham, Brattleboro; M. S. Stone, Montpelier; J. J. Hartman, Colchester; E. Scott Owen, Portsmouth; and D. W. Baker, Exeter. These committees will select from their number an interstate committee of six. A general secretary will be elected later. Prof. James McConaughy of Mt. Hermon, Mass., brought a message to "Young Men" from the life of D. L. Moody, and the next hour was spent in a delightful service in memory of Mr. Moody.

Address by William P. Hall.
Special interest was taken in the address of William Phillips Hall of New York, inasmuch as he formerly lived in Brattleboro, attending the high school and uniting with the Congregational church. He is now in business in New York and spends his spare time in evangelistic work, in which he is very successful. Mr. Hall's subject was "Business Men and Christ." Whatever business man may be engaged in his best investment will be to give his heart to Christ. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and all things shall be added unto you."

Two other interesting addresses were made in the afternoon, "Why My Bible Does Not Amount to More than it Does," by Prof. McConaughy, and "Association Ideals," by Fred S. Goodman. Following a praise service in the evening the advance movements of the association were considered under two heads, "Foreign Work" by Fred S. Goodman, and "The Army and Navy" by William B. Miller of New York.

Sunday Services in the Churches.
A preparatory service was held in the local association rooms at 9:15, and at 10:30 the pulpits of the local churches were occupied by convention speakers and dele-

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Group of Sandwich Islands—Otherwise Hawaii.

History, Geological and Political—The Natural Productions, Present Population, How the Lands are Owned and Operated.

If my readers will look over any modern map of Oceania they will discover between the 19th degree of latitude and the tropic of Cancer, and the 150th and 160th meridians of longitude, a number of small specks of land that represent the northeastern outpost of the great Polynesian archipelago. These little mounds of disintegrated lava, 23 in number, form an irregular line, running northwest and southeast more than 350 miles. When Captain Cook rediscovered them in 1778 he named them the Sandwich islands in honor of a friend of his in England; later on they composed "The Kingdom of Hawaii," and since 1898 the islands are known as Hawaiian America. The causes, natural, induced or otherwise, which have led up to the latest transition of name I purpose to explain very briefly in this letter; but as the proper relation of Hawaii and Puerto Rico with the United States is now a subject of national importance and must soon be legally settled by Congress, it is fitting that the lay members of society should know something of these colonies or territories in which all the people of our country should have an interest. Hawaii will probably receive the attention of Congress first, therefore I shall limit this sketch to the physical, ethnological and industrial conditions of the Hawaiian islands.

The more important and only inhabited islands of the group are:

Hawaii.	Area in miles.	Population.
Hawaii.	4,550	112,000
Molokai.	260	12,000
Maui.	720	20,000
Kauai.	340	15,000
Niihau.	100	1,000
Kaula.	100	1,000
Kauai.	100	1,000
Kauai.	100	1,000

The rest of the 20 or more islands are devoted to sheep and cattle ranches, their few inhabitants being included in the several islands above specified. Through the center of the larger islands are mountainous elevations which run parallel to the general trend of the islands—from southwest to northwest. Hawaii, larger than all the others, lies at the southeast end of the group, and is the home of the active volcano, Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet in height—the recent lava flows have been in 1850, '55, '59, and '67. Directly north of this most interesting specimen of subterranean and mid-ocean firework stands Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet high, a sleeping monarch of the prehistoric age.

These two colossal, with their immediate environment, embrace one-half of the surface of the island. In fact, there is only a fringe of land bordering on the ocean around the whole extent of the shore line that is subservient to the manipulations of man. Although the other islands are of volcanic origin there are no other inaccessible mountains, except one on Maui which is 10,000 feet above the surrounding ocean.

In classifying the utility of the lands on the several islands, beginning at the shore line, a moiety is adapted to sugar culture up to the altitude of 1200 feet; but as the whole surface is indented with ravines and defiles not easily traversed, the sugar plantations are detached and irregular in appearance.

The low, marshy lands at the bottom of the ravines are highly prized for the cultivation of rice and a vegetable called taro, which is a crop between a yam and a sweet potato. Above the sugar zone are the tobacco lands. At an elevation of 3000 to 4000 feet the land is suitable for growing coffee, provided there be a sufficient growth of trees to furnish shade for the young coffee shrubs, which is imperative in Hawaiian climate.

