

## Watchman &amp; Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1891.

## Notice.

Divers and sundry bills have recently been sent to subscribers. We have not incurred the expense of sending out these bills as a sort of autumn diversion. So do not lay them away to repose till an attorney's sharp summons arouses them from their slumber, and enlarges the amount by adding legal costs. We want the money, and we want it now. THE PUBLISHERS.

Who would not be a prize-fighter? Jack Dempsey is one, and on Friday evening of last week he had a benefit at San Francisco, from which \$38,000 was secured. It is stated that "prominent" men from all parts of the country sent their checks. As a guess, we venture to say that at least \$37,000 of the \$38,000 was made out of the liquor business.

THE Springfield Republican says: "There was nothing Jeffersonian in Governor Hill's parade through the streets of Binghamton, Saturday evening. According to the *Sun*, he 'occupied a carriage drawn by four milk-white steeds, each animal being led by a groom.' As a democrat of the 'good old-fashioned sort,' why didn't he frown upon such a lord-mayor-like demonstration?"

JAMES PARTON, the well-known historical and biographical writer, died at Newburyport, Mass., Saturday morning. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to this country when he was about five years of age. His first book was a life of Horace Greeley, published in 1855. He was a keen observer of men and events, an original thinker and a brilliant writer. His books have been read with great interest, especially in New England. Mr. Parton married in 1856 Sarah Payson Willis, better known as "Fanny Fern," who died some twenty years ago.

A JUDGE in Texas refused to give a man naturalization papers because he called himself a socialist, declaring that socialism and anarchy are antagonistic to the constitution of the United States. Suppose John Stuart Mill were alive, and he wished to become a citizen of the United States: would the Texas judge reject him on the ground that he was a socialist? Or, suppose Herbert Spencer were to make application: would the judge reject him because he is an anarchist? Mill and Spencer have reflected about as much credit on nineteenth century civilization as any two men England has produced, yet the former was a socialist, and the latter is an anarchist. The judge in question mistakes violence and bomb-throwing for socialism and anarchy, whereas in the strict and scientific sense there is no connection between them.

JUDGE THOMPSON, who presided at the recent session of the Rutland county court, enforced the liquor law with exemplary fidelity. Fines aggregating over \$5,000 were imposed upon twenty offenders. One was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse, another to thirty-six days, and two others to six months each. Hugh Kelley, a cripple, was unable to pay his fine and was given 300 days in the house of correction. To the appeal in his behalf on the score of his infirmities, Judge Thompson answered with commendable good sense, "that the plea that a man who had been engaged in the liquor business was sick or a cripple would have no weight with this court. There were ways that he could support himself or be supported, without breaking the law." In seven cases bail was forfeited. After the adjournment of court the liquor dealers restocked their bars, but the sheriff and his deputies promptly descended upon them and made heavy seizures.

"THERE was another untruthful statement as to the editor of the *Argus and Patriot* in the WATCHMAN of September 30, that its editor would do well to retract." This from the *Argus and Patriot* of last week. Well, let us see what the statements were, one of which our esteemed contemporary says is untrue. The *Argus* had been employing its customary argument—personal vilification—in discussing public affairs. By way of rejoinder, the WATCHMAN showed, in a paraphrase of the *Argus'* line of "reasoning," that its "virulent attacks on better citizens than its editor come with bad grace from a man"

(1) whose connection with the Bellows Falls postoffice is not yet forgotten in this community; (2) who has been soundly thrashed by B. D. Harris, A. N. Swain, John W. Clark, et al., for offenses against truth and private character; (3) who was raided during the civil war for his rank disloyalty and bitter copperheadism and at the point of the bayonet forced to cheer the Union flag; (4) who while befuddled with champagne at a banquet in Boston in 1883 pledged Vermont's electoral vote to Butler in the next national election; (5) who not long since was abusing Justice Hinkley, but had recently been defending him for his leniency to rum-sellers. If the *Argus* editor had specified which of these statements

was untrue and we "would do well to retract" we could have more directly addressed ourselves to the task of making the *amende honorable*. (We employ this foreign phrase in order to adapt our discourse to our contemporary's comprehension, since he affects various tongues, excepting always the "United States.") As to the first, "Mum's the word" may still be his watchword and express his most prudent policy; but respecting this and the remaining four, contemporaneous records may be invoked, if "the truth of history" is seriously questioned.

A VERY sensible and practicable plan of co-operation has been adopted by an organization known as the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association, which has over eight hundred members in Minnesota and North Dakota, with headquarters at Grand Forks, N. D. The association has elected an agent, who will have an office at Duluth, where he will receive all the grain of the members, and either sell it there or ship it to English markets. It is proposed to send out a better quality of grain than has been sent by buyers heretofore, these buyers having mixed the best with inferior grades. The association has already a number of elevators at Duluth, and it is expected that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be handled by the agent this year. The agent has given a bond for a large amount, and will be held to strict responsibility for faithful work. There will be no difficulty whatever in carrying out the plan if the railroads do not unduly favor the speculative buyers. The members of the association should receive the full worth of their wheat, minus the expense of transportation and running the Duluth office and elevators.

THERE is a difference of opinion between the president and the United States courts as to the very important question of disposing of Chinamen who come to this country from Canada. In the case of two Chinamen who were arrested at St. Albans, Judge Wheeler of the district court decided that the men must be returned to Canada, his line of argument being that permanent residence in Canada should be assumed unless the contrary is proved. Judge Cox of the northern district of New York has made a similar decision in another case. The president, however, says Chinamen coming to this country from Canada should be sent to China. He believes the whole success of the exclusion laws depends on that interpretation. The question will be submitted to the supreme court in time. Very likely the two judges are technically right, but the position of the president has common sense on its side, and it ought to be accepted as a principle. The phrase, "the country whence he came," of the act under which the decisions were made will probably need amendment to make the intention of the law plain. It would seem to be no violation of a Chinaman's personal rights to return him to China unless he can prove that he has acquired a permanent residence in Canada. If he has acquired such permanent residence, well and good; let him be returned to Canada. If he cannot prove permanent residence, it is fair to infer that he came to Canada simply to get into the United States. To return him to Canada in that case would be nothing more nor less than giving him another opportunity to slip across the line. The British government is a party to this dispute, but it cannot reasonably find fault with the position of the president.

## Blaine and the McKinley Bill.

The democratic papers in Ohio have been trying the dodge of representing that there is a radical difference of opinion in the republican party as to the McKinley tariff. They have charged that Secretary Blaine is not a believer in it, and, to make the proof of their assertion complete, they have kept this familiar remark of the secretary standing in their editorial columns: "But there is not a section in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." The misrepresentation was so unjust to one who has been indefatigable in preaching the wisdom of protection that he has addressed a letter to an Ohio editor on the subject. The letter is one of those forceful utterances for which the secretary is noted. It transforms the remark quoted above into a boomerang of the first order.

Mr. Blaine in the first place points out that he used these words in a letter written on July 11, 1890, while the tariff law was in process of construction. When it was finally passed in September, the reciprocity clause had been inserted, and some very extensive markets for wheat and pork had practically been secured. The details of treaty-making came later, and Mr. Blaine sums them up in the following clear and definite statement: "Brazil some months since entered into a treaty by which many American articles are admitted free. Flour is admitted free, and pork is admitted at a nominal duty. Cuba and Porto Rico have reduced the duty on flour from \$5.80 a barrel to \$1.00 (which gives us the

market), besides putting nearly one hundred articles of American production on the free list. San Domingo has made a reciprocity treaty, with flour and pork on the free list, besides a large number of other articles. Other treaties for reciprocity are in progress, Germany, without negotiating a formal treaty, has removed the prohibition on pork, and our government, in consideration thereof, left her sugar on the free list. This opens to us an entirely new market, and \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of American pork will be consumed per annum, where not a pound has been taken for ten years. The reciprocity provision is proving very successful, especially in farm products, and more particularly in the case of the two articles mentioned in the paragraphs quoted—flour and pork. I am not, therefore, an opponent of the McKinley bill, as the democratic papers of Ohio are constantly alleging. On the contrary, I have cordially supported it ever since it was perfected."

