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W. L. JACOBS.

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COMFORT FOR OFFICE HOLDERS.

News from Washington on the best authority says:

"When the President formally invited his cabinet to remain with him another term, he meant something more. Office holders, great and small, who are giving satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, are practically included in the invitation to stay. There are to be no removals except for good cause. The only changes and appointments which will occur will be those due to vacancies on account of death or voluntary resignation. Authority for this statement comes from the White House. The President's policy regarding patronage was announced explicitly and definitely in response to an inquiry made respecting it. Efficient officials holding commissions for stated terms will be reappointed. Those who are serving without fixed tenure will continue without interruption by the transition of the administration from first to second term. This statement applies not alone to government officials in Washington. It will be the policy to continue postmasters, collectors, district attorneys, marshals and other federal officers through the next term."

This insures the reappointment of Collector Z. M. Mansur in the Memphremagog District, Olin Merrill in the Vermont district, District Attorney, J. L. Martin, and Marshall, F. A. Field, and is just as it should be.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President McKinley sent his annual message to congress last Monday. The message opens with a brief survey of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions and American liberty at the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century. The Chinese problem is made the dominant question in our foreign intercourse and an elaborate review is made of the details of military operations and diplomatic steps taken in the progress of the settlement up to the present time, and which have been made known to the public by official announcements in the past.

As then said, "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerably entertained.

Touching upon the possible inability of China to pay a sufficient money indemnity the president says:

"I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives."

In the event of protracted divergency of views in the negotiations the president favorably inclines to Russia's suggestion that the matter of indemnities be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague.

In touching upon the Paris Exposition the message devotes a congratulatory paragraph to the United States exhibits, in being not only the largest foreign display, but among the earliest in place and best arranged and more completely covering the entire classifications than that of any other nation, ranking next in total number after those of France itself. The awarding of a larger number of prizes to American exhibitors than those of any other nation is accepted as a striking recognition of the merits of the exhibits.

Uncertainty is expressed as to the prospect of our well nigh extinguished German

trade under the new burden of the meat inspection law and the confident hope is expressed that further regulations will be free from past discriminations.

The speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska is recommended in view of the possibility of friction in the working of the *modus vivendi*.

Taking the lynching of Italians at Tallulah as a text, the president renews recommendations that federal courts have jurisdiction in international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. The president advises in conclusion that congress make gracious provisions for indemnity to these Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

Satisfaction is expressed at formal notification of the ratification of The Hague treaty by the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and The Netherlands. Japan is added to the list.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Canal, the information is given that the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to take measures to promote the water way, after having declared the so-styled Eyo-Cragian option void. The report of the commission, it is recommended, may be awaited. The convention with Great Britain to remove any objections which might arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the construction of the canal is commended to the early attention of the senate.

Turkish relations are dismissed with the assertion that "We await the fulfillment of the promise of the Sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by the American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire."

The recommendation is made that the senate take action on the commercial conventions submitted at the last session looking to the operation of a policy of reciprocity.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the city of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to \$283,022,991.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. "It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress," says the president, "to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold." Touching the disposition of the surplus the president recommends a reduction of internal revenue war taxes in the sum of \$30,000,000. "This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people." The inclusion in the reduction is specially urged of the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to a modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants, has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30, 389 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than \$50,000 and 103 with capital of \$50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded \$2,000,000,000.

Immediate action is urged on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade. American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

The president calls attention to the passage in his last annual message for early action to remedy such evils as might be found in to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and he repeats the language of the previous message, adding: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the congress."

Continued in Supplement.

A BIG TRADE. No. 150.

Another year has rolled around and

CHRISTMAS

is here again. Perhaps you are looking for presents. What's the matter with something useful?

What would you say to a

Cape, Jacket, Shawl, Fur Collar, Silk Waist, Umbrella, Hand Bag, or a nice Dress Pattern?

How about a pair of

Shoes, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, Leggings, Gloves, Mittens, or Slippers,? Hoods, Toques, Tams, Fascinators and Sweat-

ers

will not be out of place.

If you want stamped goods come here.

Bureau Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Splashers, Table Covers, Doilies, etc etc. Laundry Bags, Pillow Covers, Hair Ornaments, Neck Ties, and Handkerchiefs from 1c up.

We have two lines of Initial Handkerchiefs that are good values at 5 and 25c.

Fruit, Confectionery and Nuts.

Appels

by the barrel, or any smaller quantity.

O. W. LOCKE, Barton Landing, - Vt.

Last year our Christmas trade was

BIG

This year it will be

BIGGER

If high quality, low prices, and up-to-date variety can

can make it so.

We are showing a nice line of

DIAMONDS.

Watches.

Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold; set with Diamonds; all sizes; 1.00 to 50.00.

Clocks.

Gold Finish, eight and one day Clocks, Black Enamel, Kitchen, and Alarm Clocks. Fine eight day Clocks, 1.88.

Gent's Watch Chains.

All prices, all the new styles.

Ladies' Chains

In great variety. 87 cents to 20.00.

Rings.

An endless variety in Diamonds, Opals, and all the other stone settings. Plain and Engraved Band Rings. Baby's Solid Gold Rings, 25 cents.

Brooches,

25 cents and up; cheap plated to Solid Gold.

Gold Pens.

Large selections.

Fountain Pens.

"Waterman's Ideal," the GENUINE Waterman; also the imitation Waterman Pen which some sell for the genuine; Paul E. Wirt, and the other cheaper grades.

Sterling Silver Novelties

Of every description.

Ebony Ware.

Mirrors, Brushes, Combs, and the smaller articles.

RICH CUT GLASS.

Wave Crest Ware.

Jewel Boxes, Etc.

Napkin Rings.

Hundreds of them.

Children's Sets.

Knife, Fork, and Spoon; 25 cents to 2.00.

Rogers & Bros.'

Al Knives and Forks.

(The Genuine.)

\$5.98 per set of 24 Pieces.

1847 Rogers Bros.'

\$6.25 per set of 24 Pieces.

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We have doubled the amount of stock we have ever before shown, selected from the best markets, at prices that cannot fail to please.

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to please the children. We have a beautiful line of MEDALLIONS in all sizes.

Ebony Toilet Articles, Workbaskets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, and many other pretty gifts. Also materials for fancy work.

Germantown and Saxony Yarns and Shetland Floss, China Silk, Art Silk and Silkoline, etc.

Why wouldn't a hat make a nice Christmas present? We have trimmed and untrimmed ones which we are selling

At 20 per cent Discount

from regular prices. Come in and examine our stock of Millinery, Ladies' Furnishings and Holiday Goods.

All work done promptly by

DODGE & WEBSTER, Barton Landing, Vt.



PRESENT PRESENT-GIVING.

Jewelry has ever been a suggestive word in gift making. It is as much so in the present present-giving time as ever.

I've made extensive preparations for the holiday season of 1900. A stock you will admire with prices you will regard with favor. Jewelry is something you should buy of one in whom you not only have confidence, but of one who has the necessary knowledge to tell the good from the bad. Thirteen years of experience give me this knowledge.

Just a few hints are found below. A look through my stock will add to them.

For Mother

A clock for the mantel. I've clocks from the low-priced nickel alarm to—well, way up.

For Father

A gold watch. I've watches of most every description from \$3.75 to \$50.00. The dollar ones I don't keep.

For Wife

A piece of that nice china I've got in from France, Germany and Austria. The prices run from 45 cts. to \$5.00.

For Husband.

A fountain pen. A few years ago these were a luxury, but now they are a necessity to the farmer as well as the merchant. \$1.00 to \$3.50.

I've some trades in Cameras for you; for instance, a \$5.00 camera for only \$3.00, a \$2.50 Camera for \$1.50. Better ones at the same rate. Warranted in every way.

FRANK D. CLEMENT,

The Jeweler and Optician,

BARTON LANDING, - VERMONT.