

The Spirit of Reverence (Continued from Second Page.)

the government have been in some conflict, where suspicion, strife and hatred between class and class and even between individuals exist and where things have been done that almost our Russia the Russian government in her most cruel days, all because there is no deep-seated reverence for law and righteousness and for the best interests of men.

One of our United States senators is today a convicted criminal because he has unlawfully used his official position for personal gain. No one doubts his guilt, yet he is still at liberty and retains his seat in the senate because of what many who do not profess to be skilled in the intricacies of our common law, consider a weak spot in our American government, namely, the right to appeal from one court to another on the slightest technicality. This may be a wise and necessary provision, but that it is most shamefully abused, and in many instances completely thwarts the real object for which our courts are supposed to exist, no one can for a moment doubt, for in its actual workings many a wealthy culprit and those who have a social or political "pull" are practically treated as innocent long after an intelligent and impartial jury has pronounced them guilty. Now, I submit that this could not happen if the decisions of our lower courts were held in the reverence that they ought to merit in the minds of men.

We cannot greatly wonder that working men and those in the more lowly walks of life are sometimes lawless when they see the lawless rich people escape punishment. I realize that it is a serious problem that here confronts the American people, for the very life of our nation hereby imperiled, and no one's personal safety or his interests are secure until a deep-seated reverence for life and property, for law and order becomes a reality. Sometimes the public is rudely awakened to the real condition of affairs by the wanton assassination of a beloved president, or by the selfish, unfeeling attitude of the coal operators and other trust magnates who seem in their corporate capacity to show no disposition to obey the law, and who certainly have no sympathy for their fellowmen; or again by the cruel tyranny of trades unions whose members are ready to bound to the death any law-abiding husband and father who dares attempt contrary to their mandates to earn an honest living for the support of his loved ones—and then the cry goes up from the press and the platform everywhere. All law must be held in reverence by all classes of people. But the echo of this strong, healthy voice soon dies away, and the selfish irreverent spirit leaps to new life and seeks new victims until some sore calamity brings it up short again for a little while.

Now the vital question is: How can we foster the reverent spirit and make its place prominent and impregnable in our nation's life? I know of but one way—and that is to insist on having one standard of truth and of justice for all men, how close the line is to the truth, to be sure you cannot legislate truth and honor and righteousness into the hearts of men. But you can make men afraid to do wrong if from no higher motive because of the material consequences of that wrong than the reasonably possible to follow them. It should at least be possible to have one in unyielding law of honor and of rectitude for rich and poor for the individual and the corporate body, for the native and the foreigner, for the white man and the black. But this possibility can never become a reality until christian men actuated by holy unselfish motives, enter the field of politics and ennoble men's conception of public service and until christian men in all the walks of life, manly and to them in every laudable undertaking. There is great need of a deeper reverence for character in the life of the state. The reason why many of our best and noblest men hesitate to enter public life today is because in the eyes of the present generation, stainless as it has been proved by many crucial tests, counts for very little. The irreverent cartoonist, the yellow journal, and the more yellow demagogue, all seem to delight to destroy a public man's reputation, and to impugn as they would never think of doing in business life, every word and act of the statesman and alas it is sadly true, that an evil report of a man, however it originates, will travel faster than a good report.

Now the manhood of America must come to the front and assert itself in these matters; and although men will always differ on great public questions and political parties will always be a necessity, yet on the great moral questions to which reference has been made, on all questions that vitally affect the whole life of the nation, there should be allowed no favoritism of any kind. Neither wealth, position nor anything else should exempt a man or any body of men from wholesome respect for, and reverent obedience to, the beneficent statute laws of the land.

And, as has already been strongly implied, the men who make these laws and the men chosen to administer them, should themselves be of such strong characters and of such sterling worth that they can command and demand the hearty support of all good citizens of every shade of political and religious belief when they assume their high office. For in a democracy the people rule; and the majority, as expressed by popular vote, have the right of way, and it is inevitably true from the very nature of the case, as the honored chief magistrate of our nation is wont to say, that in the long run men are going up or down together.

It is this great truth that leads me to reaffirm the statement that we, as a people, must pay the most careful attention to character building. And this remark leads to the final suggestion I would make, namely, that in the life of the state there must be a large place for reverence in a man's thought of himself and of the potentialities that are wrapped up in every man. Its roots must strike deep into the life of the home; they must be fostered and strengthened in the life and worship of the church, even as my brothers who have just preceded me, have so effectively shown; and it must find its richest fruitage in the ever-increasingly complicated life of the state.

