

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, PUBLISHER.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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**GEO. H. BLAKE.**  
BARTON, VT.

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The frisky cyclone has started on its summer campaign. A Texas town has been the first place visited.

This is the season in the biennial year when the editor of the county paper comes of vast importance to the assenting politician. If the political puff as well paid for as the quack doctor's puff the poor editor might be easily get along between "hay grass."

In the 44 counties in New York in the elections for supervisors have been held this year the republicans have elected 704 and the democrats a republican gain of 198. In all the local elections tariff and the times brought about by the free agitation have been the main theme. It is a year when the people are anxious to get to the polls.

The biggest petition on record is the ester polyglot petition which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been preparing for the seven years against the traffic in opium and legalized vice. It is said to contain about three million signatures, and is to be presented to the civilized governments of the world.

Colorado's crazy governor seems to us to make a McKane of himself in a large scale so far as ignoring decrees of the courts is concerned. Courts having enjoined him from signing certain police officials of Denver, Governor Waite has undertaken to override their decision, and has a three cornered fight possible. The governor has ordered out militia; the police force hold the fort, and several hundred regulars on duty, having come in obedience to a requisition of the government that there is a rebellion in Colorado that he is other-able to suppress. The attitude of the United States forces is very firm, inasmuch as there is some question as to who is in a state of rebellion, the Police commissioner governor.

### VENOM ON WOOL.

The *Boston Journal*, has the following in regard to what the Will is doing for wool and woolen textures: Demonstration of the committee on the woolen manufacturing industry in the Northern States, and early to strike a blow at New England, is demonstrated in the most striking way by the rates in the wool-duals. These changes have been made with deliberation and in- by the free traders who have the bill. They have been fully supported by Mr. North, representing the American Manufacturers' Association has been here continuously for the purpose that the reduction in the rates of manufactured woolen goods would be ruinous to the woolen industry. Yet all the cuts in the wool- rate below the House rate pre- made public have been re- from five to fifteen per cent on cotton goods, although previous tariffs woolen goods of the higher rate. This comes from the fact that this bill was introduced by ex-Confederates, who are interested in the woolen man- and who have decided bias for Northern industries.

### WHAT IT CONTRIBUTES.

In the recent discussion of the appropriation bill in the House in which Congressman Vermont took a conspicuous part, Merdith, of Virginia, took to protest against the pro- appropriation because, he said, his state paid three times as much for pensions as Vermont and "benefits" therefrom. The Governor of Iowa, one of the republicans in congress, ex- to the question with the result. Of the \$150,000,000, taxes, the South pays less than \$10,000,000; of the \$117,000,000 receipts, it contributes but a small amount of the miscellaneous less than \$2,000,000. Taken

all together the amount paid by the southern section of the country for the support of the government is about \$15,000,000.

On the other hand the South received back from the Federal Government last year as follows: In sugar bounty, about \$9,000,000; in pensions to Mexican and Union veterans and their widows and families, not less than \$5,000,000; and for deficits in postal receipts about \$5,000,000. Thus it will be seen the South received from the government at least \$4,000,000 more than it contributed.

Even, however, had the South been compelled to contribute its full quota to the payment of pensions to the veterans of the Union army, and should help pay its full share until the last surviving soldier or sailor, who gave of the strength of his manhood for the preservation of the republic, has passed away, it would have no just cause for complaint. There is no record in history where less was ever exacted from those responsible for a wicked and causeless rebellion than has been demanded by the victors of the vanquished in this country. Not a single leader or soldier of the confederacy was punished; not a dollar's worth of property was confiscated. These men were restored to all their rights of citizenship for the asking, and they not only sit in large numbers in both houses of congress, fill innumerable offices in all departments of government, but to-day, actually control the financial and economic policies of the nation they sought to destroy.

It would be little enough were the people of the South obliged to aid in the fullest measure in support of the men by whose services their efforts to destroy this nation was defeated. But when they are actually the beneficiaries of the bounty of the republic it is something worse than ingratitude for a Southern congressman, ex-confederate or civilian, to protest against the fulfillment of the promises made to the men who "kept this country on the map of the world and its flag in heaven."—*Messenger*.

### THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

The seigniorage bill which has just passed the senate was a bad measure when it was offered in the House. It has become much worse in its passage through the two houses, and stands to-day one of the most indecent and shameless currency-debauching measures ever proposed. Originally, the excuse for it was that Government could not get from the revenue bill upon which the House was able to agree enough revenue for the necessities of the government, and that the coinage of the silver bullion on hand would keep the mints busy for some years, so that the powerful tendency of the democratic party toward free coinage could be successfully with- stood for a time, while the issue of \$55,000,000 more silver certificates against actual deposits of standard dollars might do no great harm. But the senate committee has shown that a sufficient revenue can be raised, if not from the bill as it stands, with some modifications of that bill. In order to provide immediate relief for the expected deficiency the seigniorage bill has been made to authorize issues of silver certificates in advance of any coinage, and consequently in advance of any deposit of standard dollars. But worst of all, it is found that the phraseology of the bill is now such as to afford a pretext for issuing \$55,000,000 of certificates against silver going to be coined, and \$55,000,000 more against nothing. It was a bill to coin a vacuum, but has become a bill to debase the currency by adding \$110,000,000 paper, half representing coined vacuum, and half purely fiat money.

