

THE BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

VOL. II, NO. 34.

BENNINGTON, VT., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1904

ONE CENT

The World is Full of the Good, the True, the Beautiful, but Professional Politicians, Chronic Reformers and Patent Medicines Are not on That List

BENNINGTON SECURITY COMPY

Accepts funds in trust, allowing 4 per cent on same. Acts as agent in purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, etc. Manages estates, acting as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

CAPITAL.....\$25,000
SURPLUS.....\$ 5,000

DIRECTORS:

R. C. GRAVES, President
C. M. GRAVES, Vice-Pres.
O. M. BARBER, W. H. HAGEN
R. C. TURNER
N. Y. Rep., W. H. Hagen, 59 Wall St

FIRST NAT'L BANK OF NO BENNINGTON

CAPITAL.....\$150,000
SURPLUS and PROFITS.....\$75,000
RESOURCES.....\$500,000

Most centrally located for country business and is always ready to receive new accounts.

It is one of the oldest and strongest Banks in Vermont and transacts a general banking business.

J. G. McCULLOUGH, President.
S. B. HALL, Cashier

Bennington County NATIONAL BANK

Capital \$100,000.
Officers: JOHN S. HOLDEN, President.
A. K. RITCHIE, Vice President.
CLEMENT H. CONE, Cashier.

Bennington, Vt.
Transact a general banking business, pays interest on certificates of deposit at the rate of 3 per cent if allowed to remain three months.

DIRECTORS

I. E. Gibson, J. S. Holden, Wm. E. Hawks, N. M. Puffer, A. K. Ritchie, J. T. Shurtleff, C. W. Thatcher.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and pin on Gage L. street, Saturday. Finder will be liberally rewarded for returning same to Edgington's market.

LOST—Saturday night, fur glove; probably on Main St. Finder will please return to the Banner office.

FOR SALE—Chester white pigs six weeks old. Inquire of S. B. Pike.

LOST—Pair gold-bond spectacles, Friday afternoon, between Burr Bros. store and Dewey St. Finder will please return to post office.

WANTED—To buy for cash, old books, magazines and bound volumes of old newspapers. High-st prices paid. Address: J. W. Gaddy, 46 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., and agent will call on his trip.

LOST—Fox Terrier Dog, color black and white, eye low spot over each eye, white stripe at tip of head, tail cut short, answers to the name "Hickey." Anyone finding this dog will please return and receive reward. A. Barron Fitzgerald, 20 W. Main St.

LOST—January 15, an antique cameo pin, valued for its gemstones. Finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mrs. W. B. Walker, 208 Pleasant St.

FOUND—Came in my possession a bound, black, white and tan. Owner may have same by identifying and paying cost of this advertisement. Newell F. Bennett, 3093 White Crk. St., N. Y.

WANTED—Position by an experienced woman nurse. Best of references given. Inquire 112 Main St.

TO RENT—Desirable tenements, offices and stores. Possession given immediately. W. E. Hawks, 25 North St.

FOR SALE—40 wagons of all descriptions, 30 sets of harness, single and double. 20 horses, good drivers and work horses. Inquire at 112 Main St.

LOST—A pair of spectacles, Friday afternoon, between Burr Bros. store and Dewey St. Finder will please return to post office.

FOR SALE—Young new milk grade Jersey cows. Inquire Geo. F. Heath.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Called For Next Friday Evening At Apollo Hall.

The Democratic and License-Local Option voters of the town of Bennington are hereby warned to meet at Apollo hall, in Bennington, Friday, February 12 1904, at 8 o'clock, p. m., to place in nomination candidates to be voted for at the next annual town meeting, to elect a town committee, and to transact any other proper business when met.

Homer A. Lyons,
R. M. Houghton,
M. W. Stewart,
John P. Gavin,
W. J. Gibney.
Democratic Town Committee

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Called For Saturday Evening, Feb. 13, to Nominate Town Candidates.

The Republican Voters of the Town of Bennington are hereby warned to meet at the Library Hall in Bennington on Saturday, February 13, at 8 p. m. to transact the following business: 1st. To place in nomination, candidates to be voted for at the next town meeting.

2nd. To elect a town committee.
3rd. To transact any business found proper when met.
Henry T. Cushman,
Walter H. Berry,
Collins M. Graves.
Republican town committee.

