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Essex County Herald.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.
VOL. XXIII. ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896. NO. 47.

Diocesan Schools of Vermont,
BURLINGTON.
Under the supervision of the
Right Rev. A. C. A. HALL, D. D.

FOR BOYS:
The Vermont Episcopal Institute,
H. H. ROSS, R. D., Principal.

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Bishop Hopkins Hall,
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Essex County Herald.
London is suffering from an "invasion of millionaires." New York City has the same phenomenon.

"The new feudality of wealth," is what John Stuart Mill felicitously dubs the modern plutocracy.

"The Declaration of Independence was one of those reckless jingoish documents which are not recognized by international law," the Washington Post rises to remark.

Lord Roberts, Great Britain's famous "Little Bobs," says that military bands are of great use to infantry regiments. Footsore troops forget their fatigue when the bands play.

Britain's new warships will profit by the lessons of the China-Japanese war. For the future as little woodwork as possible will be utilized for the fittings, to avoid the dangers arising from splintering or fires in action, which proved so serious in the recent Eastern naval battles.

One of the latest bicycle sandries is a kind of hippopotoc or leather pistol case fitted close to the handle bar. So many attacks have been made upon wheelmen, even upon the well-traveled roads of New Jersey and Long Island, that, according to the Scientific American, many of them are now carrying revolvers.

The death of William Tegg, of England, who is referred to as the "English Peter Parley," leads the Elizabeth Journal to remark that the non de plume, "Peter Parley was first used by Mr. S. G. Goodrich, who died some thirty or forty years ago," and that Mr. Tegg "probably thought that as the original 'Peter Parley' was dead, the name belonged to any one who chose to take it." Mr. Goodrich furnished as an author from 1841 to 1854, during which period he published about 200 volumes, about 170 of which were juvenile books under the name of "Peter Parley." Most of these were republished in England. He was United States Consul in Paris from 1851 until 1855 under Fillmore's Administration, previous to which he held other offices of responsibility and public prominence.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald states that the ethical code of the medical profession has just received a rude shock, and that, too, from a State Supreme Court, that of Iowa. As all are aware, it is strictly out of form for a physician to advertise. It has not only been considered against the statute made and provided, but so antagonistic to ethical culture as to make the guilty person a fit subject for professional boycott. A physician of Ottumwa concluded that he would make weekly visits to neighboring towns, and advertised the fact. His brother physicians were astonished and met the case in a peculiar manner. They claimed that he came under the head of "any itinerant vendor of drugs, nostrums or appliances, who shall advertise to cure disease, injury or deformity," shall pay a license, and they sought to put him on the quack list. Both the District and Supreme Courts held that he had a legal right to advertise, and would have been neglecting his business interests had he done otherwise. It is easy to understand the aesthetic nature of the strictly ethical revolt at placing the profession on strictly business lines, but with this decision it is not easy to see how it can be avoided.

The American people have a calm confidence in their military strength. It is not based on vast standing armies, but on a knowledge of what they have done in past emergency. They were not trained for war in 1861, yet within the next four years carried through the most deadly conflict of modern times. They are a peaceful people, preferring arbitration if it is possible. When arbitration is rejected, as it has been by Lord Salisbury, they know their duty, and will never surrender their honor.

BOSTON LETTER.

Is anti-toxin a failure? Several end-of-the-century medical magazines, not under the control of the "medical trust" have published columns of matter in refutation of the alleged successful experiments with the new discovery. At intervals the newspapers print long letters from protestants. Anti-toxin a failure? Boston's experience is emphatically the reverse. It is a great and glorious success and far past the experimental stage. No interested or prejudiced physician's word is taken or needed for such a statement. The figures confirm it fully. In 1894 the per centage of deaths from diphtheria in the general mortality was 27. This last year of 1895 during only a half of which anti-toxin was tried, the percentage has been reduced to a trifle less than 15—almost half. These figures include all cases of diphtheria in and of which the anti-toxin was not used at all. A fair test as to its efficacy is to judge it only by the cases in which it was used. Of these the death rate was only 14 per cent. But this figure still includes cases of patients, originally treated for diphtheria, but who eventually die of some other disease, as pneumonia. These cases being thrown out, leaves only the purely diphtheria cases and of these treated with anti-toxin only 8 per cent died as compared with the 27 per cent of 1894. These figures are compiled from reports made by the physicians who have used the remedy. They are made with great exactness and from them a large table of figures on the wall of one of the laboratories of the Harvard medical school is filled up as fast as they come in. This is very exhaustive and covers almost every phase of the disease. A patient is set down by number and it is recorded of him or her the sex, age, days sick, treatment, dose, from what source, etc. From these tables have been drawn up which are not obtainable at present but which furnish the figures given above.