The House of Representatives passed the seigniorage bill by 39 majority—the vote in favor being 168 to 129 against. Should the bill be vetoed by President Cleveland, it goes to the House, where it originated. No one anticipates that it could get a two-thirds vote in the popular branch, and on reconsideration the thirty-nine majority obtained on its passage may have a material reduction. So there is no sort of question President Cleveland holds the fate of Mr. Bland's bill in his hands. He is confronted by the fact that a veto message will heighten the divisions now existing in the democratic party, and the most of the politicians in those sections of the country where the democratic party has the greatest strength are for this legislation, in order that they may say the Administration has done something for silver. But Mr. Cleveland is in a position of such prominence and responsibility he can not play politics

with a currency measure of the first importance without sacrificing any pretension he may have had to statesmanship. In regard to senators and representatives the case seems different. Political legerdemain is not forbidden them. Witness the composure manifested by senatorial partisans in helping along legislation to which they are bitterly opposed. But it may, after all, prove the highest political expediency to entirely disregard the advice of men who are simply seeking their own election more than the success of any organization. It may be the Populists will receive such a staggering blow from a veto of Bland's blundering bill that sound money ideas would almost triumph in former strongholds of financial error. The president's bounden duty is to look at the greatest good of the greatest number in deciding upon his action. Merely personal or political considerations are not worthy of being counted when set against the well-being of a nation the population of which is sixty-five millions of people.

### PROTECTION AT HIGH COST.

The two Louisiana votes in the senate for the tariff are costly. In order to secure them the democratic log-rollers have inserted in the measure a specific declaration repealing the twenty reciprocity agreements negotiated under the McKinley act. The Louisiana senators have compelled the democratic members of the Finance Committee to reverse their action within a fortnight. The committee began by abrogating the Hawaiian convention and saving all the other reciprocity agreements. It ends by saving the Hawaiian convention and killing off all the other agreements. It is a surrender dictated by the Louisiana senators under threat of throwing their votes against the amended Wilson bill. The sugar of Hawaii and Louisiana will be protected. All the imported sugar supply except 7½ per cent will be dutiable, and all the advantages to exporters and farmers derived from twenty reciprocity agreements will be flung away.

The democratic party has had a great deal to say about the iniquity of "sectional legislation," by which "the many were taxed for the benefit of the few." Let us see how they have carried out their idea. For the sake of protecting the Louisiana cane planters they are imposing duties on 92½ per cent of the imported sugar supply, which aggregated in 1893, 3,337,040,266 pounds, valued at \$114,955,096. That is to say, the largest article of imported food is to be taxed, and a direct burden imposed upon the millions of American consumers for the sole benefit of the Louisiana and Hawaiian planters. This is protection in its most extreme form, since Louisiana and Hawaii under the highest conditions of development can never supply more than a small fraction of the sugar required for consumption in the United States. Louisiana and the sugar trust will have the benefit of this abnormal and unnatural protection. The consumers will pay the cost. The many will be taxed for the benefit of the few.

Nor is that all. Twenty reciprocity agreements will be abandoned for the sake of protecting the Louisiana planters. Under these agreements American pork, farm produce, machinery and manufactures have been entering Germany, the West Indies, Brazil and Central America on a favored basis. An impulse has been imparted to the export trade which has been highly beneficial to the productive interests of the United States. All the advantages of less restricted intercourse between the United States and the sugar and coffee countries of Europe and tropical America are to be abandoned. A splendid opportunity for enlarging the export trade is to be renounced. The agricultural interests of Germany, which are menaced by the new reciprocity treaty with Russia, are to be compensated by increased protection against American pork and grain. Spain is to regain control of the markets of Cuba. English manufactures are to be lightly taxed in the British West Indies, while American food products are heavily taxed there. The British manufacturer is not to be molested in Brazil. All the gains made for American trade under the reciprocity policy are to be squandered. Why are these stupendous acts of folly to be committed? For naught save the protection of Louisiana planters, whose two representatives in the senate refuse to vote for the Wilson bill unless all the reciprocity conventions are abrogated. Was there ever so rank a bit of sectional legislation?—*Tribune*.