SOUTH SHAFTSBURY

Mrs Rhoda Niles is quite ill with the grip.

Edward Millington spent Sunday in Arlington.

Mrs Grace Spencer is recovering from a severe attack of grippe.

Mrs Farnum and Mrs Rudd called on Mrs Sharpe one day last week.

Mrs T H Daniap visited at the home of Merle Boston one day last week.

Louis Hart spent Sunday with his uncle Ansel Mattison at Hoosick Falls.

Blanche and Ruth Beagle who have been seriously ill are slowly improving.

Edward Millington recently visited his brother Dr Millington at Greenwich.

John Evans and family spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs Nancy Harris.

Mrs W A Collins and Mary Harris called on friends at North Shaftsbury last Saturday.

The Misses Holt of Bennington visited a few days last week with Mrs Robert A Moon.

Mrs Howard Baily (nee Florence Burleson of Superior, Wis.) arrive home Monday night.

Rev W E Thompson found Mrs Thompson better, she is now able to sit up in her bed for a brief time.

The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs W A Collins last Friday, supper was served, the proceeds being \$4.00.

Rev Mr Thompson who has been ill with the grip has recovered and spent Sunday with his wife in Albany Hospital.

Mrs E H Sherman who has been visiting her mother, Mrs Edward Millington returned to her home in Benson last Thursday.

Several friends of Mr and Mrs Jacob Barber gathered at their home on the Bennington road to celebrate their 13th wedding anniversary.

Mrs Gabriel Monette who spent last week with her daughter, Mrs W Coulter returned home Sunday taking her little granddaughter, Etta, with her.

Allie Spencer who is employed by his brother-in-law, S H Hawkins of Manchester Centre was in town last week accompanied by Hugh Hawkins.

Mrs Emily Atcheson returned to New York on Thursday last after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs Ruth Bourton having come for the funeral of her father, the late Henry Seidel.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The Balm is quickly absorbed by the mucous membrane and does not dry up the nostrils but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren street, New York.

STILLSON'S FIGURES

Report from Town Health Officer.

SMALL POX OUTBREAK

There Were 28 Cases of Small Pox and 71 Instances of Diphtheria.

The following extracts are from the report of Health Officer Stillson to be printed in the coming village report: There has been reported, during 1903, 28 cases of smallpox, no deaths; 5 cases of scarlet fever, no deaths; 71 cases of diphtheria, 3 deaths; 21 cases of measles, no deaths; 17 cases of typhoid fever, 3 deaths; 37 cases of chicken pox, no deaths; 14 cases of whooping cough, no deaths; 9 cases of tuberculosis, 9 deaths; (17 cases and deaths during the years of 1902 and 1903); one case each of German measles and mumps, without fatal results. Deaths from all causes, 137; births, 180.

The large number of diphtheria cases, confined, with few exceptions, to the incorporated Bennington village, together with two outbreaks of smallpox, has greatly increased the expenses of this department during the past year. But the fact that by means of anti-toxin the one was prevented from spreading from house to house.

The other by prompt action kept within quarantined limits, is a cause for congratulation, notwithstanding the expenditure necessarily incurred, and which will appear in the Selectmen's and Auditors' reports.

In the forenoon of August 21, 1903, a workman in one of our largest mills went to his home ill. The following day a precautionary report was made to the Health Officer that a case of smallpox might ensue. The usual "still quarantine" was put on, unfortunately not strictly obeyed because of unbelief by those cognizant that the case was smallpox, no exposure being known; but, on Monday afternoon, August 24th, the eruption became unmistakable, and full quarantine, under guard, immediately ensued.

Beginning with August 26th, R. Halford Micer, M. D., of Rutland was hired to take charge, and his services continued 88 days. This fact and the erection of the hospital probably saved six lives, owing to prompt action as to vaccination, medical attendance and care.

On November 21st, the hospital was closed, no deaths having occurred, and the smallpox being "stamped out." This fortunate condition of things has not always followed the exertions of health authorities in localities where there has been a like widespread exposure.

