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Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1881.

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Yorktown.

One hundred years ago to-day occurred an event which decided the fate of the efforts of Great Britain to subdue the rebellion of her North American colonies. From the day when the "embattled farmers" stood in ranks at Lexington and "fired the shot that was heard around the world" up to the year 1881 the patriots had experienced great vicissitudes of fortune. If it could be said that Great Britain had made no substantial progress towards subduing her rebellious colonists and possessing the land, it was equally true that the patriots were as far as ever from achieving the object to which they had solemnly pledged "their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor." Bunker Hill had bequeathed to their cause its legacy of hope and confidence. Long Island and the dispiriting retreat to the Delaware had been followed by the brilliant achievements at Trenton and Princeton. Defeat at the Brandywine and at Germantown was lighted up by the glory of the success at Stillwater and Saratoga. The long, dreary winter of deprivation and hardship at Valley Forge succeeded. Hope revived among the patriots with the news of the French alliance and that armies, fleets and treasure were being dispatched from over the sea to their relief. The high anticipation of a speedy and favorable end of the war through the agency of of the military power of France was destined to a bitter disappointment. From 1878 to 1881 the history of the times is illumined by the brilliant achievements of guerrilla chiefs, by the fortitude of the patriots under sufferings and discouragements, by the wisdom and steadfast purpose of Washington, exercised and maintained under circumstances that would have wrecked a cause less just and would have crushed a leader less patient, less judicious, less heroic. The bright hopes inspired by the French alliance had been long deferred, and three years of unavailing warfare with its ravages, suffering, discontent and treason had made the brave heart of the great commander-in-chief exceedingly sick.

A great and favorable change in the fortunes of the patriots came in the fall of 1781, a change due, perhaps, more to a providential shaping of events than to the wisdom of the leaders of the revolution. The transfer of active military operations from the Hudson to the York river was quite from the original purpose of Washington, but the skill and celerity with which he changed his plans, and adapted them to the unexpected opportunity presented for striking a decisive blow in the possible capture of Cornwallis' dreaded army. was one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of the war. From the time when, in August, Washington's attention was turned aside from his contemplated attack on New York, that plan becoming henceforth a feint and Yorktown the actual objective point of his operations, no event worthy of note transpired to impede the harmonious and rapid execution of the commander-in-chief's designs. Clinton, in New York, was hopelessly baffled by the keenness of the American general's strategy; De Grasse arrived promptly in the York with a strong French fleet and maintained against the British naval force an iron grip on the mouth of that stream; the transfer of a large American division from the Hudson by forced marches and by transports down the Chesepeake, was accomplished in good order; seven regiments of French troops and a park of artillery ably commanded were ready to co-operate, and bodies of militia, and regular soldiers on detached service assembled near Yorktown to the number of sixteen thousand. A buoyant and fraternal feeling animated the allied army as it moved forward from Williamsburg on the 28th of September and commenced the investment of Yorktown. From that day till the 17th of October, when Cornwallis first displayed from the battered parapets of the town, the white signal of surrender, the operations of the besiegers proceeded with consummate skill, energy and spirit. Two days were spent in arranging the terms of surrender. The lordly Cornwallis who, by the boldness and success of his previous southern campaign had won from Greene the name of the "modern Hannibal," was finally compelled to swallow the harsh terms the British had imposed upon Lincoln at Charleston, and one hundred years ago at noon to-day Yorktown changed hands. At two o'clock the grand finale was enacted. The humbled British forces marched out between an imposing array of French and American troops drawn up in parallel lines, and deposited their arms in a field designated for this purpose. The joy, exultation and gratitude of the Americans knew no bounds. The event signified the end of hardships, the success of their cause. We who are familiar with the transports of joy that burst over the north when at Appomattax the end came in 1865, can measurably realize the exultation and thanksgiving which swelled in the hearts of the patriots a century ago to-day.

These centennial days should lead all readers back to the fountain head of our national history. The story of the revolutionary struggle should be the great American classic. The record of its hardships, its exhibition of unfaltering devotion to principle amid appalling privations and misfortunes in an unequal struggle with the first military power on the globe should be familliar knowledge to every American youth. We apprehend that the history of the revolution is not as generally read and studied as it was. It is a matter of doubt if our young men and maidens as a class are even measurably familiar with the leading events, incidents and characters of that most memorable struggle. It is even possible that many of them know more of light unwholesome literature and of the latest fashions than of Yorktown and antecedent events. Revolutionary history is a fruitful nursery of grand lessons in manliness and womanliness and an endless source of salutary inspiration. Perusal and study of the times and events amid which this nation had its birth is a wholesome corrective for the follies and frivolities of this fast unthinking age. These centennial days should send us all, old and young, back to Lexington, to Bunker Hill, to Valley Forge, to Bennington, Saratoga and Yorktown and teach us new lessons in life, in the love of country and in a high, intelligent unselfish devotion to its wellfare.

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New York Democracy: The New York democracy met in convention in Albany last week, nominated a state ticket and adopted a platform which would be a good one if there was any substantial ground work in the history of the party for its high flown professions. As it is, their resolutions are a travesty on the worthy reforms and high purposes which they embody. The Kelley delegates were excluded, and the machinery of the convention, it was evident, was moved by the practiced hand of Samuel J. Tilden. The Tammany faction met at the Delavan and protested against the action of the convention in excluding them. The course of Kelley under the circumstances is not yet indicated.

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General Banks will be ready with his eulogy on President Garfield for the city of Boston on Thursday next. It will be delivered in Tremont Temple.

Arrest of Parnell.

If it was expected that the land act would bridge the turbulent stream of Irish discontent, and over the skilful structure of Gladstone's creation, England would pass to new fields of statesmanship where agrarian agitation would cease from troubling and weary premiers be at rest, great disappointment must have come to the rulers of the "nook shotten" island with the developments of the passing season. In Scotland and England both there are indications of demands for reformatory land acts that shall far outstrip in the liberality of their provisions the utmost concesstion of the Irish land bill. But for the moment this feature of the land agitation is overshadowed by fresh and exciting events in Ireland. Since the adjournment of parliament Parnell has employed his time in inciting opposition to the land act. His efforts have not been those of bold and outspoken hostility, but by insidious means and mischievous counsel he has managed to turn into open, rampant discontent the disposition the Irish had manifested to accept in good faith, Gladstone's great measure, an honest effort to ameliorate their condition. His incendiary speeches have taxed the patience of government beyond endurance. Gladstone seemed destined to see the fruits of his arduous labors destroyed by the evil counsels of this pestiferous obstructor, first of the passage, now of the operation, of the land bill. Irishmen were persistently reminded by him that as by agitation a mighty concession had been wrung from the English parliament, so by continued disturbance could home rule, the next point in their programme, be gained. To enforce their new demands, the elements of discontent, so abundant among Irishmen in Ireland, were thus appealed to, and all the powerful enginery of the Land League was again put in motion to keep up the tumult. Civilization will, in this turn in Irish affairs, shift the whole weight of its sympathy to the side of England, and will justify the measure to which that nation has felt compelled, in self-defence, to resort,—the arrest and imprisonment of Parnell, the arch disturber of peace and prosperity in Ireland. If this mild intimation of England's purpose to enforce the laws of the realm fails to sober the Irish mind and bring it back to a realizing sense of its obligations to civilized society after its reasonable demands have been fully and fairly conceded, the world may be compelled to look on and applaud the infliction of the severer chastisement which defiant belligerency to the just requirements of law, order and reason, will inevitably bring down upon her head.

There is no lack of justification of the arrest of Parnell, but the policy of the act may not be so clear. In this country it is doubtful if government would have taken such a step as this. Parnell is now crowned with a kind of martyrdom that intensifies hostility among his followers a thousand fold, and carries with it little of the quality of intimidation. Dublin, where the arrest was made, on the 13th instant, was instantly thrown into a violent ferment, and the city bears the appearance of an armed camp. The excitement speedily spread over the island, and from all quarters of the country fiery dispatches breathing defiance and counseling resolute resistance came from sympathetic leaguers. Parnell in prison may be a more potent element of disturbance than Parnell at liberty. Counteracting moral forces in Ireland, like the presence there before the people of some of the more able of the English liberals, opposing Parnell by the exposure of his designs and the hollowness of his pretentions, might possibly have neutralized, to some extent, the poison of his influence. Irishmen need to be inspired with confidence in the sincerity of England in her efforts to devise and execute measures of relief from present evils, for advancing her prosperity, developing her resources, enlarging her civil privileges and improving her facilities for moral as well as material elevation. The presence in Ireland of liberal Englishmen instilling into the Irish mind confidence in England's beneficent purposes would have been more in harmony with the American idea of dealing with malcontents. After the assured failure of all means to conciliate, the policy of the employment of all means to crush would have been too plain to have required defending. England having undertaken repression, must, and no doubt will, carry it to the bitter end, and Ireland by spurning the land bill is placed in a position where she cannot reasonably expect the sympathy of civilized nations.

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The Caucus.—In an after-dinner speech at the Massacusetts club in Boston recently, Adin Thayer of Worcester made a vigorous defence of the caucus system. In the course of it he said: "The experiment of a caucus has proved an abundant success, and it would seem that a discreet distrust of their own wisdom might lead some of our doctrinaires to cease from their flippant denunciations of an institution which received the approval of Hancock and Otis and Warren and the Adamses, and which more than a century's experience has justified and approved. It is a peculiarly American institution. One thing is certain, either the caucus is all right or else it is all wrong. It occupies no middle ground. * * * * Massachusetts has been well governed. No stain rests upon her escutcheon. It is unfortunately true that a portion of her scholarship sneers at universal suffrage and derides its exponent—the caucus; while idly bewailing the degeneracy of modern times as evinced in the greed for office and the corruption of the civil service. But let us patiently hope that even this class, the last always to see the practical road out of ordinary difficulties, will ultimately realize that, when the conscience and the scholarship and the true culture of this nation make their influence felt in the primary meetings, the rule of the machine, as well as the influence of demagogues and bummers, will depart; that honest men only will be elected to office; that a corrupt civil service will therefore be impossible, and that greed for office on the part of those who are dishonest or incompetent will be simply ridiculous, and for that reason entirely harmless."

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The Michigan Fires.—At last we have some definite information as the extent of the late terribly destructive fires in five counties in Michigan, to wit: Ottawa, Allegan, Manistee, Huron and Sanilac. From careful examination and estimate, as given in the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, the total loss is $2,346,413. There were eleven hundred forty-seven dwellings burned, twenty-eight school-houses, eight churches, twelve hotels, one hundred thirty stores, thirty-four mills and twenty docks. The insurance on all this was only $628,432—so that an absolute deficiecy of $1,722,781 remains to be met. But, of course, the sufferers do not expect to be, nor should they be, put back immediately in as comfortable a state as they were in before this calamity. They must bear their share and the heaviest share—of their losses. What should be done is to see that their immediate and most pressing wants are provided for. To do this, even on the most limited scale, will require at least $600,000 and probably $1,000,000. But the total of contributions from all sources is now less than $300,000.

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No less than eight members of the last house of representatives are now United States senators, Messrs. Frye and Hale of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Hawley of Connecticut, Lapham and Miller of New York, Mitchell of Pennsylvania and Conger of Michigan.

MONT WATCHMAN & STATE JOUR

The Fall Elections.

In an off-year when local issues and general indifference conspire to break up party lines and diminish the size of the popular vote it is not expected that majorities obtained by straining campaign machinery to its utmost tension, as in the late presidential campaign, will be sustained. Consequently the result of the election on the 11th instant in the great state of Ohio is a genuine surprise. A year ago the republican plurality was about nineteen thousand, but latest reports of the result of the recent election place Foster's majority as high as twenty-five thousand. This result gives a new illustration of the utter folly of the democracy in their method of political management, and the conscienceless character of the policy by which they seem to be governed. A man, Bookwalter, who never voted the democratic ticket till 1880, who was known chiefly as a man of wealth, bought his nomination, it is claimed, of a democratic convention, and then sought to buy his election of the people. It is far better for both parties, politically and morally, to present their best men. The tone of a campaign is hightened, a victory won is a subject for genuine congratulation, and a defeat sustained is robbed of its sting. Iowa, the Vermont of the west, in its decisive republican character maintains its fair fame by a majority rising forty thousand. The decline of the republican strength has not yet set in.

Notes and Notions.

The Portuguese court went four days in mourning for Garfield.

General Butler has written a letter to Mr. Scoville declining to act as counsel for Guiteau.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the Elmira parson, is running for the New York assembly on a greenback nomination.

This seems likely to be a Tilden year in New York politics, and the *Tribune* says it is glad of it. "The republicans will not shrink from that issue," says the *Tribune*.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent affirms, without any ifs or buts, that the president has asked Mr. James to stay in the cabinet "until the star-route trials are finished."

The friends of Judge Gray of Massachusetts are confident that he will be appointed justice of the supreme court. Gray's appointment would make Devens chief justice of Massachusetts.

All republicans outside of New York approve the remark of the Springfield *Union* that "if the Yorkers will now drop the terms 'stalwart' and 'half breed' the rest of the country will be profoundly thankful."

Cincinnati *Commercial*: "President Garfield said thirty-six hours before he was shot that no member of the cabinet had been overruled more frequently than Mr. Blaine, and no one had taken overruling in better part."