Higher up than the coffee belt, which is extensive on the larger islands, the land is devoted to the pasturage of cattle, where thousands of a middling class of animals are reared to maturity. All of the soil is decomposed lava, scoria and ashes thrown from the ancient and extinct volcanoes. The prevailing winds are from the northeast, and as they blow at a right angle to the mountain ranges, it follows that the northeast side of the islands receive plenty of rain, while on the opposite, or southwestern side, the tropical vegetation withers for want of the precious moisture.

When the treaty of reciprocity was finally consummated, in January 1875, between the United States and King Kalakaua, which gave the Hawaiians a free market for their productions, the state of excitement was greater with the intelligent portion of the island people than all the fireworks of the mountains or earthquakes had given them for a hundred years. There were a few sharp Americans and English residents—who possessed a perceptive vision—to realize what that treaty meant. The total population of all the islands in 1872 was 50,807, the foreigners numbering 5366.

King Kalakaua's accession to the throne in 1874 marks the beginning of the downfall of native rule in Hawaii. His character showed a complete retrogression to the brutal and savage instincts of the Polynesian race of the 18th century. The foreign element forced a new and more liberal constitution on the king in 1877. Then he went on a voyage around the world and the American quota increased in evidence while the king was absent. On his return his habits growing more intense in bestiality, he was sent to San Francisco to sober off, and died at the Palace Hotel Jan. 20, 1891.

Meanwhile the beneficent effect of the reciprocity treaty with the United States was realized in the increase of the agricultural production of the islands. It had become manifest to the discerning Americans from their advent on the islands that the native inhabitants would be of no practical account in the development of the resources of the rich lands of their ocean-bound domain. At great expense some 8000 Portuguese of both sexes had been imported to work in the cane fields on a contract for three years. They were furnished houses on the plantations, allowed sufficient ground for raising vegetables, and were paid from \$12 to \$10 per month. This mode of obtaining help seemed too

expensive the planters sent to China and the "open door" of that human hive had furnished more than 20,000 immigrants in 1890. Since then Japan has been called on to furnish her quota, which has grown to be greater than the Chinese. From 1878 to 1884 the foreign-born element increased from 10,238 to 35,575, and an estimate for January 1900 is 84,000 foreigners and children of foreign parents, while the native population has decreased at the ratio of three deaths to one birth, there being less than 30,000 natives on all the islands at the present time.

The Portuguese and Chinese become good citizens and are industrious and peaceable, but the Japanese are uneasy and turbulent. They could give Deity many points in stirring up strife and sedition, as they are pugnacious, vain, impudent, slow-witted, and prone to rioting. A comparison of the Chinese and Japanese is found in the fact that the Chinese pay taxes on real estate valued at \$1,140,801, and on personal property valued at \$2,203,330, while the Japanese, numbering 4000 more than the Chinese, pay on real and personal estate combined \$233,307. The Chinese element will soon excel all other nationalities on the islands in coffee raising, truck farming, fishing and merchandising. Many are marrying native girls, as the native women realize they make better husbands than the native men, who, if they cannot get a clerk's position, prefer to sit in the shade with a wreath of flowers around their necks and fan themselves. Whoever may come or go, you may depend that John Chinaman has come to stay in Hawaiian America.

The ethnography of the inhabitants of Hawaii may be concluded by giving the American element the first position socially, financially and executive. The English and German population are more conservative, but follow the suggestions and plans of the Americans. Neither of these races will increase very rapidly, but will retain the capital and governing power of the islands. The small per cent of Finns, Austrians and Portuguese will lose their identity by intermarriage with each other and the native element. The great majority of workers must of necessity be Asiatic, probably Chinese or Malay. The sugar, coffee and rice fields will never be cultivated by emigrants from Europe, or from any part of our dominion, except by the races indigenous to tropical territories. The natives are slowly but surely receding from the homes of their fathers. Civilization, with its withering effect on the indigenous races of this continent, is enervating the vital forces of these simple children of the tropics and soon the potent wave of destiny shall close over them forever.