Under the statute which provides that the "Secretary of the local board of health,—the health officer,—shall * * * provide a suitable supply of vaccine virus, when deemed to be necessary by the State Board of Health, and of a quality and from a source approved by it, and during the existence of smallpox in any town or city provide thorough and safe vaccination for all persons in said town or city who may need the same," 1,070 public vaccinations were made. These were, probably, supplemented by more than one thousand others, privately vaccinated; which, together with the estimated 1,500 of the two years previously, aggregates 4,500, or more than one-half the entire population of the town of Bennington. Unvaccinated school children were excluded from attendance on the public and parochial schools, under Paragraph 6, Section 13, Act No. 113, Laws of 1902, which reads: "In the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health by reason of impending pestilence, it shall be the duty of the local Boards of Health under the direction of the State Board, to take such measures to do and cause to be done such as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such pestilence as may be imminent."

The physicians were paid by the hour, and regular sessions were held at the town-rooms, covering several

weeks. These expenses are comprised in the Selectmen's orders, and the cost per capita was a fraction over twenty-six cents, including the virus and antiseptics.

The expense attending, however, to the town of Bennington will reach nearly \$1,200. What would it have cost had we not possessed a hospital?

The normal expenses of from \$250 to \$500 per annum (paid heretofore by four Boards of Health), have been advanced this year to \$941, because of the prevalence of diphtheria. The orders drawn in favor of the Health Officer include the services of the entire Board of Health, and such cash advances as may have become necessary. The villages paid nothing under the law of 1902. On account of smallpox,—the care of all the people and patients in quarantine,—the compensation of the Board for this service has been \$538.85,—covering a period of 133 days.

A much less sum than was suggested as reasonable by the State Board. The expenditures by the local Board have been in accord with the conservative policy of the Selectmen in other matters relating to the town affairs.

The above is from Mr Stillson's official report. The board of health is composed of Mr Stillson, the secretary and the three selectmen. The actual amounts received by each of the four members for their services on the board during the year have been as follows: E. J. Tiffany, \$88.50, of which \$49 was for work during the small-pox outbreak and the rest for services in connection with other diseases, investigating nuisances, etc.

F. M. Crawford, \$150, of which \$109 was in connection with small-pox and the remainder for other health board services.

J. T. Remington, \$209.45, of which \$159 was due to the small-pox.

H. L. Stillson, \$751.95, of which \$249.85 is charged to small-pox and the remainder to other causes.

This makes the total compensation of the members of the board of health for the year \$1,200. Mr Stillson states that they have charged for time only at \$3 per day and that he has put in 133 days at the work while the others have worked from 20 to 50 days each. He states too, that of the \$1,200 paid to the board, small sums have been paid out by them for special services they have engaged other people to do, but that this is a small item.

Weather Forecast.

Fair tonight and Wednesday, cloudy followed by snow.

ECONOMY

*** IS ***

WEALTH

A GOOD ARTICLE IS A CHEAP

ARTICLE AT ANY PRICE

WE are cutting but choice heavy Chicago Dressed Beef (fancy cuts a specialty.)

WE are cutting some very fancy Lambs, nice leg roasts and chops.

WE can give you extra good Pork Roasts or Chops cut from little corn-fed pigs.

WE are cutting our own curing of Bacon

WE are cutting nice sugar-cured Hams.

WE are making those old-fashion home-made Sausage again today. Have you tried them?

WE have a full supply of Vegetables always in stock.

PURE HORSE RADISH

APPLES & FRESH EGGS

AT LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

AT WILLOUGHBY'S

E. T. CULLINAN, MGR.

Telephone Call 12-13

JAPS SINK THREE RUSSIAN WAR SHIPS

Two Russian Battleships and Cruiser Sunk Off Port Arthur This Morning.

Japanese Torpedoed the Russian Fleet and Then Escaped Uninjured, Winning the First Great Naval Victory. Intense Gloom at St. Petersburg Over the Disaster.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the east, reported to the Czar this morning the opening of the war with Japan.

Japanese torpedo boats, shortly after midnight this morning, attacked that part of the Russian squadron in the outer roadstead at Port Arthur and sank two of the big Russian battleships and one cruiser.

The Russian ships were torpedoed, and had little warning of their impending fate, going down with all on board.

The warships destroyed are the Revizan and Carevitch battleships, and the cruiser Pallada.

The Japanese fleet escaped unharmed and it is supposed without losing a man.

There is no report of the Russian casualties, but the loss is total and what is worse, it leaves the Russian war fleet so crippled that it will be unable to face the Japanese.

This disaster, almost before the war began, has cast an intense gloom over St. Petersburg, and in fact over Russia.

Previous to the news, there was general contempt for Japan as a fighting power.