No man, in private or in public life, is worthy the respect of others, unless he can thoroughly respect himself, and unless he knows, down deep in his heart, that in the aim and aspirations of his life, he is entitled to the confidence of his fellowmen.

breaking. In spite of whatever prominent exceptions we may have to make it is true that character never counted for more in public life than it does today; that the civic conscience was never more sensitive to the needs of the hour than it is now; that the possibility of conducting the affairs of state on a sound business basis was never nearer its realization, in many commonwealths, than now.

It remains for good men everywhere to seize the vantage ground already gained and to build fortresses thereon that shall be impregnable against all the assaults of the unprincipled politicians who boast, by their actions and sometimes by their words, that they are in politics for what they can get out of it for their personal advantage.

There is today a trio of public officials in our land whose names have been prominently before the country for many months. Since they represent different states in political belief, it may be proper to call your attention to them in connection with the subject before us, for they each stand—in the very prime of his splendid manhood—for high and noble ideals; for honor, justice and righteousness in public as well as in private life. The hope of our nation rests in such men as these and while they are still living and fighting our battles they should have accorded to them the hearty sympathy and support of every good citizen.

I do not mean that they are ready to be canonized as political saints; I do not mean to imply that they are free from faults, nor do I mean to approve of all their actions; but I do mean to affirm that in the face of tremendous opposition, largely against their own political ranks, they are doing a most heroic, a most patriotic, a most magnificent work in their striving for purer politics and in their seeking to raise the standard of public service; and if they are sustained, they should be the bright and glorious day is soon to dawn upon our national life, and the ideals which we have tried to hold before you this evening will come nearer to being realized.

One of this trio, is the sturdy, uncompromising hero of the Exposition city, who seems destined to grace the gubernatorial chair of that great state, borne triumphantly thither by the enthusiastic vote of her best citizens, irrespective of party.

The second is that fiery, undaunted, high-minded district attorney of our great metropolis, who entered upon his office three years ago with the avowed purpose of making himself the servant of the common people who most needed his service, and who has so well sustained himself in that office, so placed himself within the reach of the most oppressed classes that justice, though not yet supreme, is more faithfully and impartially meted out in that great cosmopolitan city, than it has been for decades.

And the third, is he who has for many years been the enigma and the bete noire of the machine and spoils politician, whom they sought to sidetrack, only to be largely vindicated and who now seems destined to break all precedents in the history of vice-presidents who have filled out a deceased president's term and to be unanimously nominated to succeed himself—that upright, strenuous, large-hearted man, the fearless champion of the interests of the common people, the avowed lover of righteousness, of truth and of God—the honored chief magistrate of our nation.

These are the men whom the state and the nation should delight to honor, not because they are faultless, for they all are thoroughly human like ourselves; but because they stand, with all their imperfections, for a high type of personal manhood, and for the best things in our national life.

They embody in their own persons—if I may be permitted to voice my thought of them—the tender, affectionate, chivalrous spirit that must always find a prominent place in the life of the home; the devout, manly worshipful spirit that should ever permeate the life of the church, and the heroic, uncompromising, God-fearing and liberty-loving spirit that is the only safeguard of a nation's life.

VERMONT NEWS. Woman Suffrage Convention. At the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association in Woodstock, last week, Miss Laura Moore, secretary, reported a membership of 51, and 47 members have been admitted. During the year Dorcas McClellan, of Glover, a member, died and in her will was a bequest of \$1,500 for the society. A part of it will be spent in the dissemination of literature.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Barton Landing; secretary, Miss Laura Moore, Barton Landing; treasurer, Mrs. Gallup, Barton Landing; auditor, Rev. A. M. Smith, Concord; member of the executive committee of national society, Mrs. J. H. Pierce, Rochester. H. B. Blackwell, of Boston, urged that the legislature be petitioned to allow women to vote at the next national convention. The next convention will be held at Springfield.

D. W. Robinson has resigned as vice-president and director of the Howard National Bank of Burlington. F. E. Burgess has been elected vice president to succeed him and A. G. Whittemore has been elected a director.

The Vermont Marble Company of Proctor has just secured a contract for a large amount of marble to be shipped to London, Eng., for building purposes.

John D. Roes, aged 75, of Brattleboro, died Thursday. He was a cigar maker, whose reputation extended throughout New England and New York.

Principal W. D. Parsons, who has been connected with the Bellows Falls high school for two years, has tendered his resignation to the school board and next year will travel in the interests of Dodd, Mead, & Co., publishers of school and college text books.

H. Dressel Jr. principal of the Springfield high school for nine years, and county examiner and town superintendent for several years, has resigned his positions, having had an offer of \$2,000 a year as principal elsewhere.