Some persons affect to be unable to understand how a reciprocity treaty can be consistent with the protective policy, but they are either insincere or have not given the subject much thought. The protective policy does not involve the prohibition of all imports. It aims to protect what in this country needs, or is likely to need, protection. It wishes to import large quantities of products which cannot be produced in sufficient quantity here, but it does not propose to allow these importations to be made freely and regardless of our interests as a whole. If there are certain articles, like sugar for instance, which we must obtain from abroad, the policy of protection does not invite all the producers of the world to pour their supplies upon us to the injury of our own producers and without giving some equivalent for the privilege. On the contrary, it makes a trade with Germany, as Mr. Blaine has pointed out, by which the beet sugar of that country is admitted free, in consideration of a market for our pork. We protect ourselves by making a bargain which is mutually advantageous. When two countries enter into a reciprocity treaty they know exactly what they are about, and each thinks it is benefited. It is a wholly different operation from opening ports to whatever a foreign country chooses to send. In one case there is conscious and intelligent regulation; in the other there is stupid indifference to opportunities for securing substantial benefits.

## President Harrison.

General H. V. Boynton, the distinguished Washington correspondent, contributes to the *Century* an interesting article on "The Press and Public Men." Referring to the relations of the press to the various administrations, he says:

"Of President Harrison it is emphatically true that he has seriously suffered from his reluctance to have the prominent and influential part which he has exercised over public affairs from the first days of his administration made known through the press. While no question of public policy has engaged the attention of congress since he took the oath of office in which he has not taken personal and active interest, and in which he has not been signally influential in shaping results, this fact throughout the first two years of his administration was known to but few, and these never felt themselves at liberty to comment freely upon the subject. Hence it resulted that, until a very recent date, the impression has been wide-spread in the country—an impression which dissatisfied public men have not been slow to encourage—that President Harrison simply sat quietly in his office exercising the routine duties of an executive, without much further effort in the direction of originating and shaping the public policy on these grave questions of national concern which have been so numerous throughout his administration. This false impression, shared so widely by the press of the country, has not resulted from any reticence on his part in talking with its representatives, for they always find ready access to him, and such as he has learned to trust invariably find him a free talker upon all questions of public policy, but it has arisen from the undue reluctance which he has exhibited from the first to have his own part in public affairs made the subject of free discussion. Of late there has been a wholesome change in this respect, which has resulted at once in its becoming generally known that in every prominent question of policy, President Harrison has been from the beginning of his administration a most active, intelligent and influential promoter of the results that have been attained."

This is a pleasant view of the president and a merited tribute to an unassuming executive, performing his duties quietly and without ostentation, taking a leading and directing part in an administration that is one of the wisest, the cleanest, the most successful, the most advantageous to the American people of any that has for a generation been installed at Washington. As a matter of wisdom and safety, as a matter of mere policy, the republican party can hardly fail to make this man its standard-bearer in the next national campaign. So it appears at this distance from the time of the opening of the canvass, and events will, we believe, make this clearer as the time for decisive action draws nearer.

We can evade responsibility, but not accountability.—Dr. Parkhurst.

## Workings of the Tariff.

THE FARMER and the TARIFF.—A democratic morning contemporary, referring to the almost certain prosperity which the farmer is about to enjoy, says: "And then we shall have our protectionist friends pointing to the prosperity granted to us by the bounty of the sun and soil, and saying: 'See what our tariff has done.' Assuming that the protectionists will make such a claim, would it be less logical or reasonable than the absurd assertion made by the free-traders that the depression which our agricultural interests have suffered from during the past few years was due to the protective tariff?—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

TIN CANS CHEAPER UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—I will read a letter that I have received from Norton Bros., tin-plate makers of Chicago: "We have shipped during the past ten days more than one hundred carloads of No. 2 and No. 3 cans, such as are used in canning factories. The No. 2 are for corn, the No. 3 for tomatoes. The prices have in no cases exceeded \$2.15 per hundred for No. 2, and \$2.90 for No. 3. In September, 1890, we sold the same cans exactly—or rather, exactly the same size, kind and quality—at \$3.15 to \$3.25 for No. 2 and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 3, and these were the regular market prices both here and in the East a year ago."—*Major McKinley, at Delphos, Ohio*.