Boston was one of the first places to experiment with the new remedy. Roux's paper read before the International medical congress at Budapest in the fall of 1894 aroused great interest here. The matter was discussed in the board of health in November of the same year. Within a month it was determined to make the experiment in Boston. The process of immunization was begun under the direction of Dr. H. E. Ernst of the Harvard medical school on Bayston street. Six sound horses none of them over six and a half years old, were selected and placed on Galloupe's Island, down the harbor, where the Quarantine station is located. While in foreign countries there has been no hesitation in immunizing braked-down horses, yet it was felt by the board of health that it would get better results from physically perfect horses. These were inoculated with the toxin obtained from culture of diphtheritic bacteria grown by Dr. Ernst in his laboratory in the Harvard school from membranes furnished him almost daily. At first the horses were given small inoculations, the dose being no larger than one-half a cubic centimetre. This was increased daily as fast as the horse could stand it. The horses are now variously taking from 500 to 500 cubic centimetres a day, and there seems to be no limit to what they can take. They are very sleek and fat, and while the toxin fills their veins seem to enjoy the best of health. It took some months, from January until July, in fact, before the horses were in condition to yield the desired product and it could be tested and used. Since that time each horse has been bled six or eight times. At each bleeding from two to four litres of the blood serum is taken. This, sterilized, is put up into bottles carefully sterilized with camphor, and holding 10 cubic centimetres, or about a dose. The product now is about 1,000 cubic centimetres or ten bottles a week. Up to the middle of last January over 16,000 cubic centimetres had been produced. This product, which with Behring's name on it is sold at \$8.50 a bottle, costs the city of Boston 25 cents for the same amount. The reason for the difference is that while the actual cost of maintaining the horses and growing the bacilli cultures is small, the services of a competent physician must be well compensated.

Commissioner Wants a Law.
The attorney general in response to a request of the insurance commissioner has given an opinion concerning the legality of insuring minors in assessment associations. The attorney general is of the opinion that there is nothing in the laws of this state to forbid any such insurance. The object of the commissioner in getting this opinion was to stop assessment associations selling policies to minors, which policies carry with them a liability for assessment and which of course cannot be collected through the courts from minors. The commissioner now proposes to get a law passed which will cover this point and make it impossible for contracts bearing assessment liability to be issued to persons from whom the assessments cannot legally be collected. Assessment company managers say that they have some minors on their books, but express willingness to cancel such policies if it is found that they are issued although unwarranted, in violation of law. Several expressed their indifference, stating that the insuring of minors never was profitable, and they would be perfectly willing to cancel all such business and refrain from taking any in the future.

Leptosy.
The discovery that the Boston health authorities have two cases of leptosy in their charge has occasioned more or less uneasiness as to the danger to be apprehended from the appearance of the disease here. This feeling is unwarranted, however, as leptosy is not highly contagious, and can easily be prevented from spreading. Sporadic cases of leptosy are not very common in our great cities. In New York city there are now four cases under the charge of the health authorities, and the representative of a New York paper has been permitted to interview the lepers and take their photographs, which appear in the paper. The New York health officers appear to be rather more accommodating than prudent or merciful.

Markets Earned \$865,540.
Geo. E. McKay, superintendent of markets, has submitted his annual report to mayor Quincy. He refers to the fact that he seized and condemned as unfit for food 10,000 pounds of beef, 240 pounds of lamb, 600 pounds of poultry, 76 pounds of venison and 380 pounds of veal, while large quantities of fruits and vegetables were sent to the dumping sew. In the latter part of 1895 an order was introduced in the city council to petition the legislature for an extension of the market limits, and if this action receives favorable consideration, the superintendent is of the opinion that the inconveniences experienced for the past 10 years will be removed. In the busy season from the middle of June until the middle of October it is not uncommon to have some days from 350 to 450 farmers' teams at the market. "It is for the benefit of the people," superintendent McKay reports, "that the privileges which they have enjoyed since the opening of the market of purchasing their supplies direct from the producer should be continued, as they are assured of securing fresh provisions at prices much less than they would have to pay if the merchandise were disposed of through other channels." The appropriation for the department for the past year amounted to \$124,450, of which the superintendent received \$3,000 as salary. The income from the markets for the year amounted to \$85,540.63, of which the stalls and dealers in Fair-out-hall market earned \$65,286, those in New Faneuil hall market \$18,211, stands outside \$1,407, weighing fees at scales \$6,639. The property in the department belonging to the city has a valuation amounting to \$2,452,900.