Hartford *Courant*: "The Springfield *Republican* is pointing out the defects and perverse twists of Senator Edmunds' character. There is none righteous, no, not one, except Charles Francis Adams, and he is ageing."

The Garfield fund amounts to about $357,851 and the subscription books are now closed. It is proposed, however, to erect a $200,000 monument in his memory, and the public will have an opportunity to contribute.

Mrs. Martha Jefferson Eppes Shine called at the White House last week, and was shown the courtesises of the place by the officers in charge. This lady is Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter, and she had with her the medal awarded Jefferson by the continental congress for drawing up the declaration of independence.

The political contest in Virginia gets more and more bitter and personal as the day of the election approaches. At a ratification meeting in Richmond, Jubal Early denounced Mahone in so many words as a liar. A personal feud has existed between the two men for several years, growing out of a difficulty since the war.

The signs point to a resurrection of the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. The democratic convention for New York held on Wednesday was perfectly and smoothly controlled by his hand. The resolutions smack of Tildenism as in the days when he was running for governor and later for the presidency. The loudness of their shout for reform is only exceeded by the thunder of the chorus that the democratic party is just the party to bring it about.

Judge Paine of Cleveland has given publication to a letter written to him ten years ago by the late President Garfield, in which occurs the following: "The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much farther all that a man would need to secure immunity from murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man."

Guiteau doesn't want Colonel Ingersoll to defend him, as that "would array the whole Christian world against me." Talk about that man being insane! He may "play the lunatic" at times to escape the gallows, but he shows a balance of mind when he forgets to sham that thousands of persons whose sanity was never questioned do not possess. A man who sees the points that will tell against him in his trial as well as he does is clearly responsible for his acts, and being responsible, no maudlin sentiment should interfere to save him.

President White on Garfield: "It often seems to men that the rude, massive column of rough hewn stone from the quarry, in all the ruggedness and apparent strength of nature, is the strongest of all supports in architecture; but the architect knows better—he knows that the Corinthian column, beautiful as it is, slender as it is, a delight to the eye by its beauty, and to the mind by its proportions, well poised, put together of selected stone, all flaws carefully worked out, is stronger than the rough, rugged pier as it comes from the hand of nature. Garfield, in the great temple of our constitutional liberties, was one of the Corinthian columns, well-based, well-built, towering loftily, adorned with all that culture could give, and for all that the stronger."

New York *Mail*: "Mr. Edmunds has been charged with being a factious partisan, but if he had insisted on a thorough debate on the right of the excluded senators to vote on the most important question that could come before the senate, he would have shown his abilities as a constitutional lawyer on that subject, to the lasting confusion and disgrace of the democratic senators. Such a debate, prolonged for a week or two, would have compelled all the democrats who took part in it to face the hostile constitutional doctrines of every democratic national convention that ever sat. Before its conclusion Mr. Edmunds would have exposed them to the ridicule of their own party and to the contempt of the other party. Belonging, however, to the party that is responsible for the government and desiring to avoid unnecessary contests at the outset of a new administration, he forbore to take advantage of the opportunities of debate that were offered. There was an easier way of bringing to confusion the democratic grab for a chance in 'the lottery of assassination.'"

Letter from Washington.

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1881.

Mr. Editor:—At the close of the first week of the extra session of the senate there is little actual business done by it to be recorded. A number of appointments, mostly made by the late president, have been confirmed, and some minor matters have come up for consideration. Besides this, the leading object of the session has been accomplished. A president *pro tempore* of the senate has been provided. Mr. Bayard was elected by the democrats on Monday. Afterward the three new republican senators were sworn in and the political complexion of the senate changed. Consequently, on Thursday, David Davis of Illinois was elected to supersede Mr. Bayard. I happened into the senate chamber just as he was being led, a willing prisoner, by Senators Bayard and Anthony to the vice-president's chair. The noise in the galleries entirely ceased. The pages on the floor stopped their running, and the senators all laid aside their work to hear his speech of acceptance. Every word sounded loud and clear in the perfect stillness which lasted during the following brief address:

> *Senators*: The honor just conferred comes, as the seat which I now occupy in this body did, without any expectation on my part. If it carried any party obligations I should be constrained to decline this high compliment. I do not accept it as a tribute to any personal merit, but rather as a recognition of the independent position which I have long occupied in the politics of the country. I am profoundly grateful for this mark of confidence, and it will be my duty to administer the trust with impartiality and with entire fairness. Not having been trained in parliamentary practice, I shall beg the indulgence of the senate in this respect, and I hope for a generous co-operation on all sides. The senate will please come to order.

At its close the pages resumed their errands, the galleries their customary bustle, the senators their business, and that noisy chamber had come to its usual order. Although Mr. Davis has been often ridiculed on account of his neutral position in politics, he has the respect of both parties, and the friendship of all who know him.

During the latter part of the week the city and government officials have been extending their courtesies to the distinguished French and German guests. The French visitors have among their number representatives of the families of Rochambeau and De Grasse, who commanded respectively the French army and the French fleet at Yorktown, and the German guests are seven members of the Von Steuben family, a representative of which rendered America efficient service in disciplining and organizing the army in the dark days of the revolution. On Friday the visitors were escorted to the capitol by the civic societies and military companies of the District. Many of the places of business along the line of march were gaily decorated, while the government buildings were still draped in black. At the capitol the guests were presented to the president and prominent army and navy officers, the judges of the supreme bench, and the senators in turn were introduced. In the evening they occupied a balcony at the state department which commanded a view of the grounds around Washington monument, where the fireworks were. The display was very fine, and its effect was increased by having clouds for a background. At one time the border of a pond in the grounds was a line of colored fires, rendered twice brilliant by reflection in the water; at another the picture of Washington and Lafayette were distinctly shown for several moments. It was expected that Pennsylvania avenue, between the treasury and the capitol, would be illuminated to-night, and apparatus for electric lights was put up at short intervals. But there was a failure somewhere, and the crowd were obliged to content themselves with the illuminations of stores and hotels.