## Gilman's.

A HOME—

To be well furnished does not need a lavish outlay of money. There are so many things made now that are really artistic but not expensive, that with a small amount of money a woman of good taste can furnish and decorate her home in a manner to make it charming to all her family and friends. We are showing a new line of

DRAPERY SILKS—

Beautiful in design and colorings that are a delight to the eye. There isn't anything cheap about them only the price—that's about half you'd naturally expect—39c the yd. We have a lot of new

LACE CURTAINS—

Prices begin at 59c a pair—that's little enough when you think of it—5 yds. of curtain lace, taped edges, for 59c. There are plenty of better ones in stock and the prices are as low for the quality. If you are least bit interested in

Lace Curtains, you'd better

See our stock.

SPRING DRESS GOODS—

Are here in abundance. Swivel Silks, 50c the yd. French, English and American Satins 35c, 25c, 17c, 12½c the yd. are the prices.

The assortment is large—styles and kinds enough to suit all. There never was a time when you could buy so good cloths and such choice styles for so little money. There are also Scotch Ginghams, Japanettes, Ducks, and Common Ginghams.

NEW WOOL GOODS—

Handsome goods in dress pattern lengths, no two alike. Our

CRAVENETTE SERGES—

Are English make and just the cloth for a good serviceable suit. We have them, Navy, Black and Brown.

### :- BARGAINS. :-

LADIES' KID GLOVES—

Style—5-Hook, Foster Lacing, Quality—as good as any \$1 glove Colors—Tans, Red Tans, Modes Slates and Blacks, Price—while they last, 69c a pair.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS—

Bright Dongola Kid Stock, \$4.00 ones } all 3.50 ones } at 3.00 ones } \$2.48 for March.

GOLD SEAL RUBBERS—

"Best on Earth" Don't cost you a cent more than the common kinds. See them

AT THE GILMAN STORE.

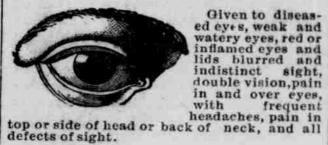


**Dr. H. D. MARTIN,**  
**O-C-U-L-I-S-T.,**

OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

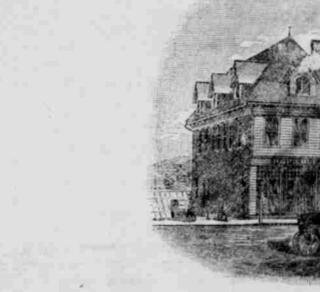
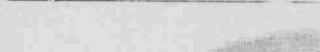
American House, Barton, Mar. 26 until April 2.  
Barton Landing Hotel, April 2 to 6.  
Derby Line Hotel, April 6 to 16.  
No. Troy Hotel, April 16, 16, 18.

SPECIAL ATTENTION



Given to diseased eyes, weak and watery eyes, red or inflamed eyes and lids blurred and indistinct sight, double vision, pain in and over eyes, with frequent headaches, pain in top or side of head or back of neck, and all defects of sight.

OFFICE HOURS:  
9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.  
Glasses Carefully and Perfectly fitted.  
EXAMINATION FREE.



**We are still Selling--**  
Lockwood, 36 inch Cotton at 5 1-2 cts.  
Lockwood, 40 inch Cotton at 5 1-2 cts.  
Continental, 36 inch Cotton at 5 1-2 cts.  
Continental, 40 inch Cotton at 6 1-2 cts.  
Stanley Mills, 36 inch Cotton at 5 cts.

## Our Greatest Attraction

For this week will be a sale of COTTON UNDERWEAR, at but little more than half the regular price. Included in this sale is a lot of Manufacturers' samples, all perfect goods, and also a lot of garments that for some slight imperfections are classed as seconds, but are practically as good as any. These garments will all be displayed on our round counter and the price, in plain figures, marked on each garment. Call and see them and the prices will convince you.

We know now the fellow has some brains, because he says so himself.

Sugar Tubs, Smoked Hams and Rubber Boots.

Are now in order, and we have the right kinds.

NICE ONIONS at \$1.00 a bushel, and the best \$3.50 Flour in town. Some say it is the best Flour they ever had in the house.

**O. D. OWEN.**

## Prices that are in

Touch with the Present Conditions.

This week we call your attention to our stock of

## SHIRTS.

We can please you. All Styles of Fancy Shirts, Colored Bosoms, Laundered and Unlaundered White Shirts in all styles.

## Do we Keep Hats?

N-O-

We Sell Them.

REMEMBER we give you a good Work Pant for \$1.25 A Union for \$1.50, the best the market affords for the money.

Boys' Pants for 25 cts.

All kinds of Dress and Work Gloves.

**ORCUTT'S CASH CLOTHING STORE.**

Barton, Vt. J. F. BATCHELDER, Manager.