The industrial features and the results of the Hawaiian social problem are of the greatest importance to the people of the United States. The civil, administrative and financial interests of the islands are governed by an industrial oligarchy that dominates indirectly every interest pertaining to the prosperity of the different races of people living on the islands. I do not write these facts with an invidious or captious motive, for I can conceive of no plan, under the unique conditions in which all are interested, that would have produced a more politic result. The beginning of this concentrated assumption of power dates from the passage, by our government, of the act which remitted to the citizens of Hawaii all payment of duties on importations of Hawaiian production. I purposely quote this so-called reciprocity act, as the Hawaiian government has continued to collect duties on our exportations to their country ever since 1875, when the act became operative.

The exportation of Hawaiian sugar in 1875 was 25,080,182 pounds; in 1880, 63,547,271 pounds; in 1885, 171,350,314 pounds; in 1890, 250,798,462 pounds; in 1895, 294,784,819 pounds; in 1898, 520,135,282 pounds. The following items represent the amount of the articles named exported to the United States from 1875 to 1898 inclusive: Rice, pounds, 169,269,145; coffee, pounds, 1,785,228; wool, pounds, 8,665,150; hides, pieces, 553,535; goat skins, pieces, 511,504.

The above statistics, and any others which may follow, are all taken from custom house reports at Honolulu. In 1880 to 1883 all the land available for cultivation or pasturage on the several islands, except Molokai—the leper island—was either purchased or leased for 40 years by the sugar magnates and cattle kings and the islands have remained a close corporation to the present date and will so continue for the following 30 years, with the privilege of renewing the leases at the option of the lessee.

There are now in operation 50 estates where sugar is made and 10 others where cane is sold to those who manufacture it. The investments in sugar plantations and machinery, irrigation plants, railroads for moving the crop to the mills—(there are no other on the islands)—quarters for 25,000 coolies (and other fixtures, represent a capital of \$30,000,000, of which amount the Americans control \$22,500,000. The census of 1890 shows there were on the islands 2266 Americans, 1538 British and 1304 Germans. These figures include both sexes and all children not born on the islands. Americans who own their homes, 192; British, 167; Germans, 96.

The above three elements constitute a triumvirate that has controlled the wealth and destiny of a territory nearly as large and infinitely richer in agricultural production than the state of Connecticut. The amount of duties on sugar alone, that the United States has remitted to the owners of these 50 sugar plantations since Jan. 30, 1875, to the present time is a trifle more than \$50,000,000. The sugar culture of the islands is conducted in a manner superior to any in the world. Modern American-made machinery, costing millions of dollars, pumping apparatus, capable of raising 10,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours to reservoirs 500 feet above the water source; bridges, costing \$30,000, built over ravines for carrying the cane to the mills; sugar mills, each capable of turning out 200,000 pounds of sugar every working day; land that yields 60 tons of cane per acre in one season, making eight and one-half tons of sugar—Cuba or Louisiana averaging two and one-half tons. All of these are shown tourists who visit the plantations.

I have mentioned the sources from where laborers on sugar plantations are obtained, and I will add that the sugar planters are able to raise a crop of sugar, from planting the cane to sacking the sugar, at an average of 10 to 12 tons for each man employed on the plantations. The planter gets \$600 for the sugar and the labor costs him \$200, would net the owners \$215,000.

Let the Vermont boys, who, on snow shoes, gather the sweet fluid from the maples and evaporate it to the consistency of a "sixteen to one" ratio, remember these results for application hereafter.

There are two men, Bishop and Parker, in Oahu, who own or lease 600,000 acres each, on the several cultivated islands. The island of Kauai (250,000 acres) is owned by six men and a building lot cannot be bought on the island; this island is the garden in quality of the whole group.

Chinamen pay a yearly rent of \$25 per acre, including water, for land on which they raise two crops of rice. Lands for truck farming and fruit raising rent for equally high rates, and all fruit and garden products command higher prices than in any city in this country. Eggs sell for 50 cents per dozen; potatoes \$1.50 per 100 pounds; butter, 50 cents per pound; while corn, peas, beans and other vegetables can be had only in cans, shipped from San Francisco. The waters are full of fish, yet the people of the islands paid California \$300,000 last year for dried fish.