Of the three days' festivities at Baltimore, your correspondent saw only the pageant of Tuesday evening, October 11. It consisted of tableaux arranged upon street cars constructed or fitted up for the occasion, and accompanied by mounted attendants in costume, and the finest bands of music that could be obtained. The tableaux of the first section of the procession represented either events suggested by the present celebration, such as Lafayette thanking the ladies of Baltimore for furnishing his destitute army with food and clothing, or traits, habits of dress, and other distinguishing peculiarities of various European and oriental nations. In the second section the tableaux were purely historical, and exhibited occurrences from the earliest Egyptian civilization down to the present time. Among them were the building of the pyramids, Moses at the court of Pharaoh, the teachers of Greece, Anthony and Cleopatra, a scene from the life of Mahomet, Peter the Hermit and a train of knights, the triumph of Columbus, the declaration of independence, and "Baltimore to-day." This was represented by a complete model of a locomotive with an express and a telegraph office in the cab. The streets were lighted with calcium and electric lights, and colored lights were employed at frequent intervals with marked effect. The scenery of the tableaux was appropriate and, in some cases, gorgeous. The persons in them were fine types of female beauty and manly strength, dressed in elegant costumes. The music, furnished by such bands as the famous Gilmore's, the marine band of this city, and the fifth regiment band of Baltimore, could not be surpassed. The favorite tunes were the Star Spangled Banner, which is almost a native of Baltimore, and the Marseillaise. The listener, as this national French air was sent out into the still night, could partially understand why it has so wakened republicanism in the French heart that its use was forbidden in the days of monarchy. Ambrose.

Practical Work for Temperance.

Randolph, October 1, 1881.

Mr. Editor:—During the year our state has been visited by eloquent friends and laborers in the cause of temperance, and home talent has also been called out in unusual degree, both male and female, in behalf of the cause. We who sit in the pews and give our candid attention to their soul-stirring appeals have been moved to make many vows to do something to save young and old from filling a drunkard's grave. Pictures of city dens of ruin have been painted line by line by those who have gone to those sinks of iniquity and rescued a son or brother of some other mother or sister, and, no doubt, some honest souls have longed for an opportunity to go and do likewise, who have gone home and felt there was nothing for them to do because no such den of death was within their reach. To every honest friend of temperance an opportunity for service will sooner or later present itself. To a very large class of the citizens of Vermont, especially in the middle and western counties, there comes at this time an offer of work at once effective and important in its results.

We have heard much and truly of the evils of cider-drinking. Cider is made of apples and apples only. Apples are very abundant, every tree and every wild shrub by the roadside are loaded to their utmost capacity. Cider mills are working night and day, and we have heard of an offer of apples delivered at five cents per bushel being declined. A very large part of all the product of these mills will go into the mouths of cider-drinkers, and another year we shall be treated to a repetition of eloquent harangues in this same line.

In some sections apple jelly is becoming an article of trade and a profitable branch of industry. If friends of temperance will organize for the manufacture of this wholesome and palatable article thousands of barrels of cider will be saved to a legitimate use. In the great apple growing sections of the states the crop is short and the aggregate quantity of evaporated fruit will fall far short of last year's product. Here, too, is to found a method of rescuing many barrels of cider from the toper's gulch and converting the bountiful crop to a healthy and paying use. But we are aware that many, far too many, of our farmers, are not now and will not be situated so they can avail themselves to any considerable extent of either of these methods of using apples. To all such I wish to present one other use to which all the cider apples of Vermont may be put which will certainly save the product of our orchards from making ourselves, our sons and our neighbors and their sons drinkers or lovers of hard cider.

Every animal from the pig to the horse is passionately fond of apples. Opinions differ widely as to the "good" apples do when fed to various kinds of stock. Those who have fed most and watched the result the most studiously are most confident of the "good" apples do; while those who have put bushels at a time before cows declare they "dry them up." The effect would be the same were they to feed corn or other grain in the same way.

We have known pork made on no other feed than cooked apples and a mere trifle of meal. Sheep, young stock and horses can have no regular ration during the next three months aside from their feed of hay and grass that will add to their comfort and growth than good ripe apples, when we compare the relative price of apples and grain. Certain it is there is some "good" in apples as stock food, and equally certain that whatever apples are disposed of in this way will be a net saving of cider from being made "bad use of."

If the lovers of good order and the good of our neighbors throughout the apple region will candidly consider just how much they can individually do in this matter and do it now, what a vast mountain of apples may be converted to a safe and legitimate use, and what rivers of cider prevented from being made to float somebody's loved ones down the stream of ruin, into the great sea of despair.

Let every one study the situation of his community, and, whether it pays or not, work at once and with a will and an approving conscience, and a sober temperate household in all that community will be his reward. [G. F. Nutting.

Vermont Medical Society.

Messrs. Editors:—The Vermont Medical Society convened in annual session Wednesday, October 12, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Pavilion hotel. The president, Dr. J. H. Jackson of Barre, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hill. The secretary, Dr. L. C. Butler of Essex, read the proceedings of the semi-annual session, which on motion of Dr. S. W. Thayer was accepted and adopted. The committee appointed at the annual session of 1880 to consider certain matters between the society and the medical school of the Vermont University, reported that they had no jurisdiction, and at the suggestion of the committee, Dr. Thayer moved that the resolutions heretofore adopted for the purposes of securing more intimate relations between the society and the Vermont Medical College be hereby repealed, and the society so ordered.

Drs. Dewey of East Randolph and Lovell of Burlington were admitted members of the society.

The Treasurer reported the society free from debt and some $70 in the treasury.

Dr. Putnam read a paper on the Epidemic of Diphtheria which prevailed at Montpelier from August 13th, 1880, to May 15, 1881, causing sixteen deaths in eight families, and sixteen deaths in sixteen families. The average age of these was six years. The infectious nature of the disease is strongly shown by the history of the individual cases, and the following views on this point are held: The greatest care and the most peremptory action should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Isolation of the affected should be rigorously enforced in all cases. Dr. Jacobi of New York city who has been in a position to see more of diphtheria than any other man in the United States says: "Diphtheria is very contagious. Both the patient and his surroundings, dwelling, furniture, towels, etc., convey the disease." In about every instance with care and thoughtfulness it can be traced from place to place, conveyed mostly by those who have the disease lightly, or those who move about carrying the contagion. Nurses carry the disease as I believe and have seen. A person stopping but a short time with the affected, does not often carry the infection. But a nurse and her clothing and those affected become saturated with the poison, and retain it about them as a person who breathes ether retains the smell of it for several days about him, it having penetrated to every cell and fibre of his body. All this should be known, publicly taught and rigidly practiced accordingly.

In relation to treatment of diphtheria nothing new was given except the history of two cases of great apparent severity, occuring about the first of May, in two young men, aged fifteen and seventeen years. These two cases were so violent in the outset that the ordinary routine treatment seemed hopeless and the alcoholic treatment was adopted from the first; viz: two tablespoonfuls were given every hour of good whiskey in milk or water until the patient began to sweat and appear better. In one case this amount was not sufficient and the same amount was repeated for a time every half hour with the most marked benefit, the pulse going down in twelve hours from one hundred thirty to one hundred per minute, and the heat from 104° to 102°, the patient having taken in the last twenty-six hours three pints and one-half gill without the least appearance of intoxication. Even the smell of liquor could not be detected about the patient. The throat, which was already much swollen, so that the tongue of the patient as he lay in a stupor projected between the lips, cleaned off fully on the third day, quite thick formations of membrane having occurred. In the other case two pints of whiskey were given the first twenty-four hours with marked improvement, the throat cleaning in three or four days, but an unusual depression of the heart's action called for the free use of stimulants and tonics for a longer time.