Urging Change in Taxation Laws.
The Merchants' municipal league of Boston has come to an agreement regarding a plan of taxation reform much earlier than some of our conservative-minded citizens expected. In its report, which is accompanied by a very important bill designed for legislative consideration, the committee declares that it has endeavored to carry out Governor Greenidge's ideas as the need of revising the tax laws of the state. It is maintained that the measure on which the committee unites can be easily and equitably administered, and that its incorporation into law would mean an immediate and decided advance in our business growth and prosperity. The system now urged has been adopted, it is declared, in Pennsylvania by law, and in New York city and Chicago by choice, and has very clearly demonstrated its efficiency and value. Of course there will be much discussion over the radical changes proposed in the municipal committee's report. With proposals for levying all local taxes on real estate, making provision for a succession tax and providing for new ways of distributing succession and franchise taxes by the state, it is only natural that this important report should command general interest and provoke general comment.

Restricting Political Activity.
There is a bill before the legislature which is designed to keep deputy sheriffs out of active politics. It forbids their being members of any political convention or participating in any official way in the nomination of candidates for office. This is assumed to be aimed at the county rings in the state. In several of these the deputy sheriffs are charged with doing yeoman service. It is a fact that deputy sheriffs have often developed a great taste for politics, chiefly politics of a local character, and they have proved a factor which it was difficult to encounter, from their distribution through different towns, and the close attention they have given to the election of delegates to conventions. The bill hardly meets the objections to them in this latter respect, but its passage will be in the right direction, and it may prove an amendment, both to the deputies themselves and to the sheriffs from whom they hold their offices, of public feeling on this point.

"Farms" for Unemployed.
The Industrial aid society is fairly well satisfied with the result of last year's experiment in furnishing labor for the unemployed in the cultivation of vacant land near the city. It is now proposed to continue the work in the spring and summer of the present year. Arrangements have already been made for securing a lease of the Morton farm near Forest Hills cemetery and Franklin park, which was leased last year for \$150. The projectors, however, need the means to carry on the work. This farm contains 60 acres, and it will be assigned the same as last year in lots of one-third of an acre. Henry Peterson, the superintendent who managed the scheme last year, will again have charge.

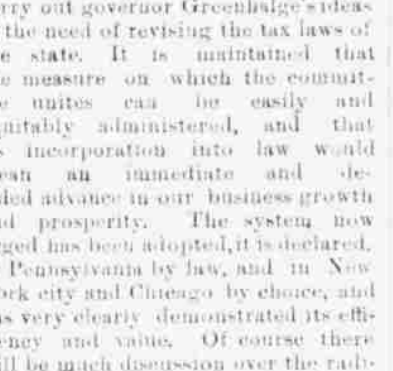
SULTAN GIVES IN.

Miss Barton Captures the Stern Turk's Heart.
Freedom of Action Guaranteed Her For Her Erand of Mercy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The national Armenian relief committee has received the following cable message from Miss Clara Barton: "Freedom guaranteed. Assistants leave for Harput, Aleppo and other provinces immediately. Must draw funds now." In response to this the committee sent \$25,000 to the relief committee, and will send forward other sums immediately.

MILLAIS HONORED.

He is Unanimously Elected President of the Royal Academy.



MR. JOHN E. MILLAIS, Elected president of the Royal Academy.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—Sir John E. Millais has been unanimously elected president of the Royal Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Leighton. Sir John E. Millais is in the 47th year of his age. Born at Southampton in 1829 he became a student of the Royal Academy at the age of 11, after having made sketches that were pronounced excellent.

AMERICANS TO BE RELEASED.

Only Dr. Jameson's English Officers Will be Tried For Raid.