WOOL-GROWING EXPANDING UNDER THE MCKINLEY LAW.—Increase in the flocks in Ohio has been noted by the return of the personal property assessors of that state, and it is shown that whereas from 1885 to 1890, both inclusive, a substantial loss was yearly sustained, yet thus far in 1891 an increase is shown of 302,241 sheep. It is claimed that this gain is owing to the increased duty upon wool in the new tariff, and that the increase in sheep means 1,213,446 pounds more wool to market in Ohio, or about \$375,000 worth in excess of that sold in 1890. If the same gain has been made in other Western states then there are now 2,426,892 more sheep in the country, capable of yielding 12,134,000 more pounds of wool than last year; this means as well a gain to the growers in the value of their sheep of not far from \$6,000,000.—*The Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

HOW SUGAR BOUNTIES BENEFIT THE NATION.—In the first place, if we produce our own sugar we buy from our own people and not from aliens, which is distinctly a benefit, since it does what is commonly called "keeping the money in the country," meaning not a retention of so much money or currency, but the increase of domestic traffic and exchange. Secondly, the manufacture of so much sugar must furnish employment to thousands of our own people directly and to hundreds of thousands indirectly, and this opens a vista which it would require a volume to discuss. The proposition must be so plain as to need no discussion. Thirdly, the transportation and distribution of all this enormous product would necessarily be a great industry in itself. As it has been heretofore, we have paid for bringing sugar to this country, but we have paid strangers for it. With the product a domestic one it would be moved by ourselves, and our own steamboats and railways and canals would get the benefit of it.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

CLEVELAND AND MILLS IN THE LIGHT OF "THE SUN."—This well-satisfied and thriving country, the Corsicana Cobden and the Claimant have undertaken to persuade that it has been ruined and still is being ruined by the protective tariff. These two singular compounds of mountebank and crank want the democratic party to shut its eyes, stand on its head, and say to the farmers, whose barns are bulging with grain, "Your granaries are empty on account of the tariff;" to the jobbers and country store keepers, whose stocks are being sold as fast as they are ordered, "You are prevented from doing business by the tariff;" to the laborers, whose services are in greater demand than ever, "You can find no work, on account of the tariff;" to the well-dressed, "You are naked on account of the tariff;" to the well-to-do, "You are paupers on account of the tariff;" to a nation digesting its dinner with enjoyment and peace of mind, "You are starving on account of the tariff." If the democratic party were sufficiently far gone with paresis to be scared by the croaking of these ridiculous crows, it would be laughed out of sight in 1892. Hire weepers are not in demand at a wedding feast, and crows are hunted with shot-guns.—*The Sun*.

VISIBLE AND PALPABLE PROOF OF AMERICAN-MADE TIN PLATE.—If any man now doubts the ability of our manufacturers to produce tin plate, in commercial quantities, of best quality, altogether from home-made materials, he must surrender his doubt before the abundant proof at hand, else arbitrarily, obstinately, preposterously hold to and maintain his unfounded doubt, and thus make a foolish exhibition of his own stubbornness and lack of judgment. Messrs. Johnston & Co., 231 Lake street, this city, received, on 5th instant, upwards of a car-load of tin plate of various sizes, the cases being a special shipment from the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa. This consignment was corded up on the sidewalk, in front of the Lake street premises, where it presented visible and palpable evidence of American-made tin plate. In consideration of the facts placed at our disposal, we are able to assert, in the most positive and direct manner, without any mental reservation whatever, that the aforesaid cases contained tin plate, every individual sheet of which was the product of American labor from American materials. The plates are American plates from ore dug from American soil, and worked up into the black sheets by American skill, at a plant built and operated by American capital. The tin which coated these sheets came from an American mine. In all respects at once, therefore, the above consignment was thoroughly and conspicuously American, and it affords such proof as should put "the tin plate liar" to the blush, supposing him capable of such.—*The Industrial World*.

## Vermont Bar Association.

The Vermont Bar Association held its annual meeting at the court house on Tuesday evening. The following were admitted to the association: W. L. Quimby, St. Johnsbury; R. A. Hoar and John W. Gordon, Barre; W. A. Lord, Montpelier; Frank L. Fish, Vergennes; F. D. White, Rutland; H. R. Preston, Fair Haven; E. G. Arnold, Montpelier; J. A. Brown, Burlington. The address by the president, Hon. James K. Batchelder of Arlington, on "The System of Trial by Jury" was a strong and clear defense of the jury system. No adequate substitute had been proposed. The settlement of causes by referee was the substitution of one man or three men for twelve, without any of the restraints against errors of fact or law that existed in the jury system, and if twelve come to one conclusion in a matter it is quite likely to be a right conclusion.