These are samples of the cost of living in Honolulu, said to be one of the most expensive cities in the civilized world for buying ordinary table supplies, is situated on the west side of the island of Oahu, contains 30,000 inhabitants, has a small, but convenient harbor and seems fully Americanized. There are but few roads on any of the islands. The schools are said to be well conducted, the attendance of scholars being compulsory. Honolulu is the only town on any of the islands that makes any pretence to modern American ideas, and though you may see electric lights and rubber tired carriages, there is not a rod of sewer or sidewalk in the whole city.

Since the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani in January, 1893, to January, 1900, there has been received by the provisional government, the Republic of Hawaii, and the United States for imports and taxes inclusive, \$22,135,893.85.

The net debt at the present time, bonded or otherwise, of \$4,488,881.62, has increased \$2,000,000 during the same period. This amount of expense, in seven years, by a community of 110,000 people, nearly all of whom require scarcely more than as many domestic animals, with no pretence to any internal improvements, no navy, or army, with a small consular service, smacks of Tammany with a very robust T.

The balance of trade with all nations—99 per cent being with the United States—for the same period is \$48,410,371.77 in favor of Hawaii. Incredible! It may seem a few long-neared and deep-pocketed foreigners, American, English and German, have, with the special aid of Uncle Sam, realized, in clear profit, \$70,000,000 since the fall of the monarchy in 1893.

The Very Air

is filled with germs of GRIP! If you have so far escaped, your turn may come to-morrow.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

should be taken at the first sign of Grip. It cures. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Take no substitute.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

AT THIS TIME!

People are considering the question of

Painting!

Keep your eye on this space for the next six weeks and take some of the hints in favor of

New Era Prepared Paint

Applying Paint

costs about twice as much as for Paint Itself and if costs as much to apply poor Paint that won't wear over a year or so, as for

New Era High Grade Prepared Paint

that lasts for five years or more. Don't try to save a few cents per gallon at the expense of many times the amount saved in wearing quality.

FOR SALE BY

ROBBINS & COWLES

Brattleboro, Vt.

Acme White Lead & Color Works, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

Twenty-five men to buy farms, as I have them that must be sold. Can suit most of you on price and location. Send for description of a few of them.

A. V. MAY.

WE MUST REPEAT.

When Everybody in Brattleboro Tells the Same Story.

It is hard to say new things about Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure the lame and aching back, the sufferer from kidney disorders and the troubles of those whose urinary organism is wrong in its action. That they do this is so easy to prove that not a vestige of doubt remains. Public endorsement of local citizens is easily proven. Read this case:

Mr. L. M. Sickeny of No. 23 Chestnut street, Keeseville, employed at the Bates Organ company, says:—"My kidneys gave me considerable trouble for a few years with a constant dull aching in the small of my back. As a rule it would bother me more after my day's work. If I sat still for any length of time a stitch would catch me in the loins. If I could catch it always settled in my back and made it lame and sore for days. I also had kidney weakness which made it very inconvenient at times and especially annoying at night. I used considerable medicine but got little or no benefit. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and so well recommended by others that I was induced to get a box at a drug store. I then found the longed for relief. They helped me in every way and did more good than anything else I ever took."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Sold by Geo. E. Greene, 62 Main Street, Brattleboro, Vt.

A. F. SCHWENK, Register.

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Legal Notices

STATE OF VERMONT, Marlboro, ss.
By the Probate Court for said district.
To all persons interested in the estate of HENRY RICHMOND, late of Guilford, deceased.
You are hereby notified that this court will decide upon the allowance of the account of J. H. Richmond, administrator upon the estate of Henry Richmond, late of Guilford, deceased, and of a decree distribution thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Brattleboro, in said district, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1900, when and where you may be heard in the premises, if you see cause.

STATE OF VERMONT, Marlboro, ss.
By the Probate Court for said district.
To all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE E. DAY, late of Guilford, deceased.
You are hereby notified that this court will decide upon the allowance of the account of J. H. Richmond, administrator upon the estate of George E. Day, late of Guilford, deceased, and of a decree distribution thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Brattleboro, in said district, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1900, when and where you may be heard in the premises, if you see cause.

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