Is Lord Salisbury a Failure.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—In diplomatic circles the belief grows that Salisbury will shortly withdraw from the post of foreign minister, and that he will return to the premiership. Lord Lansdowne, formerly Governor-General of India, is most likely to succeed him in the foreign office. Lord Salisbury's reputation as a foreign minister was almost wholly due to the belief that he was the favorite English statesman of the Triple Alliance.

Against the Suez Canal.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 25.—An important article being brought in the Egyptian courts against the Suez canal is down for hearing. It involves nearly one million and a half sterling, and relates to a concession of one-tenth of the net profits granted to the original shareholders by said canal. Serious frauds in this connection are alleged against De Lesseps.

WALLER PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Secretary Olney has received the following dispatch from Ambassador Ernest Cassin, minister signed Waller's pardon. Orders are being issued for his release. There does not seem to be any intention on the part of Mr. Waller's counsel or of his friends to take advantage of the offer made by the United States ambassador under instructions from the state department and to contain suits for damages. In the French courts, with the United States ambassador providing the requisite security for costs. On the contrary the Waller family, finding that the United States government was disposed to make an international affair out of Waller's offense, are contemplating his return to Kansas.

Resolved to Arbitrate.
LONDON, Eng., Feb. 25.—The Daily Chronicle says: "Great Britain is resolved to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary dispute directly with the United States. The method to be adopted and the details of the settlement are alone under consideration. The government is being urged by persons of influence to conclude the settlements as speedily as possible."

Prussia Backs Down.
BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 25.—The North German Gazette says that in consequence of an attempt upon the part of the American insurance companies to show that they are able to comply with the regulations of the Prussian authorities, the German government will probably cause another inquiry to be made regarding the matter.

Squeezing the Street Car Companies.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—An ordinance compelling Chicago street railroad companies to adopt the Paris plan of closing their cars when the seats are all occupied will be introduced in the council. It is thought the companies will offer to lower their fares to four cents rather than stop over-crowding.

General Vermont News.

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The Sheldon museum contains a valuable and interesting collection, though its worth is known to comparatively few people. The proprietor, Henry Sheldon, is in his 74th year and has spent his life in collecting rarities from all over the world. There are Indian relics, war relics, antique furniture and other antiques, agricultural implements, and a large collection of natural history. One of the most interesting features is a collection of Vermont curiosities. Well informed observers say it is the best and most complete museum of its kind in the United States.

George Marshall died at Northfield, Jan. 29, in terrible agony. The attending physician could not diagnose the case satisfactorily and this taken in connection with only rumors concerning the actions of Mrs. Marshall have caused considerable excitement and discussion. Last week a petition for an autopsy was made, which was granted. The body was disinterred and competent chemists are at work upon it to determine whether or not poison was present at death.

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Westminster has been given \$100,000 for a new library. Isaac Butterfield, late of Boston, was the donor, and the only interest he had in the town was the fact that he had bought the town some years ago. The will was made 22 years ago, leaving the property on Haymarket square, then valued at \$250,000, to his sons and widow. The widow and one son are dead and the other son is in an insane asylum, so the town seems likely to get the property soon. It has appraised in value to nearly \$100,000, so the town will get a pretty pile for a library.

The total fire loss of Vermont in 1895 was \$4,255,222, and insurance, \$8,710,000. The total number of fires was 315. The losses were incendiary, 50; lightning and stove pipe, 48; lightning, 28; lightning and stove pipe, 18; exploded, 24; boiler and steam, 16; stove pipe, 16; sparks on tools, 8; traps, 6; children and matches, 6; matches, 5; smoking, 5; kerosene stoves, 4; spontaneous combustion, 4; hot boxes on machinery, 3; nails for clothing, 2; blacksmith's forge, 2; various causes, 19; unknown, 63; not reported, 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Danville, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Feb. 12. Mr. Wilson was the first chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, holding the office ten years. The calendar for the March term of court in Addison county contains 99 cases of these cases are civil, 271 criminal, 63 chimney. Others have not been recorded, but will be printed in the subsequent issues just before court opens.

Montpelier's water department has yielded \$13,800 the past year with \$8,000 expenses, leaving a balance of \$5,800. The city expenses have been about \$70,000 and the total debt has been reduced about \$7,000. The expenses of the city schools have been \$110,000, some \$700 in excess of revenues for all purposes.