J. H. Minnis, Esq., of St. Albans, read a highly interesting and appreciative "Sketch of the Life and Times of Homer E. Royce," and was followed by Judge Taft in a paper on Stephen Jacobs of Windsor, one of the early judges of the supreme court. He was one of the commissioners that settled the claims of New York when Vermont became a free and sovereign state, and was the first district attorney of the new state, his career as judge of course coming later. He was a party to a famous lawsuit of that time involving the rights of slaves, and was succeeded on the bench by Theophilus Harrington of "bill of sale" fame. After the conclusion of Judge Taft's paper, the meeting adjourned for the annual banquet.

The banquet was at the Exchange hotel, and it began at about half-past eight o'clock. Mr. Batchelder presided at the post-prandial exercises, which included a speech by Judge Thompson, in which he strongly sustained Mr. Batchelder's views on the jury system. Judge Thompson's speech was in a pleasant vein and was warmly applauded. Hiram A. Huse followed in a brief but just and appropriate eulogy of ex-Governor Paul Dillingham.

George H. Harmon of Bennington and Daniel Roberts of Burlington, patriarchs of the profession, indulged in pleasant reminiscences of the bar and bench of Vermont. Hiram Atkins of the *Argus and Patriot* was called up to speak for the press. The gem of the evening was the speech of E. B. Flynn of St. Albans for the new members. His wit and humor, his apt allusions and pointed stories, convinced his auditors that addresses were made by J. C. Baker of Rutland and C. M. Wilds of Middlebury, the latter speaking against delays in trials of cases. Judge Darling of Bennington suggested the wisdom of a hospital instead of the workhouse for the vicious, and Judge Taft, ex-Governor Farnham of Bradford, W. W. Stickney of Ludlow, Secretary of State Brownell of Burlington, and Mr. Hayes of New York city, spoke felicitously.

One hundred and five members of the bar gathered around the tables, the largest number in the history of the association. President Batchelder presided very happily, and at midnight the festivities closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," under the veteran leadership of Mr. Roberts.

## Farmers' League Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Farmers' League was held at Capital Hill yesterday. The meeting was called last week by the secretary, who waited as long as possible to hear from the president, who has been in New York for some months. The time between the day on which the call was issued and the day of the meeting was too short for the necessary amount of advertising, and that fact and the rain failed to make the attendance very small. Hardly a dozen persons were present. Congressmen Grout and Powers and other speakers were on hand, but it was thought advisable not to have any speaking.

The executive committee met in the morning and made several important changes in the constitution, which were subsequently approved by the league. The principal of these was that by which the Vermont Farmers' League hereafter to be independent. The dissolution of the national league has made this action necessary. The county leagues are abolished, so that now there are but two units, the town and state leagues. An important change is that which permits workers of industrial classes other than the farming class to become members of the league. The initiation fee for local leagues has been reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents. The committee on resolutions reported resolutions reaffirming the platform of June 5, welcoming to membership all workers who are in sympathy with the movement, and who promise to co-operate in promoting the objects of the league, and that reform from unjust and unequal legislation is sought through existing parties, endorsing the extension of free postal delivery to the rural districts, and commending the immediate organization of local leagues. These resolutions were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, George P. Beard of St. Albans; vice-presidents, P. S. Chamberlain of Bradford and C. D. Whitman of Brattleboro; treasurer, E. Stone of Charlotte; secretary, A. Chapin of Middlesex. These officers will constitute the executive committee.

## Washington County Court.

HON. HENRY R. STARR, Presiding Judge. HON. H. W. LYFORD, Assistant Judge. HON. T. H. LANCE, Clerk. M. E. SMITH, Clerk. E. W. HOWE, Sheriff. ZED. S. STANTON, State's Attorney. JOHN H. MINNIS, Reporter.

