

Silver.

What We Have Done for It, and the Result.

[From the New York World.]

Silver demoralized itself in 1873. It was left out of the image act of that year because the silver in dollar was worth more than a dollar. Nobody wanted to waste money by coining at 16 to 1 silver which was worth 1 for every 15.92 as mere metal.

By 1878 silver had so increased in production and so fallen in price that it would have required a ratio of 17.94 to 1 to make good money of it. The "friends of silver" called upon the government to restore the value of the metal by passing the Bland-Allison act, and Congress did so. The government for twelve years bought and coined \$24,000,000 worth of it each year. But so far from restoring its value the result was that at the end of the twelve years the ratio between silver and gold was 19.70 to 1.

Then came the demand for larger purchases. The Sherman law was passed requiring the government to buy 54,000,000 ounces of silver each year and put it into circulation in the form of full legal-tender notes. This the silver leaders declared would at once put silver back to its old ratio with gold by absorbing the whole American product. But it had precisely the opposite effect. By 1894 the value of silver had so far declined that its ratio to gold was 32.56 to 1, and the distrust of our finances which these concessions to silver had aroused caused a disastrous panic, the export of \$200,000,000 of gold, the enormous return of American securities and a distressing paralysis of business from which we have not yet recovered.

The country is now asked to make another and still madder experiment. It is asked to throw its mints open to the free and unlimited coining of all the silver in the world at 16 to 1 when it is worth about 1 to 30, with a prospect of still further decline.

The demand is made upon the plea that the country should "do something for silver." Yet it has already done more for silver than any other country ever did and more than it could afford to do. It has paid \$200,000,000 of silver into circulation. It has choked the vaults of the treasury with bullion for which it has neither a use nor a market and which it could not sell today for nearly what it paid for it. It has issued in payment for this metal a great and embarrassing mass of paper money which it has constantly stood ready to redeem in gold on demand. In order to do this it has issued some hundreds of millions of bonds on which it must pay interest.

All this has been done for silver, with panic and prostrated industry for results. The only effect, so far as silver is concerned, has been to reduce its value by one-half.

Yet we are now asked to invite financial chaos by doing more, by making silver our only money at fifty cents on the dollar, by repudiating half our indebtedness, national, state, municipal, corporate and individual. We are asked to drive all the gold out of the country, to destroy our foreign credit, to endure such currency contraction as the world has never known in any country, and to sink our nation to the level of a South American state, all for the sake of enabling some silver miners to enrich themselves and some dishonest debtors to defraud their creditors.

The World does not believe that the American people will listen to such counsels of the winds. It does not believe that either of the great parties can win upon such a program.

Republican District Convention.

A Republican convention for the Second Congressional district of Vermont will be held at Montpelier on Tuesday, June 10th, 1890, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, to be supported by the freemen of the district at the next September election; also a district committee for the ensuing biennial term.

Towns and cities will be represented in said convention on the basis of one delegate for each town and city, one delegate for each 100 votes and one for every fraction of 100 votes exceeding 50 cast for the Republican candidate for governor in 1894. Delegates to be chosen at primary meetings called by the Republican committee in each town, and will provide themselves with proper credentials, signed by the secretary of said primary meeting at which they are elected, and present them to the district committee at their headquarters at the Pavilion immediately upon their arrival at Montpelier.

The district committee suggests that the primaries in the several towns be held at the same time as those for the election of delegates to the state convention.

The usual courtesy of fare one way will be given by the several railroads in the state. Explicit directions for securing round trip tickets will be given upon the blank credentials sent to each town committee.

Signed by Wm. H. DuBois, chairman, and the other members of the district committee.

Hardwick, Vt., May 25, 1890.

Windham county towns will be entitled to representation as follows:

Athens 1, Brattleboro 9, Brookline 1, Dover 2, Dummerston 2, Grafton 2, Guilford 2, Halifax 2, Jamaica 3, Londonderry 3, Marlboro 2, Newfane 3, Putney 3, Rockingham 5, Somerset 1, Stratton 1, Townshend 3, Vergennes 2, Wardsboro 2, Westminster 2, Whitingham 2, Wilmington 2, Windham 2.

Bishop Niles Injured.

Right Rev. Bishop Niles was thrown from his carriage in Pittsfield Monday evening, striking on his head and shoulder on a hard concrete walk. He was picked up unconscious and remained in that condition several hours. He was taken to his home in Concord Tuesday and is getting along comfortably.

There is much excitement among landlords and saloon-keepers of Concord over the prospect of a thorough enforcement of the injunctions issued against the nuisance acts and Monday morning many places were vacated.

Fred Stewart, alias Blood, of Massachusetts, famed as an extensive horse thief, was sentenced to two years in prison by Judge Pike in the supreme court Monday afternoon, but the sentence was suspended on condition of his leaving the state and keeping the peace. Stewart was indicted by the grand jury for decamping with a team from Fifeield's stables.

The police raided a gambling den at Nashua during Friday night and arrested six men. These were arraigned in court Saturday morning and a fine of \$15 and costs was imposed in four cases. Louis Caron, G. H. White, Henry Delong and G. W. Squires were the victims. Frank Hamlin was held for the supreme court on a charge of being the proprietor of a gambling establishment.

"Hood's Pills are the best that I have ever used."—Mrs. F. L. Brown, Hortonville, Vt.

People do not discover until too late that washing powders not only eat up their clothes but ruin their skin and cause rheumatism. Try Doan's Floating Soap. Excellent for the laundry and delightful for the bath.

Democratic State Convention.

The Untried Turn Out in Force, Nominate Dr. Jackson of Barre for Governor, and Make the Regulation Charges Against the Wicked Republicans.

The Vermont Democrats held their state convention at Montpelier, Wednesday and made these nominations: Governor—J. Henry Jackson of Barre. Lieutenant-governor—Ralph Sherwood of St. Albans.