The stockholders of the White River agricultural society have voted to close up their affairs, and will sell their property at auction Feb. 28. This ends the life of a society which has been for 25 years a prominent feature in Vermont affairs. The Caldonia county fair will be held in St. Johnsbury, Sept. 15, 16, 17. The coming March meeting will attract much attention in most towns because there are important measures for the improvement of schools and highways to come up. These two questions are the most important for Vermont towns, to consider just now, and there is plenty of evidence that the awakening on both subjects has been thorough, more liberal expenditures, more general adoption of progressive measures are being made in Vermont than in any other progressive than she has been heretofore.

Landlord Darling of Middlesex was struck by a train and instantly killed on the crossing between Montpelier and Vergennes last week. The fast express struck his train, throwing it some distance. He was killed with his skull crushed, his horse was found and the sleigh demolished.

There is talk of establishing a pulp mill on the upper Lamoille river, perhaps in the vicinity of Stannard where the mountains are clothed with spruce.

Hardwick is moving for electric lights. Several gentlemen from out of town have been there lately investigating and will probably invest in the near future.

Miss Eva Whiting of Wolcott committed suicide by taking poison Thursday.

Greenboro will have a great procession of summer visitors this season, a large number from both New York and Boston having announced their intention of erecting summer homes alongside Caspian lake this spring. No more beautiful or healthful spot exists in Vermont. The United States fishery commission has established a trout hatchery there, and is hatching 4,000,000 eggs this winter. The lake abounds in trout, and the fish commissioners intend to keep it thoroughly stocked so sport will always be attractive.

To Leave Her Prison Cell.
Mrs. Florence Maybrick is soon to be set free.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—It was announced by cable that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is in prison in England, serving a life sentence for poisoning her husband, is about to be liberated. An official announcement to this effect, it is said, will be made during this week.

Prussia Backs Down.
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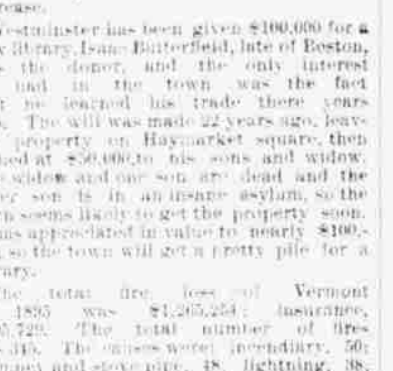
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SPLIT IN ARMY.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth Are Out.

Colonel Nicol Demanded That the Family Leave For England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The public was thrilled with surprise, regret and amazement by the news that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the popular leaders of the United States branch of the Salvation Army, had been forced to retire from their command. They were driven to this measure by pressure brought



MR. COLONEL NICOL.

This representative was accredited from his chief, endowed with full powers to act in the matter of deciding whether or no America gets its own way by retaining those leaders of the army who are kind, loved and trusted here, or has to accept new commanders foreign to the situation and the people. Colonel Nicol's "decision" was made known in the manifesto signed by commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. That this issue was brought about during a

meeting, with closed doors, held last Thursday at which were present, among others, Ballington Booths, Herbert Booth, from Canada; Eva Booth, who had arrived that morning from London, and colonel, is all the positive information which has heretofore been given out.

Colonel Nicol demanded that Ballington Booth, together with his wife and children, should depart at once for London and leave him a full power of attorney to control all moneys and affairs of the army in the United States. To this the reply was "No." The commander said, however, that he was quite willing to leave for England, as soon as the international representative desired, on condition that he be accompanied by three of his brigadiers, that Mrs. Maed, Ballington Booth remain in charge of the American branch, and that his younger brother, Herbert Booth, return to Canada, and stop there during the time that affairs were being adjusted at international headquarters. This brought forth the notice to quit.

TO SUCCEED THE BOOTHES.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker to Command in America.
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—This bulletin was issued at the Salvation Army headquarters at 47 West 14th street.

"Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker have been appointed as successors to commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and may be expected to arrive in this country with all dispatch.

"Signed" ALEX. M. NICOL, Colonel.

The news came by cable from the international headquarters in London. Commissioner Tucker is on his way from India, having accompanied General Booth, thither, Mrs. Tucker who is General Booth's second daughter, is in London, and may get here earlier than her husband.

Commissioner Tucker was at one time in command of the army in India. He was a judge in the Indian civil service and an assistant commissioner in the service in the Punjab. He has lately been foreign secretary for international headquarters in London. He married the general's second daughter about 1861, and she has been acting foreign secretary, during his absence in India.