Vice-president Sherwin of Woodstock closed the exercises of the afternoon by reading his address on "Medical Authority," in answer to the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. The doctor made a good reply, standing up manfully for the profession, which he made out had no real grounds for discouragement. During the evening session Dr. S. S. Clark led off with a very excellent paper and illustrations upon "Diabetes Mellitus," presenting a hopeful view for those attacked after maturity, where they energetically pursue the best methods known at the present day to observers of a disease formerly considered almost uniformly ultimately fatal. After this paper, according to the programme, Dr. Dunsmore gave the pathology of Bright's disease in its several forms and stages. Discussions followed by Drs. Allen, Bingham, Dunsmore and others, pretty fully showing that there is little or no hope of cure except possibly in the early stage of forms preceded by more or less acute inflammation of the kidney.

Thursday, nine o'clock A. M., vice-president in the chair. The committee on nominations reported the name of Dr. O. W. Sherwin for president, for vice-president Dr. C. W. B. Kidder, for secretary Dr. I. S Richmond, for treasurer Dr. S. Putnam, for auditor Dr. C. M. Chandler. They were unanimously elected. Counsellors were elected also, and delegates to societies and associations. Voted, at the invitation of Dr. Bingham, to hold the next semi-annual session at Burlington, in June next.

Dr. Draper of Brattleboro read a very important paper on Neurasthenia or Nerve Prostration, which he thought on the increase, and, in many instances, when neglected, resulting in confirmed insanity.

Dr. Campbell of Bellows Falls read a paper, well spoken of, which we did not have the pleasure of hearing. At eleven o'clock President Jackson's annual address was well delivered, as usual, professionally historical, but interesting. At one o'clock P. M. about twenty-five members sat down to a fifty-dollar dinner, which, judging from apearances, was highly enjoyed by those present; doubtless ,much better than by those members who did not or could not attend the meeting. The society gave this dinner, and a superb certificate of membership for the purpose of inducing a larger attendance from the physicians of the state, but have to admit that no such result has followed, and at the same time to own, that of the five hundred physicians in the state, no more than twenty-five or fifty of them can be persuaded to assemble in annual meeting, compare notes, and take counsel together for their own good and the cause of diseased humanity. Nevertheless this neglect does not lighten or remove the general sense of obligation and duty to do so, which every true physician feels resting on him when he candidly reflects upon the condition and relations of his profession.

THE BOSTON FAIR.—This great exhibition continues to attract general attention all over the country, and seems to take the lead among the autumnal festivals which register the advance of our country in the mechanic, the industrial, and, to some extent, the fine arts. Cheap excursions from this section have been given, and it is to be regretted that the railroads do not arrange another. It is quite impossible for all or any considerable portion of the people to arrange their affairs on a day's notice to take a trip to Boston. For this reason many did not go, but would improve the opportunity of another excursion to make a trip. Those who have attended the exhibition speak in high terms of it. The machinery exhibit, and especially the boot and shoe machinery, attracts general attention. There is probably no department at the fair that has occasioned more interest and favorable comment than the textile exhibit, both of fabrics and machinery. Many competent judges pronounce it superior to the exhibit at the centennial. It is well worth examining in a systematic way. There are uprooted plants from the Red river district, classified bulbs from the eight cotton-growing states of the south, and an extensive collection of the raw staple from foreign fields. Having seen these, one should inspect the processes of carding, spinning and weaving, and finally the enormous showcases containing almost countless varieties of cotton goods. The textile and leather manufactures, being the leading industries of New England, are very appropriately the most prominent at the fair. The exhibits of wood and iron working machines are also very extensive. In fact, the visitor to the institute may observe in a nutshell—though assuredly a somewhat spacious one—most of the important processes in all the great industries of the country.

A GREAT PREMIUM LIST.—The *New York Weekly Express*, established in 1835, is not only one of the oldest and cheapest but best of the New York weekly family newspapers. It is now making a great and successful effort to reach a larger and more general circulation than any weekly newspaper in the United States, and to this end is offered an attractive list of substantial and valuable premiums to single and club subscribers. The long established reputation and responsibility of the publishers, who not only publish the *Weekly Express* but the *New York Daily Evening Express*, is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the premiums offered and the good faith that will govern their distribution. Besides the many other attractions of the *Weekly Express*, it publishes regularly, by authority, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The subscription price, one dollar a year, places it within the reach of all. The office of the *New York Weekly Express* is 23 Park Row, New York.

A LADY of Pekin, Illinois, has given birth to a boy on every Fourth of July during the last four years.

Our Foreign Guests.

The French and German guests invited by the nation to participate in the celebration of the centenary of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown represent the military and naval power of the French republic, and also the La Fayettes, the Rochambeaus, the Steubens and other foreign friends and allies of the rebellious and revolutionary colonists who participated in that last brilliant military triumph of the American revolution. Since their arrival in this country, (the French October 4th, and the Germans the 13th,) these guests have been the recipients of American hospitalities, and the French have visited West Point and Niagara.

The guests of each nationality were formally received by the government in Washington on Friday. The city, which had so recently stood hushed and tearful by the bier of the dead president and had been shrouded in deepest mourning, illustrated in a striking manner how changeful are the scenes of life, how quickly we rise from the depths of sorrow and mourning to scenes of festivity and rejoicing. The city put on its most cheerful aspect, and the colors of France and Germany waved throughout the city in the bright sunlight in a triple association with the stars and stripes. In the diplomatic reception room of the state department each guest was formally presented to Mr. Blaine and many complimentary remarks were exchanged. Subsequently they were escorted from their hotel to the rotunda of the capitol. There was a fine military parade in which several regiments of colored troops participated, marching with the swinging gait of veterans. The vast hall, one hundred feet in diameter and one hundred and eighty feet in height, ornamented with paintings and sculpture, was still heavily draped in black in honor of the last martyr president, whose remains lay in state here but a few days since, where the mortal remains of Lincoln and Sumner and Wilson had in turn been visited by sad thousands. The northern part of the area was filled with gentlemen and ladies who had been asked to witness the welcome extended by the chief magistrate to the representatives of our ancient allies. Among them were General Sherman wearing his showy gala uniform, a score or more of other military and naval officers and civil dignitaries. The nation's guests entered from the eastern portico, preceded by Secretary Blaine and the French minister, and walking by twos, according to their respective ranks. The guests numbered nearly forty, and the gay uniforms and flashing epaulettes worn by the greater portion of them, relieved the sombreness of the black suits of their civilian associates. The French army officers generally wore red trousers, and their uniforms and equipments were very handsome. The Germans had a more soldier-like appearance, as if they meant business and not show.

The senators gradually returned to their desks in the senate chamber, and found the galleries filled with ladies, whose bright attire was equal to the variegated hues of a bed of blooming tulips. The nation's guests, who had been accorded the privilege of the floor, came in, escorted by Mr. Blaine. Senator Bayard rose, and in an eloquent and graceful speech alluded to the presence of distinguished citizens of our sister republic of France and the empire of Germany, who had come here to join in celebrating the victory of Yorktown. He spoke the sentiments of the American senate in saying that they are most welcome, and moved a recess of half an hour that the senators might individually pay their respects to them. The motion was carried amid loud applause, and then the visitors were presented to President David Davis and the senators. It is learned that both the French and German guests are surprised and overwhelmed by the official and popular welcome given them. They had expected no such universal testimony of national honor and respect. The fireworks shown in the evening in the lot about the Washington monument were the finest ever seen.

Meanwhile President Arthur had come over from his temporary residence in Castle Butler, and for the first time occupied the president's room adjacent to the senate chamber. Secretary Blaine went with him to where the French minister stood. President Arthur was attired in a full suit of black, with black cravat and gloves. "He is certainly," says 'Perley,' "the finest looking president that we have had for some time, and his deportment to-day was dignified yet courteous."

M. Outray, the French minister, introduced the president to the French guests and then the German minister introduced him to the German guests. M. Outray made something of a speech to the president, who replied briefly. The president passed down the line, and each of the visitors was introduced to him in turn. While the president was with the Germans General Sherman and the other army officers present were being introduced to the Frenchmen. Then came the naval officers, and afterwards the justices of the supreme court. The whole ceremony was very pleasantly got through with in a little while. It was noticeable that there were not many who lingered in conversation with the guests. Perhaps the circumstance that but one or two in the whole party can speak the English language will account for this.

MORRISVILLE.—The Sunday evening prayer-meeting is to be held still earlier, now commencing at half-past six P. M. ...The Grand Army Post meet at Grand Army Hall on Friday evening. ...."Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be presented at the town hall this (Wednesday) evening.....The Ladies' Circle of the Congregational church meet at the vestry this (Wednesday) afternoon....The scholars of the academy have organized a literary society. The first meeting is to be held on Friday evening... ...Work at the pulp mill is being pushed rapidly that the repairing may be finished before cold weather. The large six-foot pen stock is nearly completed.....A. A. Niles is paying off the premiums of the late fair, for this town. .....The Green Mountain Musical Association held its first annual convention in this place on four days of last week, commencing Tuesday morning. The convention was conducted by Professor H. S. Perkins of Chicago, Illinois, it being the third convention he has attended in this place. A large number of fine singers were here from abroad, the soloists showing talent of the first class. The chorus numbered about eighty, and was thought by Professor Perkins to be the best balanced chorus he had drilled for some time. Mrs. N. P. Leach of Montreal was the leading soloist, and it is unnecessary to speak of her excellent ability as a singer. The alto soloist, Miss Mullty of Montreal, was excellent, as was the tenor, Mr. W. W. Munsell of Swanton, and the basso, Mr. M. D. Fuller of Burlington. Matinees were well attended on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and the two concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings were fine entertainments, and largely attended. Free entertainment was furnished all singers from out of town, and they seemed to appreciate the hospitalities of our citizens.

CABOT.—J. H. Gerry and family have gone to Holyoke, Massachusetts, to make it their future home. Mrs. Gerry has been successfully engaged in the millinery business for the past twelve years, but on account of poor health was obliged to sell out.....Mrs. E. S. Gerry has just opened the finest stock of millinery goods ever put on sale in town. All new and the latest styles.....Mrs. B. P. Elmore is keeping a fine stock of fancy goods, dress trimmings, etc.....J. A. Farrington has his store largely filled with everything usually kept in a country store..... Mrs. J. J. McDaniels has returned from Massachusetts and opened her store at Lower Cabot..... Sprague & Wells have just returned from market with their usually large and well-selected stock of goods.... T. H. Lance and W. A. Baker are doing quite a business in buying and dressing poultry for market. Ten cents a pound live weight is the price paid.....J. W. Bolton of this town and a graduate from Poughkeepsie business college has secured a situation with W. P. Richards, Lawrence, Massachusetts, in the mercantile business. Mr. Bolton is a young man of good habits and business capacity, and we bespeak for him success in his new situation.....The freeze is found to be much more destructive than at first thought..... From all appearances cider will be as cheap as water for common beverage.....N. J. Mason had a large field of turnips which he had contracted in Boston, frozen so they were entirely unfit for market purposes.

FAYSTON.—There was a rousing husking bee at Samuel McLaughlin's last Tuesday evening, where a large number of young and old met and husked one hundred bushels of as nice corn as can be found in Washington County. After partaking of the good things provided by Mrs. McLaughlin, the party tripped the light fantastic toe until four o'clock in the morning.....Miss Clara A. Browne, the teacher in district No. 1, is having good success in developing the mental faculties not only of her pupils but also of the parents and others who reside in the district, as a well regulated lyceum has been organized under her supervision. At the meeting last Wednesday evening, the exercises were very interesting and consisted of a recitation by Lilla A. Porter; Discussion of the question, Resolved that teachers have greater influences over the young than parents; A peep into the future by Clara D. Browne and Lu L. Boyce; Reading paper by Misses Browne and Boyce.

DIPHTHERIA poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

Arraignment of Guiteau.

Guiteau, the assassin, was brought into court Friday and arraigned. He looked haggard, unkempt, wretched and frightened, but paid little attention to the proceedings. The day was well chosen to avoid any mob, for the attention of almost everybody likely to take part in such an affair was taken up with the parade in honor of the national guests. At eleven o'clock and fifteen minutes Mr. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, entered the criminal court and took a seat at the lawyer's table, and immediately afterward the door of the witnesses' room opened and gave entrance to Marshal Henry and two deputy marshals, having between them and hustling along the bowed and cowering figure of a man for whom they made way to the seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands, which he continued, however, to hold crossed, as if that was their usual position. Guiteau looked broken in health and uncared for in person. His hair was closely cropped, his cheek and chin whiskers were worn thick, but not long. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby, and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided, district-attorney Corkhill rose, and addressing the judge, said:

"The grand jury of the district of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment."

The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. The clerk proceeded to read the indictment, the prisoner standing up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half closed or wholly so, his hands crossed over his stomach, as if they still wore the handcuffs, and his general air that of sickly indifference. The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude or bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and, but for an occasional slight movement, might be supposed to be asleep in a standing position. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the clerk, addressing the prisoner, said: "What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner, in place of response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket, and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of paper. The district attorney (imperatively)—"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty." The prisoner—"I enter a plea of 'not guilty.' If your honor please, I desire to make a statement." The court—"At some other time. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit down." The prisoner thereupon took his seat. The district attorney asked that the trial be set for next Monday morning peremptorily.

Mr. Scoville said he appeared here for the defendant, at his request, and had some affidavits to present to the court, the first being that of the defendant himself. The affidavit stated that there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defence, and without which he cannot safely go to trial; that the names and residences of such witnesses and the facts that can be proved by them severally are all known to the affiant's counsel, Mr. George Scoville, and are only known in part by the affiant; that he has no money nor property and is unable to pay the fees or mileage of witnesses, or the cost of summoning them. He therefore prays that the court shall allow such witnesses on his behalf as may be shown by the affidavit of counsel to be necessary, the fees and costs to be paid in such manner as those of the government witnesses are paid.

Mr. Scoville read an affidavit made by himself, which states that besides the question of jurisdiction the defence will consist of two points: First, the insanity of the defendant, and second, that the wound was not necessarily fatal, and was not the cause of President Garfield's death. The affiant had endeavored to obtain the names and residences of witnesses to prove the insanity of the defendant, and had experienced great difficulty in obtaining the information desired. As the result of his own enquiries he had obtained the names of some witnesses, and stated what he expected to prove by them. The affiant also expected to prove by medical experts that the defendant was insane at the time of the shooting. He also expects to prove by W. A. Hammond of New York, J. Marion Sims of New York, Moses Gunn of Chicago and Edmund Andrews of Chicago, that the wound was not necessarily fatal and was not of itself the cause of the death of James A. Garfield, but that death ensued as the result of malpractice of the principal physician in charge of the wounded man. He believed there were many witnesses on the question of insanity which could be found on inquiry, and asked that he be allowed to summon not exceeding the number which appears on the list of the prosecution,—forty-four,—and as the defendant has no means, that the government assume the expense of the same. Mr. Scoville addressed the court, explaining his inability thus far to obtain any assistance in defending the prisoner and asking for sufficient time for preparation to secure a fair trial.

The district attorney replied, urging that the government is ready for trial, and asking that trial be not unduly postponed. He maintained that the court had no authority to allow the defence to summon medical experts or eminent surgeons at the cost of the government, but if the prisoner desires the attendance of witnesses within one hundred miles of Washington, and the court think their testimony material enough to justify the government in paying the expense, no objection would be made. He requested the court to fix an early day before the trial for a hearing on the question of jurisdiction.

The court in reviewing the matter fixed the time for trial November 7, and said that the question of jurisdiction would be heard on or before October 30. This closed the proceedings. The marshal and his assistant replaced the handcuffs on the wrists of Guiteau, who manifested throughout the same listless indifference which he had shown when the indictment had been read to him, and he was hurried out of court in the same way he had been brought in.

Concerning the question of malpractice Doctors Moses Gunn and Edmund Andrews of Chicago, both of whom are included in the list of medical gentlemen Councillor Scoville wishes to have examined on the point of malpractice in the case of the late President Garfield, have been visited and both unhesitatingly declare that they know of no reason why the counsel for Guiteau could require their testimony, unless it be that he desires to secure delay in the trial. Neither of these gentlemen have expressed opinions upon the medical treatment of the late president that will justify the grounds assumed by the counsel in calling for their evidence at the forthcoming trial.

* * *

HARDWICK.—A change of time and trains over the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad went into operation on the 17th instant. By the new arrangement trains leave this station as follows: Going east, mail thirty-four minutes past eight A. M.; express, thirty-four minutes past eight P. M.; local freight, twelve minutes past one P. M.; stock, (Mondays) eighteen minutes past five A. M.; through freight, fifty minutes past four P. M. Going west, mail, forty-six minutes past four P. M.; express, two minutes past eight A. M.; local freight, thirty-five minutes past nine, A. M.; through frieght thirty-nine minutes past seven P. M. This change greatly improves the facilities for local travel and business and consequently is very welcome....The finishing touches are being put upon the new depot in the shape of finish and paint. It will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. Considerable work will be needed in filling or grading up about the building for public convenience....About twenty new harnesses were sold here at auction on Wednesday the 13th, by Felix Barielle a traveling salesman. The prices ranged from $13 to $17....The question is often asked, when is the road to the new depot to be constructed? The selectmen or a majority of the board, decided to lay out and establish a road sometime in August, and procured the necessary survey made for record. It seems to us that the work of grading should have been done as early as September to insure the best road for use when needed....C. E. Dean and A. Y. Kittredge are both soon to move from their farm to this village, Dean to occupy his house near the town hall and Kittredge the house recently purchased by John Bridgman, known as the "O'Rourke place." F. X. Dumas is going to Lyndonville to live with his son-in-law, Mr. Dunton the artist.

* * *

WEST TOPSHAM.—Cider is very plenty and cheap, many having to work up their apples in consequence of the hard freeze the first of the month....Some twelve or fifteen persons from this place took advantage of the low fare week before last and visited Boston, some not returning until last Saturday....Mrs. Elder French came near losing her life a few days ago by drinking some laudanum by mistake. The doctor was immediately called, and by emetics, antidotes and by keeping her awake for several hours, averted the danger. It was a narrow escape from death. ....As usual sneak thieves are at work among turkeys and chickens this fall as John Wilds, F. S. Rogers and others can testify. Mr. Wilds also lost about one hundred fifty pounds of pork and a tub of butter.... W. B. Carpenter's steam mill was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday afternoon last. As there had been no fire in or about the engine for about twenty-four hours it is thought to be the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the property. Loss about $1,000. Mr. Carpenter has the sympathy of every one hereabouts.

Washington County Court.

On Monday afternoon, the jury business having been finished, the court took a recess until November 23, when the divorce cases and witness cases in which jury trial has been waived will be tried, and the miscellaneous business of the court will be disposed of.

On Monday and Saturday the following criminal business was disposed of without trials:

William F. Drew indicted for burglary of the house of George O. Davis, in Marshfield on the night of the 3d of last May, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve years in the state prison.

William H. Ravey of Waterbury, for an attempt to commit rape while drunk, upon Ellen Worster, twelve years old, at Waterbury on the 8th of last August, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the house of correction. The sentence was made light on account of several mitigating circumstances.

William Miller of Montpelier, pleaded guilty to two first offences against the liquor law and was fined $20 and costs.

The liquor prosecutions against Fred R. Stevens, Mark French, Babcock & Cutler and Jesse Caybue, were *nol pros'd.*

In the liquor case against William Blood of Northfield, the bonds, $200, were called and forfeited and a motion to chancer was made. The same course was taken in the case against William F. Bates of Waitsfield, indicted for burglary.