Past Great Sachem William A. Jordan, of Massachusetts, visited Swanton last week to meet the petitioners for a charter to locate a tribe of the order of Red Men in Swanton. He found 33 names on the list, and formed a temporary organization, with Fred C. Nims as chairman, and J. R. Morrill as secretary and collector. It is expected that a tribe will be instituted in about two weeks, and this tribe will give Vermont 33 members to form a great council. At present the Red Men of Vermont are under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Last July there were over 400,000 Red Men in the United States, and more than 60,000 gain will be reported at the first of next month. There are now nine tribes in Vermont, and charter lists are being circulated in ten places. A tribe will probably be instituted in St. Albans in the early fall.

Mrs. Minnie Marsh Allen has resigned her position as director of music in the Barre schools to take effect at the close of the present term.

Frederick A. Wood of Lowell, Mass., has been selected to make an investigation of the financial history of Vermont for the Carnegie Institution. His work already begun, will extend over a period of four or five years. The Carnegie Institution is for research in various lines of science, and has undertaken to have an exhaustive economic history of the United States written. It has established a department of economics and sociology of which Col. Carroll D. Wright is the head, and an extensive organization of special investigators has been affected. Mr. Wood is well equipped for the work assigned to him for he is the author of a history of taxation in Vermont. The history as a whole will have 11 general divisions, such as manufactures, domestic and foreign commerce, money and banking and the labor movement.

Rev. E. C. Fisher, who has been pastor of the Congregational church at Guilford for a number of years, has received a call to become pastor of the church in Westminster, Vt., and expects to leave for his new field of labor about July 1.

Rev. Dr. Gerald H. Beard has resigned the pastorage of the College Street Congregational church of Burlington, to take effect September 30. Dr. Beard gives out that he has long desired to pursue a certain line of investigation and inquiry of Vermont, the American citizen, to devote a year to research at Yale University beginning October 1.

The call to Rev. Charles Wellman, of Lancaster, Pa., extended a short time ago to be assistant pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Montpelier, has been accepted and Mr. Wellman will begin his duties on September 1.

Charles H. Spooner, A. B., B. S., of the class of '78, has been elected president of Norwich University to succeed Rev. Allan D. Brown, deceased. Mr. Spooner is at present a resident of St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Charlestown, N. H., in 1857.

The third annual convention of the Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood Union of New England was held at Burlington last week with 75 delegates present. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Jones of Burlington; vice-president, R. B. Scott of Newport, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, W. W. R. M. Ryan of Springfield, Mass.; recording clerk, A. M. Flagg of Lewiston, Me. The next convention will be held at Providence, R. I.

The Vermont Association of Bosjon will have an outing at Nantasket with a shore dinner at the Rockland house today. The dinner will include special music and after-dinner speaking by Gen. The affair is in the hands of a committee consisting of Arthur L. Robinson, Albert Clarke, Eugene N. Foss, Charles K. Darling, and N. L. Sheldon, says The Boston Transcript, but, notwithstanding, arrangements with regard to the general tariff question will not be discussed.

Barton Landing company, No. 9, Uniform Rank K. of P., were mustered in by Col. C. F. O. Tinker of St. Johnsbury, assisted by Capt. C. M. Willey of Barre, Friday evening, June 17. Twenty-eight of the 33 members were elected. The following officers were installed: Captain, F. D. Clement; first lieutenant, J. B. Colton; second lieutenant, E. A. Willey; recorder, H. H. Person; treasurer, H. M. Whipple; guard, H. L. Moore; sentinel, E. B. Willey.

Adj. Gen. W. H. Gilmore has received word from Governor's Island Department of the East, that the uniforms of the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., in which the first regiment has been invited to participate has been reduced from 10 to 5 days. The regiment will probably leave the state on Saturday, Sept. 3, the route not having yet been determined. On the transportation requests and bills of lading for the regiment will be issued by Gen. Gilmore.

Three teachers of the Middlebury high school terminated their relations with the school last week. The principal, A. F. Howes, the preceptress, Miss Ranslow, and Miss Lord. Principal Howes has been at the head of the school for the past six years.

Rev. J. L. Atwell, pastor of the Methodist church, at Fair Haven sailed Saturday from New York on the steamer Finland with a party of about 15 ministers for a trip, which will include England, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. He will be abroad about two months.

Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury is to have constructed a two-story brick building just west of the Van Ness house for an armory for company M. of the 1st Regt. Woodbury is captain. The entire first floor will be devoted to a drill hall, while on the second floor will be rooms for the officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as parlors and club rooms for the company. Bath will also be installed for the men. In addition to the armory Gov. Woodbury will provide a hall for the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal organizations. He hopes to have the building completed by November.

The Vermont Association of Boston has decided not to make an Old Home Week trip to Vermont this year.



Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N. Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restful sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me, I tried your Vegetable Compound on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me. "I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is put away all other medicines and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Irene Crosby, prominent in Social Life in East Savannah, Ga., adds her testimonial to the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—"It always gives me pleasure to find an article of real value and unquestioned merit. I have had Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound well calculated to relieve and cure the various troubles arising from irregularities and menstrual pains. "Much suffering could be spared if we only gave more attention to proper living and diet, but as long as women do not do this, your Vegetable Compound has come to the front as a true friend in need. I have been very pleased indeed with the relief it has brought me. I find that I have perfect health now, and that my mind is also more clear and active since I used your Vegetable Compound. It has been of great benefit to me, and I gladly recommend it. Very sincerely yours, Miss IRENE CROSBY, 313 East Charlton St., East Savannah, Ga."

Remember that every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her case or symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and is cheerfully given to any ailing woman who asks for it.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will verify the genuineness of Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Plumley's Decisions. A Vermonter's Difficult Work in Venezuela. We note with satisfaction the awards and decisions announced by Mr. Frank Plumley of Vermont, the American citizen who was made umpire in the dispute between the British and Venezuelan governments. It may be remembered that not only Great Britain and Venezuela, but also Holland, joined in requesting President Roosevelt to appoint an umpire to settle a number of points which were involved in claims presented at Caracas, but as to which the countries concerned were unable to agree. As it was recognized that some of the questions which Mr. Plumley was called upon to decide were new in international jurisprudence, ample time for study and reflection was allowed him, and he was permitted to take the evidence and briefs to the United States for prolonged consideration. Of particular interest to international lawyers is his decision—a decision for which there was no precedent—that interest ought to be paid on awards. It seems that Great Britain claimed interest at five per cent on awards made by a mixed commission so long ago as 1869; the convention constituting this commission having provided that the Venezuelan government should, by its congress, make provision without delay for the payment of the awards. As a matter of fact, there was a delay of some sixteen years in the payments. Venezuela denied the right to collect interest for the years during which she had been in default, on the ground that there was no specific provision for it in the convention concluded between the two governments. Mr. Plumley decided, however, that interest at the rate of three per cent—the Venezuelan statutory rate when no rate is named in a contract—should be allowed from the time when the Venezuelan congress ratified the terms of the contract, accepted the finding of the commission, and made the first payment on account.

With reference to the well-known case of the Puerto Cabello and Valencia companies, a British corporation, the umpire found that the Caracas government had guaranteed a certain income, which guaranty had not been made good. Accordingly, he made an award of \$1,200,000 in favor of the company. On the other hand, two questions concerning citizenship were decided by Mr. Plumley in favor of Venezuela. In one case England had set up the claim that a man born in Venezuela—the man himself also having been always a resident in Venezuela—was a British subject under the con-

stitution of Venezuela existing at the time of his birth. This construction of the Venezuelan constitution the Caracas government opposed, insisting that the man was a Venezuelan by birth and domicile. The position taken by Venezuela was sustained by the umpire. In another claim, Great Britain urged that in the case of a British subject who had been domiciled in Venezuela, who died there, and who had been married to a Venezuelan woman, such widow became by her marriage a British subject, retained her status after her husband's death, and could appear as a claimant for a cause accruing to her husband in his lifetime. Here, again, the position taken by Great Britain failed to meet with the umpire's approval. On the whole, we presume that nobody will question Mr. Plumley's competence or impartiality.—[Harper's Weekly.]

Commissioners' Notice. JAMES NORTHROP'S ESTATE. The subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the district of St. Johnsbury, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James Northrop, late of Danville, Vt., in said district, deceased, and the term of six months from the 7th day of June, 1904, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us: Give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the store of Dole & Currier in Danville, Vt., in said district, on the 29th day of June and the 7th day of December, next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

CHAS. D. BRAINERD, NELSON DOLE, Commissioners. Danville, Vt., June 17th 1904.

Presentation of Account. FRANK H. CLEMENT'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate Court, held at the probate office in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1904. William Clement, administrator upon the estate of Frank H. Clement, late of Danville, in said district, deceased, presents his administrative account for examination and allowance, and makes application for decree of distribution and final settlement of said estate. Whereupon it is ordered by said court, that said account and said application be referred to the probate office in said St. Johnsbury, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1904, for hearing and decision thereon: And it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper published at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.

By the Court, Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge. A true copy of Record, Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

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Advertisement for Orson Cushman's Estate. Probate of Will. ORSON CUSHMAN'S ESTATE. A Chance for Boys TO MAKE A DOLLAR. We want all the bones we can get. Can use heads, hoofs, horns—anything in the line of bones—if only dry. We will pay 60c per hundred pounds for thoroughly dry bones—we can pay even more if strictly clean, hard, fresh, dry, boiled butchers' bones—and pay freights from your station if shipped in lots of 200 pounds or more. May be shipped in barrels or cheap sacks. C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt