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Northfield, Mass., April 17, 1895.

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sent for one
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marked improve-
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The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

Two well-known Massachusetts men have been added to the death list this week. Dr. John P. Blackmer, the prohibitionist and temperance worker, who died in Springfield Monday, aged 67, and Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, who died in Brookline Tuesday, aged 71.

Under date of last Saturday President Cleveland addressed a letter on the currency question to a committee of Chicago citizens who had invited him to attend a public reception in that city and speak on that topic. The letter makes a strong argument for a sound currency. Referring to the insidious attempt to create prejudice "against the sound money advocates by charging that they belong to the financial or business classes and are not in sympathy with the common people," Mr. Cleveland says "we are all in business for we all buy and sell," and, if reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, those who will suffer most surely and most defenselessly will be the poor "and the laborer or working man as he sees the money he has received from his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home." This may have a familiar and stereotyped sound, but it is gospel truth nevertheless.

Peace Between Japan and China.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Japan and China. The terms mentioned in the despatches are the independence of Korea; Japan's retention of all conquered territory and strongholds, including the sacred city of Moukden and the naval strongholds of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei; the permanent cession of Formosa; an indemnity of \$100,000,000, and an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan. The indemnity is smaller than had been anticipated, but as a whole the treaty means a complete triumph for Japan with a concession of all her demands, and a corresponding humiliation for China. This result increases immensely the prestige and importance of Japan among the nations, raises her to a place in the first rank, and virtually establishes a new "balance of power" in the east.

The Rise in Kerosene Oil.

The sharp advance which has taken place in the price of kerosene oil began two weeks ago with an advance of one cent a gallon. In a day or two another cent was added to the price, and since then there has been another jump of two cents; yesterday there was another advance of a cent, making five cents a gallon in all, or upward of \$2.50 a barrel. The price of crude oil has doubled. It is not entirely clear whether this sudden rise is due to an actual shortage in the natural supply from the oil fields, or to manipulation of the market by the Standard Oil company, or in part to both causes. It is claimed that many of the wells show signs of exhaustion (and that consumption is now exceeding production by 10,000 barrels a day). The situation has caused feverish excitement in the oil-producing territory which is filled with prospectors who hope to make a lucky strike. Hundreds of new wells are being drilled and old ones torpedoes to increase their flow.

Eight Months of Tariff Reform.

The summary of imports and exports for the month of February, which has just been printed by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, shows that the total value of dutiable imports during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, increased \$45,952,114 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In round figures some of the more important items of increase were: Manufactures of cotton, \$80,000,000; woolen goods, \$6,000,000; leaf tobacco, \$4,000,000; silk and manufactures of silk, \$10,000,000; hides and skins, other than fur skins, \$3,700,000; linseed or flaxseed, \$2,800,000; manufactures of hemp, flax, jute, etc., \$4,300,000. From another set of figures it is learned that in the first four months under the new tariff Cuba took from the United States 12,965 sacks of flour, against 105,945 sacks in the corresponding four months of 1894. This is what the revocation of the reciprocity treaty has cost one industry in the United States, that of the wheat-growers and flour-millers of the Northwest. Taken all in all the free-traders ought to be reasonably well satisfied with the breach which they have made, for a beginning, in "the solid wall of protection."

The experiment station at Burlington has just issued bulletin No. 46, containing the analyses and station valuation of 33 brands of commercial fertilizers, the output of 11 manufacturers, which probably cover nine-tenths of the trade in Vermont. The analyses are published earlier than usual and will be sent to any address on application.
In the Arena for April Miss Adeline Knapp, a well-known journalist of San Francisco, writes on "The civic awakening in San Francisco." She presents the whole lurid picture of San Francisco politics, and shows how the exploits of Tammany have been duplicated on the Pacific coast. The paper is valuable, for it is another indication that there is a turning of the tide in American municipal politics.

OUR SHARE OF THE FLOOD

The Big Waters Made an Imposing Sight.

But they Caused No Disastrous Loss at Brattleboro.

The High Water Mostly Confined to the Connecticut—Island and Meadows Submerged—The Hinsdale Bridge Gets a Big Thump—Comparison With the Freshets of 1862 and 1869.

The freshest which reached its highest point Monday night will go down in the records as a companion to the memorable overflows of 1862 and 1869. Opinions vary greatly, but the water in the Connecticut here Monday was undoubtedly several inches higher than in 1869 and from one foot to two feet lower than in 1862. At the latter time the water swept through



THE FLOOD AT BRATTLEBORO TUESDAY MORNING

The photograph from which the above cut was made was taken from the roof of Wyatt's studio Tuesday morning. The water was then somewhat lower than the night before. The highest pitch was about midnight Monday. The water came within about two feet of the floor of the bridge. This bridge is three or four feet higher than the one standing in 1862.

the buildings at the Fort Dunham farm, badly damaging the contents of the house. This time the water only reached the buildings. The railroad tracks on the meadows south of here were submerged in 1862 and badly washed out. The freshest of 1869, which affected the Whetstone and small streams rather than the river, still holds the record for property wrecking. The damage at that time in Brattleboro alone was something like \$150,000, and there was hardly a town in the county but had demolished bridges and buildings and roads washed out. This week the people back from the river towns saw nothing of a freshest. The rains of last week swept away the snow, and the rain which fell Sunday and Monday was absorbed by the earth. The Whetstone was no higher than is often the case, and the same is true of all other streams in this county. It was the tributaries far to the north which raised the Connecticut.

The freshest was the one absorbing topic Monday, and hundreds of people lined the river and railroad banks to gaze upon a wild turgid stream swollen to gigantic proportions.

The story of the freshest in our own state and in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts is told on page 140.

The rain which began falling Saturday continued with only slight interruptions until Monday night. The water was thought to be quite high Sunday afternoon, but it was a foot lower than the week before, when the cellars of the barns on the island were filled. The water had overflowed a large part of the island Monday morning and by 8 o'clock was beginning to flow upon the ball ground for the first time in years. Its rise was steady and rapid throughout the day. Between noon and 6 o'clock there was a difference of eight inches to a foot. At this time the water covered the island completely with the exception of the high strip on the west side (which was not submerged in '62), and the elevated road. In some places the water lacked only a few inches of flowing over the road. The water swept in currents between the houses on the island, filled C. H. Grant's granite works to a depth of several feet, surrounded and flowed through the barns, filled the basement floors of Chas. Ebbighausen and Herman Rhode's houses on the New Hampshire side to the depth of several feet, and covered the road from the Little river bridge to the Thomas house.

The condition Monday evening at 7 o'clock was such as to cause great anxiety. The water was then at its highest. The Little river bridge was giving indications of weakening. The bank south of the west abutment of the main bridge was caving in. The water was within two feet of the floor of the bridge. A slight rise more meant great loss. But during the night the waters began falling. They were still at freshest pitch Tuesday morning, but it was evident that the worst was over and by Tuesday night there had been a fall of many inches. Since then the river has been gradually shrinking to its natural pitch. It was 20 feet above low water mark Monday.

Two or three families living in shanties at the south end of the railroad yard moved their goods to high ground, as the water

was at their doors. On the Vernon road, not far from Thomas Judge's house, the water was four to five feet deep.

The meadows south of the village were like a great inland sea, the water spreading out over both sides of the railroad. North of the Brooks place, now owned by E. H. Putnam and occupied by Wm. Ashton, the water came within a foot of the rails. The roadbed is largely of sand and the danger seemed very great. Watchmen were stationed through Monday and Tuesday nights along the track from this point to Broad Brook, and also at the Slate Rock landing where the railroad had previously occurred. On the Brooks place east of the track the water came to the tops of the apple trees. At Col. John Hunt's the cellar was filled and the horses and cattle were moved to the Valley Fair ground. Col. Hunt feared that the water would break through the railroad embankment, as it did in '62. The live stock at the Brooks place had to be removed to a place of safety. A young man employed by Mr. Ashton had a narrow escape from drowning by being carried down stream when he swam from the buildings to the track.

The water set back at the mouth of the Whetstone brook and flooded the basement of the Electric light plant. Tin basins

deep into the earth and taking away the posts. This washed in several rods square. The stones in C. H. Grant's monumental works were covered with mud, and tools were rusted, but in a short time everything will be in prime condition. Mr. Falcon's barn was filled with water up to the hay-mow, but it is but little the worse for wear. The east abutment of the Little river bridge was partly washed out and began to break away, but it can be easily repaired. Beyond the Little river bridge Chas. Ebbighausen's hen house was washed away a short distance, and his barn tipped over. The basement floor of his house was filled two-thirds up to the ceiling and a coating of mud was left on everything. In Herman Rhode's house just beyond a similar condition existed. Mr. Rhode's barn would have undoubtedly gone down stream had it not been chained down. It is true here, there and everywhere on the island.

The Cheshire bridge, seven miles from Claremont, N. H., connecting that place with Springfield, Vt., was washed away Monday. Several bridges near Claremont were destroyed.

There were many reports of log booms giving away. It is said that the boom at McIndoes Falls, holding 3,000,000 feet, broke Monday but the logs were stopped at Newbury. It is probable that reports of logs coming down the upper branches of the Connecticut were greatly exaggerated.

Sweden and Norway.

The trouble which now agitates Sweden and Norway and threatens the peace of those countries, is one that could only arise out of the peculiar relations which exist between the two kingdoms. Norway and Sweden are independent nations that have agreed to have the same king, and to give that king supremacy over the foreign affairs of both. Each country has its own constitution, its own government, which is supreme in domestic affairs, its own laws, parliament, church and army and navy, and manages its own finances. The minister for foreign affairs for both kingdoms is responsible to the Swedish Diet alone. The entire diplomatic service of both kingdoms is therefore under Swedish control, which is the basis of the complaint and of the demand of the Norwegian radicals for separate consuls, separate envoys and ministers at foreign capitals and for a separate foreign office at Christiania. It amounts to a demand for the same independence in the management of her foreign affairs as Norway now has in her domestic matters. The Swedish answer to these demands is in effect a refusal to grant them on the ground that to do so would be substantially to abolish the union between the kingdoms by destroying an essential condition of that union.

Helpless Old China.

The result of the war between Japan and China has proved that China was weak beyond the comprehension of mankind. The essential barbarism of the civilization of the Chinese empire has been laid bare; its inert helplessness against the assault of modern warfare has been revealed. It is not amazing that Japan's triumph should have been so rapid and complete, now that we know these things. With a theoretical fighting force of 4,000,000 men China had not had the services of half a million soldiers, and of these the great majority were wholly untrained in modern war. What shall we think of a nation in whose text-books on war one finds such teaching as these: "Play sweet music in order to soothe your enemy into a gentle and slumberous mood;" or, "In attacking make a great noise and flaunt every banner in order to create consternation in the foe?" This sort of war was actually practiced by the Chinese at the opening of hostilities and even later. One general, left in command of Moukden, reported in all seriousness to the war department at Peking in the early part of the year that he had ordered his troops to strengthen the defenses of the city by placing 1000 lamps on the ramparts which at night by their great illumination would carry terror into the souls of an approaching foe. And the war department commended him for his care and skill. Under such conditions of course becomes a picnic to any nation organized on a modern war footing.

Poor Indeed.

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True, they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effective laxative, but it neither grips nor feebles. Furthermore it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional endorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alternative.

One advantage of the Miller Lamp is that it can be lighted without raising the smoke. If it had no other superiority, this one appliance would commend it to every purchaser.

"I WOULD RATHER DIE!"

On the third floor of an ordinary lodging house in the City of Brooklyn was found the body of a lodger, with a revolver by his side and a bullet in his head. In his pocket was found a book in which was written:

"I am tired of life because I am suffering from consumption. I would try to work but it is useless while I have no hope of getting better."
What a commentary on our boasted civilization! A poor wretch, suffering from what he supposed was an incurable disease, snatched out his flickering life with a bullet. Where did he get the idea that his disease was incurable? From an old-time theory which modern investigation has exploded. Many diseases may be considered incurable, but that does not make them so. During the past few years scientists have discovered in the tuberculous germs, the cause of consumption. Their investigations have found a cure for the malady, in Ozone and Guaiacol. These agents destroy the germs which produce the disease. Compounded with pure Cod Liver Oil, they form Ozmulsion, which is sold by all Druggists. This remedy cures consumption and all lung troubles. It first destroys the cause of disease—the poisonous germs which produce it—and then restores the patient to perfect health. The Ozone and Guaiacol kill the germs. The Cod Liver Oil provides the flesh and strength. That is the principle on which this medicine works. It is both rational and reasonable, and it is doing more for the cure of lung troubles than any other preparation.

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