ALL ARE GUILTY.
Brookway, the Counterfeiter, Mrs. Smith and Wagner Condemned.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The jury in the Brookway counterfeiting case returned a verdict of guilty, as charged, against the three defendants, Wm. E. Spencer or Brookway, Mrs. Abbie L. Smith and William E. Wagner.

They recommended Wagner to the mercy of the court, and Judge Green in thanking the jury for their services, told them that he was glad that they had made the recommendation in Wagner's case, and it would be taken into consideration in imposing the sentence.

The indictment against the three contained 10 counts, and the verdict finds them guilty in all. The maximum penalty provided by statute is a fine of \$500, or 15 years imprisonment, or both, on each count, which means that Brookway will probably end his life in the New Jersey state prison and Mrs. Smith will serve a long term.

25,000 People Affected.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of Lodge No. 41 of the United German workers of America, the outcast and trimmers of Chicago declared a general strike excluding only 10-clothiers against whom there is no revenue. This will affect all the makers of garments and the families of all concerned, and it is estimated that over 25,000 people will be affected by the strike. The outcast assert that they had only \$200,000 of money to sustain a strike and that it is an opportune time for declaring their rights.

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George Marshall died at Northfield, Jan. 29, in terrible agony. The attending physician could not diagnose the case satisfactorily and this taken in connection with only rumors concerning the actions of Mrs. Marshall have caused considerable excitement and discussion. Last week a petition for an autopsy was made, which was granted. The body was disinterred and competent chemists are at work upon it to determine whether or not poison was present at death.

The state highway commissioners have issued a circular letter calling for the attention of towns to the importance of retaining the present commissioners in office another year. The circular points out the folly of changing, especially if a man is more valuable after having a year's experience. A provision in the law of 1894 permits the election of a commissioner for three years if it is the wish of the voters to do so. This was not clearly understood last year, and will be more generally done this year. This will enable commissioner to undertake important projects which they can hardly do in one season. It was generally taken advantage of this year permanent work would largely increase.

Westminster has been given \$100,000 for a new library. Isaac Butterfield, late of Boston, was the donor, and the only interest he had in the town was the fact that he had bought the town some years ago. The will was made 22 years ago, leaving the property on Haymarket square, then valued at \$250,000, to his sons and widow. The widow and one son are dead and the other son is in an insane asylum, so the town seems likely to get the property soon. It has appraised in value to nearly \$100,000, so the town will get a pretty pile for a library.

The total fire loss of Vermont in 1895 was \$4,255,222, and insurance, \$8,710,000. The total number of fires was 315. The losses were incendiary, 50; lightning and stove pipe, 48; lightning, 28; lightning and stove pipe, 18; exploded, 24; boiler and steam, 16; stove pipe, 16; sparks on tools, 8; traps, 6; children and matches, 6; matches, 5; smoking, 5; kerosene stoves, 4; spontaneous combustion, 4; hot boxes on machinery, 3; nails for clothing, 2; blacksmith's forge, 2; various causes, 19; unknown, 63; not reported, 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Danville, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Feb. 12. Mr. Wilson was the first chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, holding the office ten years. The calendar for the March term of court in Addison county contains 99 cases of these cases are civil, 271 criminal, 63 chimney. Others have not been recorded, but will be printed in the subsequent issues just before court opens.

Montpelier's water department has yielded \$13,800 the past year with \$8,000 expenses, leaving a balance of \$5,800. The city expenses have been about \$70,000 and the total debt has been reduced about \$7,000. The expenses of the city schools have been \$110,000, some \$700 in excess of revenues for all purposes.

The stockholders of the White River agricultural society have voted to close up their affairs, and will sell their property at auction Feb. 28. This ends the life of a society which has been for 25 years a prominent feature in Vermont affairs. The Caldonia county fair will be held in St. Johnsbury, Sept. 15, 16, 17. The coming March meeting will attract much attention in most towns because there are important measures for the improvement of schools and highways to come up. These two questions are the most important for Vermont towns, to consider just now, and there is plenty of evidence that the awakening on both subjects has been thorough, more liberal expenditures, more general adoption of progressive measures are being made in Vermont than in any other progressive than she has been heretofore.

Landlord Darling of Middlesex was struck by a train and instantly killed on the crossing between Montpelier and Vergennes last week. The fast express struck his train