London, Feb. 9.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that sixty Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Korea, from Masampo and Fusan on the South to Kusan, Mokpo and Chemulpo on the west.

Seoul is to be occupied, and the landing is being covered by torpedo division. The main body of the Japanese fleet will sail in the direction of Port Arthur.

Russia and Japan have plunged into hostilities without any formal declaration, and with an energy that is all the more startling in contrast to the long period of negotiation that ended when the Japanese Minister demanded his passports in St. Petersburg.

Japan has seized two Russian transports loaded with troops, has seized a crippled Russian gunboat in one of her ports and has embarked an army to invade Korea.

Sixty big steamers are landing troops in Korea now. There are probably 30,000 in this force. Forty steamships would carry easily twenty thousand men and their equipment.

Japan has cut the cable to Korea, so that the news of this advance force stops with their sailing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The American Peace Society has been received by President Roosevelt requesting him to intervene in the Russo-Japanese conflict under the provisions of the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

State department officials deny that any agreement has been made to the effect that the United States and Great Britain would intervene after Russia has crushed Japan and insist that Manchuria remain part of China. Ever since the Russo-Japanese war it has been customary for the great neutral powers to hold some sort of conference at the conclusion of the war to assure the vanquished nation in the struggle against undue exactions and

punishments.

Therefore it is said to be within the probabilities that some kind of conference will follow a Russo-Japanese war. The United States has always held aloof from combination in such cases; but, as in the case of the negotiations which terminated the Boxer troubles, the policy has been to work on parallel lines when such a cause is for the common good.

A dispatch from Peking says a detachment of Russian troops have arrived there bringing the legion guard of Russia up to its full strength.

In response to a memorial from Yuan Shai Kai, commander in chief of the army and navy, informing the government that a war between Russia and Japan had virtually begun, renewed orders were sent to the provincial authorities enjoining them to exercise the most strict measures to prevent lawlessness.

Preparations for the dispatch of troops to guard the frontier of Chihli province continue.

The Chinese legation reiterates that China will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality and is confident that whoever is the victor Manchuria will remain Chinese in consequence of the treaties by which ports were opened to the commerce of all nations.

A dispatch from Tientsin says a Russian force is reported at Kalgan, in Pechili province, 110 miles northwest of Peking and near the great wall, and that preparations are being made for the flight of the Chinese court and the removal of the imperial treasure, as it is feared that Russia will descend upon Peking.

That Japan has fully determined on war is evident from an cablegram received at the navy department from Lieutenant Marsh, saying that a Japanese naval division had left for Chemulpo, the port of the Korean capital. The seizure of Seoul, the general naval board believes, will be Japan's first act of war.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called by appointment on Secretary Hay, and the two were in conference for nearly an hour. The ambassador was again assured that this government could be depended on to maintain the strictest and most complete neutrality in the event of war.

Count Cassini gave Mr. Hay a brief summary of the negotiations. He informed the secretary that Russia was convinced that Japan had all along been anxious for war and that her breaking off of diplomatic relations at the moment when Russia was putting forth her utmost efforts to make concessions that would preserve peace was an evidence of bad faith.

In Russian circles it is not expected that Japan will formally declare war, but that she will attempt to catch Russia unawares. It is declared that the Russian army and fleet will be found ready and waiting, that Russia will not assume the offensive until she has been attacked, but that after that there will be no delay.

A London cable says that Russia deliberately precipitated the crisis by secretly dispatching a few days ago from Port Arthur transports loaded with a full division of troops, escorted by a fleet, and landing them near the Yalu river, thus occupying northern Korea.

A Chefoo dispatch says sixty Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Korea, from Masampo and Fusan on the south to Kusan, Mokpo and Chemulpo on the west.

Seoul is to be occupied, and the landing is being covered by the torpedo division. The main body of the Japanese fleet will sail in the direction of Port Arthur.

The Japanese have moved their ships to Masampo, where their marines took possession of certain Russian

and the Manchuria, and one ship which had been chartered by the Russian government and was engaged in loading up with a cargo of coal and stores to Port Arthur.

The Japanese encountered no resistance, and the steamers have now been placed under a guard.

It is reported that two other Russian vessels have been taken outside and escorted to Saeho.

A special dispatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on its way to Chemulpo, Korea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

The rumor that some Russian merchant ships have been captured by Japanese warships has reached the Japanese legation.

The Japanese have cut the cable connecting Japan and Korea. The object of this action is to prevent news of the operations of the Japanese army reaching the Russians.

It is learned that among the troops sent by Russia to the vicinity of the Yalu river are 15,000 Cossacks, whose province it is to destroy the communications of any Japanese army landing along the coast or trying to strike the Port Arthur railroad. Military experts consider this a good tactical move, for the reason that the Japanese have only a small cavalry force.

A dispatch from Port Arthur says Japanese troops have landed at Masampo, that the Russian warships at Port Arthur frequently put to sea and that the inhabitants of Seoul are unusually expecting the arrival of the Japanese troops.

A report from Brussels says: "Russia is negotiating with a syndicate of French, Belgian and Dutch bankers for a war loan of \$200,000,000."

If Russia Defeats Japan?

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The St. James Gazette asserts on diplomatic authority that, assuming Russia defeats Japan, she will be confronted with a demand for the acknowledgment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria from Great Britain and the United States and that she must either grant it or fight both countries. An understanding, the paper adds, has been reached in this sense between the United States and Great Britain.

Our Squadron on Watch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Orders have been prepared to send the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet northward from Subig bay, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, to observe the Japanese-Russian naval operations and to be at hand to protect American interests wherever they may be menaced in the war stricken district.

Another Iroquois Victim Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Emory J. Hennig, a victim of the Iroquois theater fire, is dead at the Lakeside hospital.

Destroyer Flotilla at Malta.

MALTA, Feb. 9.—The torpedo boat flotilla under the convoy of the cruiser Buffalo has arrived here from Algiers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Exchange, 112 1/2; balances, 112 1/2. Closing prices: Amal. Copper, 43 1/2; N. Y. Central, 112 1/2; Atchafson, 43 1/2; Norf. & West., 43 1/2; B. & O., 43 1/2; Penn. R., 43 1/2; Brooklyn R. T., 25 1/2; Reading, 43 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 31 1/2; Rock Island, 23 1/2; Chi. & Northw., 33 1/2; St. Paul, 33 1/2; D. & H., 33 1/2; Southern Pac., 43 1/2; Gen. Electric, 33 1/2; South. Ry., 43 1/2; Illinois Cen., 27 1/2; Sugar, 43 1/2; Lackawanna, 24 1/2; Texas Pacific, 43 1/2; Gen. & Nash, 24 1/2; Union Pacific, 43 1/2; Manhattan, 14 1/2; U. S. Steel, 43 1/2; Metropolitan, 11 1/2; U. S. Steel pfd., 52 1/2; Missouri Pac., 33 1/2; West. Union, 33 1/2.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—About steady and unchanged. Minnesota patents, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; winter patents, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; winter extras, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; winter patents, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. WHEAT—Excited and lower on a flood of selling orders and large world shipments; later it had a rally on the war outlook, lower console, firm cables and extreme cold in the northwest; May, 93 1/2; July, 87 1/2; Sept., 81 1/2. RYE—Firm; state and Jersey, 60 1/2; No. 2 western, 71 1/2; nominal 1 c. o. b. about.

CORN—Easy on the larger world's shipments and absence of support; May, 49 1/2; Sept., 43 1/2. OATS—Nominal. PORTS—Firm; mess, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; family, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 7 1/2. BUTTER—Firm; extra creamery, 24 c.; state dairy, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. CHEESE—Steady; state, full cream, fancy, small, colored, September, 12 c.; late made, 10 1/2 c.; large, colored, September, 12 c.; late made, 10 1/2 c.; large, white, September, 12 c.; late made, 10 1/2 c. EGGS—Firm and higher; state and Pennsylvania nearly average finest, 20 c.; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 18 1/2 c.; western firsts, 22 c. SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; refined steady; crushed, 1 1/2 c.; powdered, 4 1/2 c. TURBENTINE—Steady at 62 1/2 c. MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 21 1/2 c. RICE—Steady; domestic, 5 1/2 to 6 c.; Japan nominal. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 5 c.; country, 5 1/2 c. HAY—Quiet; shipping, 60 1/2 to 70 c.; good to choice, 80 c.

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—About lower; choice, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; prime, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; fair, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; medium, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; higher; prime heavy and medium, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; heavy Yorkers, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; rough, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; market higher; prime wethers, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; culls and common, 3 1/2; choice lambs