The court was in session on Thursday of last week. In the case of John S. Mackie & Co. vs. Cable & Cassie, to recover \$52 for labor performed on a monumental spire, judgment for the \$52 was given in favor of the plaintiffs. In the Wilder divorce case the divorce was granted on the ground of intolerable severity.

Saturday afternoon the grand jury reported thirty more true bills, making a total of about fifty. About twenty information also have been filed by the state's attorney. Among the indictments are the following: S. S. Ballard, for impeding officers while making a liquor seizure at the Wells River freight station in Barre; bail, \$200, furnished, W. A. Briggs and C. DeF. Mansorff, for inducing building of a saloon at Poland and Joseph Fisher of Montpelier on the evening of July 3; bail, \$500 each, furnished. Clark B. Roberts, for keeping a nuisance and selling liquor; bail, \$1,500, furnished by E. M. Irish. Erace B. Bates, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance in Montpelier; bail, \$600, furnished. Charles Wade, keeping a house of ill-fame; bail, \$300, furnished. John Evans, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance; bail, \$200. Albert O. Levanway, for assault with intent to kill; bail, \$1,000, James Lynch, selling liquor and keeping a nuisance; bail, \$500. Langdon J. Davis, for selling liquor; bail, \$500. Bernard A. McKenna, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$500. Timothy Lynch, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$500. J. A. Locklin, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance; bail, \$1,500. Charles Howe, for larceny; John Glinney, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$200. James H. Kelley for larceny; Clinton Town, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$300. Peter G. Dewey, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$300. James M. VanDusen, for selling liquor; bail, \$200. Frederick M. Collins, for keeping a nuisance; bail, \$200. William Reed, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance; bail, \$300, furnished by F. R. Stevens. Elmina R. Fisher, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance; bail, \$600, furnished by W. A. Lord and J. H. Senter. Edwin M. House, for selling liquor; bail, \$200. Dan Boyce, for selling liquor and keeping a nuisance. Charles Spaulding, for keeping a nuisance and selling liquor. Larry McMahon, for keeping a nuisance and selling liquor. John J. Eagan, for assault with a battery. Charles Nichols and others, for a breach of the peace. Walter Shorey, for larceny. L. J. Holden, for rape. Henry W. Wheat, for rape. Larry McMahon has left town and his whereabouts is unknown.

The court adjourned on Monday on account of the session of the supreme court, and it will assemble again November 16.

## From Town Correspondents.

## Barre.

Willis Gale will open his singing-school next week.

George W. Perrin's pension has been increased from \$8 to \$12.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Howe on Thursday of last week.

The first concert and dance of Court Granite City, order of Foresters, is to be held at Music hall on the evening of November 6.

Mrs. Martin Andrews, who formerly kept a hotel here, died at her home in Barre Monday of last week. Her remains were brought here for interment.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist church has chosen George Sanborn and Etta Bassett as delegates to the state convention, to be held at Brattleboro this week.

A meeting of the Universalist church will be held on the evening of the 26th instant. The question of repairing the vestry, as well as other business, will be considered.

F. A. Eaton, clerk in the drug store of Charles A. Smith, is at his home in Randolph, preparing to appropriately celebrate the attainment of his majority on Friday of this week.

Officer Cook and Fred Long raided the place of Nathan N. Carr, last week Monday night, and three quarts of whiskey were seized. Carr was fined \$22.11 by Justice Jacksonman.

A good sum of money was realized from the Catholic fair. The gold watch was taken by Gracie Page, the gold-headed cane by J. W. Connell, and the barber's kit by Bert Caynes.

At the meeting of the Vermont Bible Society at Enosburgh Falls, on Wednesday of last week, Charles A. Smith was elected treasurer, Frank McWhorter auditor, and Rev. J. A. Sherburne one of the directors.

The season tickets for the lecture course have been selling like hot cakes, and nearly all of the 500 will be disposed of by this evening, when the drawing will take place at the opera-house. Over \$900 has been taken in already.

There was a "harvest festival" at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. The children of the Sunday-school gave recitations, selections of music, &c. The church was filled, and all were greatly interested in the service.

Charles Beatty and Donald McVer were arrested at Granville on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, respectively, for selling liquor. Both were taken to Justice Jacksonman by Grand Juror Barney, and the former was fined \$16.51, while the latter was acquitted.

An electric plant for supplying power at the quarries will be put in very soon. A meeting for the organization of the company was held last night. The best of water power can be secured for the purpose. The use of electricity will undoubtedly prove to be a great convenience.

The attendance in school district No. 8 continues to increase, and it is probable that there will be as many as 32 scholars before the term ends. Seven new scholars entered the schools of the district this week Monday. Superintendent Waterman has been visiting in this district, and on Monday the teachers of Tunbridge and Gospel Village also made a visit.

At the convention of the State Medical Society at Burlington, last week, Dr. J. H. Jackson took a prominent part. An address was given by him on "Some European Lessons," and he also opened the discussion on "Heart Sounds." Dr. C. E. C. Howe also made a visit. At the banquet, Thursday evening, he acted as anniversary chairman. Dr. G. B. Nichols also had a part on the program, and he was elected councillor from Washington county. Dr. C. E. C. Howe reported upon the medical examination at the University of Vermont, at which he was present as a delegate of the society. Among the newly elected members of the society were Dr. J. E. Mcweeney, the latter was also elected a delegate to the meeting of the New York Medical Association, and Dr. Jackson was chosen one of the delegates to the meeting of the Massachusetts society.

The bicycle race between White of Brattleboro and Sherburne of Barre took place on Thursday of last week, over a course from Barre to Montpelier, to North Barre, to Montpelier, to Barre. The course covers a distance of twenty-five miles. The race was for \$50 a side, and it was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Up to within three miles of the finish it was very close, and even then the result would have been doubtful had White not fallen from his machine in attempting to pass Sherburne. The latter later lost a cog, however, in the last three miles and won the race fairly. His time was one hour, forty-five minutes and five seconds, which is three minutes lower than the previous state record. Sherburne's time was one hour and fifteen minutes. The observation train which the Wells River road ran during the race was made use of by a large number of interested spectators. The reason for Mr. White's fall, which he is credited by him to have been that his foot struck Mr. Sherburne's machine. Mr. Sherburne, however, did not feel it.

## Barnard.

The Universalist society is repairing its meeting-house. O. C. Smith has purchased the Fred Chandler place at the village. Farmers all say that farm crops are much above the average this season, probably the best ever known, taken altogether. Some farmers who held their wool, are now selling it for last spring's prices, twenty-three and twenty-four cents.

## West Berlin.

R. S. Sylvester of the WATCHMAN forced upon us the name of a sister, Mrs. T. H. and his sister, Rev. Mr. Drew and family of Stowe are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chandler, parents of Mrs. Drew. Apples are coming in quite plenty at the present time. Ninety barrels of cider day is the usual amount made. Wilbur Brown had a cow killed by the cars, a few days ago. The house on the Lenox place was broken into, a short time ago, and a quantity of household goods stolen therefrom. A. A. Stedman was the frame of his new house up and well under way. Daniel Hewitt is having a new piazza and other repairs made to his house. Rev. W. B. Worthen and family are in town. Mr. Hart and his family are engaged in the meat business at Montpelier.

## Corinth.

Mrs. Hyde, who has spent the summer here, has returned to her home in South Dakota, taking her mother, Mrs. Joseph Banks, with her. The property of the George Banks estate was sold at auction, the 13th inst. Hay sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per ton; potatoes, twenty to twenty-four cents in the cellar; cows, \$1 to \$25 each. The farm of 100 acres of good land, with buildings better than the average, and in a retired location, was sold to J. M. Richardson for \$430, but even that is probably considerably better than it would have sold one or two years ago. Sneak thieves have been troublesome about here the present season. Several families have had their pork-barrels relieved of their contents, and clothes-lines have also suffered. Johnson Moulton's family (aged and suffering from sickness) had the greater part of a large washing stolen in one night. Some people practicing such thievery are known, and would do as well to live on the labor of their own strong hands, as they must yet come to grief if they pursue their chosen vocation of pilfering from others.

Farmers are rejoicing generally over bountiful crops. Grain when threshed meets the expectations which were raised high at the time of cutting. Corn is unusually green through the summer. That planted on exceptionally warm and favorable spots did well, while all other was very backward, owing to the cold, wet summer; but the hot weather of September has brought all up to