In the case against Arthur E. Downing, of Northfield, complained of for keeping a nuisance, a fine of $20 was imposed and his place was ordered to be closed. The same disposal was made of the case of John E. Evans of Northfield.

The prosecution of William Kelley of Roxbury, indicted for burning his father's barn with intent to defraud the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was dropped on account of the lack of proof, and a *nol pros* was entered.

The case against William W. Noyes of Montpelier, indicted for stealing and embezzling $100, in three per cent certificates, was continued on account of the necessary absence of Mr. I. P. Dana of St. Johnsbury, at Rutland, where he's a witness before the United States court, in a case of illicit distilling. Mr. Dana was formerly the deputy collector of internal revenue at this place and delivered the certificates to the respondent.

Lucius and Richard Smith of Northfield, indicted for an assault with intent to kill upon Hugh Thresher, pleaded guilty of common assault and were fined $15 and costs and were given until the first of next April to pay the fine.

The case of Orlando G. Fassett against the town of Roxbury, which was on trial at the time of last week's issue, was finished and went to the jury Friday afternoon. On Saturday morning they returned a verdict for the plaintiff to recover damages of the defendant town to the extent of $1,996.17. The case was very ably tried by Messrs William P. Dillingham, John H. Senter and Clarence H. Pitkin on the part of the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Charles H. Heath, Zed S. Stanton and Frank Plumley on the part of the town. The facts in the case as it turned out from the testimony were substantially as follows: On the 29th day of September, 1880, the plaintiff, Mr. Fassett, who lives on the hill in East Warren, and his wife started for the Dog River Valley Fair, at Northfield. They drove first to Roxbury village, and after a short stop at the store of Mr. Mr. E. D. Barnham they proceeded on their way towards Northfield on the main road. When near the Latham railroad crossing, about a mile south of Roxbury, Mr. Fassett says he heard a distant whistle, but could see no train either way and was in doubt as to which way it was coming. The Central Vermont railroad near this place passes through a cut which prevents persons traveling in the road near the crossing from hearing the approach of a train till it is right upon them, and for the same reason they can not see the train. After crossing the track the road runs south through a meadow and there is no railing to prevent a team from going over the bank into the field below. While Mr. Fassett and his wife were discussing the probable whereabouts of the train, they were fast nearing the crossing, and just as they were close to the track where they could see into the cut, they saw the morning mail train from the north bearing down upon them but a few rods away. Thinking he could not turn back, Mr. Fassett chose as his safest way to cross, and touching his horse he crossed the track in front of the locomotive in safety; but he says that after he had got across the whistle blew, nearer the crossing than the warning-post, which so frightened his horse that he lost control and was pitched over this bank into the meadow and the next he knew he was in the house of Marshall Latham, who lives near the crossing and from whom it takes its name. He lay upon a bed and could not move a muscle except to turn his head a little sidewise, suffering the most intense agony, even the weight of the sheet upon his hand causing him to cry out with pain. It turned out that he had been injured in the spine somewhere near the shoulders, and was suffering from the paralysis of both legs and arms. Mr. Fassett has now so far recovered the use of his legs that he can walk without much difficulty and can use his arms to some extent, but his fingers are so distorted and nerveless that he cannot turn the knob of a door or cut the meat which he eats. He has greatly improved in the last six months and will doubtless continue improving somewhat; but it will be a long time before he can milk a cow or do any work of any account upon his farm, if he ever does. The defence put Doctor J. H. Jackson of Barre upon the stand, who attempted to convince the jury that his distorted fingers were caused by rheumatism, Mr. Fassett having had a rheumatic fever some twenty odd years ago, and the doctor argued that his "rheumatic history" would sufficiently account for the pains in his arms and hands and the cramped condition of his fingers. This fine-spun theory apparently seemed ridiculous to everybody who heard it except the doctor. The main points, however, in the defence were that the sorrel mare which Mr. Fassett drove was afraid of the cars, so much so that it was unsafe to drive her near the railroad when trains were constantly passing by, and that Mr. Fassett did not take proper precautions to find out where the train was the whistle of which he heard. If the defence could have proved that the accident was caused in any degree by the negligence of the plaintiff, he could not recover damages even if the road where he was injured was unsafe by reason of the lack of a muniment. But not much time was spent in proving the condition, as the jury had seen it for themselves. In regard to the steadiness of the horse the plaintiff proved by some of the most reliable men in Warren, who had driven the mare or seen her driven, that she was a perfectly safe and trusty beast, with no tricks. Two ministers also testified to her good character—one the Rev. J. W. Burgin, now of Starksboro but formerly of Warren, of whom Mr. Fassett obtained her; and the other was Rev. J. B. Whitney, who had driven the mare on a long journey in the south part of the state and along the railroad near the cars. The defence could not get around all this testimony, although they put in some pretty strong evidence in regard to the antics the mare had displayed at various times in Roxbury. The number of witnesses was forty-six—twenty-three on each side. This case differed from most long cases that have been tried here in respect to the good standing and reliability of the witnesses on both sides. Some exceptions were taken by the defence, but probably the only one good for anything is the point the defence raised about the indefinite description of the place of injury in the notice, but the court ruled that the notice was good.

State *vs.* Elkanah S. Whitcomb. The respondent, who resides in Montpelier, was charged by the state's attorney by information with keeping a common nuisance at his place of business in Bruce's block on South Main street in this village. The state produced, as witnesses, Sheriff Tuttle and Policemen Ordway, Keegan and Demeritt, who testified to a seizure they made at the place on the 14th day of last September, and to finding lager beer, liquor and a bar there. Frank Newcomb and E. D. Putnam testified to its being a "place of public resort." The respondent was in Connecticut, and did not appear personally, but his counsel, George W. Wing, pleaded not guilty in his behalf, and raised certain legal points for the supreme court to decide. No witnesses were produced in defence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The execution of the sentence is suspended till after the rulings of the supreme court in the case.

State *vs.* Thomas J. Murphy. This case was about the same as the last, nearly the same witnesses appearing for the state, and none appearing for the respondent. The officers made a seizure of the beer and liquor in Murphy's saloon on the same day as on Whitcomb's, and Messrs. Newcomb and Putnam testified to its being a place of public resort. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. G. W. Wing, as counsel for the respondent, raised the same legal points as before, and in addition moved to abate the information because of a misnomer. The information gave the respondent's name as Thomas J., whereas it turned out to be Timothy J. The court permitted the state's attorney to amend the information, under the statute of 1880. Mr. Wing excepted, and the execution of the sentence was stayed, as in Whitcomb's case.

* * *

MOTHERS don't know how many children are punished for being uncouth, willful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks the children would be all a parent could desire."