Treasurer—J. H. Williams of Bellows Falls.

Secretary of state—William W. Rider of Bristol.

Auditor—E. B. Leavens of North Troy.

Congressmen—P. P. McManus of Rutland, H. E. Fitzgerald of Island Pond.

Delegates at large to the national convention—T. W. McInerney of Rutland, Wells Valentine of Bennington, S. C. Shurtliff of Montpelier, P. J. Farrell of Newport.

District delegates—Michael Magill of St. Albans, J. W. McGeary of Burlington, Walter H. Creamer of Bethel, W. H. Minor of Brattleboro.

Presidential electors—D. S. Fulton of Newbury, Seneca Hazelden of Burlington, Ozo Meacham of Brandon, W. H. Childs of Brattleboro.

The attendance was large. F. W. McGuffick of St. Albans was made chairman. Allusions in his opening speech to President Cleveland and ex-Gov. Russell were warmly cheered.

After the nominations had been completed C. H. Davenport, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform. J. J. Monahan of Underhill raised a hubbub by presenting a free silver, 16 to 1, resolution. He was finally squelched and his resolution consigned to the waste basket, "but not before the fact was developed that the Democrats of Vermont have many free silver men among them."

The resolutions as adopted endorse the Cleveland administration, express sympathy with the Cubans, demand the maintenance of the gold standard, oppose "the Republican theory and method of a protective tariff," denounce the Republican party for "fostering" the A. P. A., demand the replacement of the prohibitory law by a license and local option system, and "denounce the Republican misrule which has increased the state expenses from \$75,000 to \$900,000, and is still piling them up in reckless waste and extravagance."

A public meeting of the Democratic club of Vermont was held at the Blanchard opera house in the evening. John W. Gordon of Barre made the principal speech and was followed by McGuffick of St. Albans, A. P. Childs of Bennington, and Thos. H. Brown, mayor of Rutland. The meeting closed with three cheers for Cleveland and three for Wm. E. Russell.

Economy in State Expenditures.

Letters from Candidates Groat and Stickney on this Subject.

Early in the present month Alpha Messer, the secretary of the executive committee of the Vermont state grange, sent letters to Major Groat and Speaker Stickney on the subject of reducing state expenditures. A copy of these resolutions, adopted by the Vermont state grange at its last meeting, was enclosed and a reply requested.

Resolved, That the Vermont state grange in twenty-fourth annual session assembled, respectfully ask that the next legislature make such provisions for reducing the amount of public expenditures as the exigencies of the times demand, without injury to our public institutions, and the proper administration of the affairs of the state government.

Resolved, That the salaries of public officers in this state be reduced so as to conform to an amount not exceeding the sum paid for such salaries during the fiscal year of 1880.

Mr. Groat's Reply.

DENVER, Vt., May 8, 1890.

My dear Mr. Messer:—You are of the fourth inst. stating the desire of your committee to know my views upon the subject matter of state expenses, has been considered and for answer will say: I regard it the duty of every citizen of Vermont to tend his influence and cast his vote to secure the minimum of expenditure in state disbursements. Every state expense should be kept upon the most economical basis consistent with the welfare of the public service. Economy, always a virtue, becomes in the exigencies of the times a necessity, and should be practiced as well in public as private affairs. Our public outgoes should be measured by our income which, upon a just and equal basis, should be regulated according to the taxing ability of the people and needs of the state. Subjected to the lowest price known in years for everything he produces, the farmer may well urge the most frugal practices in administering the affairs of state; and being a farmer I sincerely sympathize with him and hope he will in common with all the people of the state contend for simplicity and economy which will more surely than anything else lead us to prosperity and happiness. I am in accord with the purpose of the resolutions to which you refer. Thanking you for the honor of your inquiry, I am, Cordially,

JOSIAH GROAT.

Mr. Stickney's Reply.

LUDLOW, Vt., May 16, 1890.

Alpha Messer, Esq., Sec'y, etc.

My Dear Sir:—On my return home today I find your esteemed favor of the ninth inst., and in reply would say that I believe in making all state expenditures as small as is consistent with an efficient administration of the state government; and while the state cannot afford to pursue a parsimonious course either with its institutions or officers, at the same time the strictest economy should be practiced in all departments, and official salaries should be limited to a fair compensation for services actually rendered. The times are hard and taxes should be reduced as much as they can be and pay as we go.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

Stomach

AND LIVER TROUBLES CURED

Mrs. J. F. Wade of Stowe, Vt., says

"I don't think I should have been able to be about" said Mrs. J. F. Wade of Stowe, Vt., if I had not taken

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

I suffered from liver and stomach trouble severely, and I had taken Favorite Remedy but a little while when I began to feel better and I now consider myself perfectly cured. I always recommend it to others and trust my published letter will be of benefit to others suffering with these troubles.

Favorite Remedy cures diseases brought about by indigestion, such as biliousness, constipation, kidney or liver complaints. All druggists, \$1 a bottle.

"Hood's Pills are the best that I have ever used."—Mrs. F. L. Brown, Hortonville, Vt.

People do not discover until too late that washing powders not only eat up their clothes but ruin their skin and cause rheumatism. Try Doan's Floating Soap. Excellent for the laundry and delightful for the bath.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

LITERARY NOTES.

Paragraphs of Local Interest from the June Number "The Bookman" (New York).

What on earth possessed Rudyard Kipling to write and actually to allow to be published the bicycle poem that appears over his name in a recent issue of a Sunday newspaper? It was vulgar. It was dreary. It was dull. The intensity of our admiration for Mr. Kipling's other works is the measure of our disgust for such a prostitution of his name. Doubtless he received for this poor driblet a large sum of money; but if he puts forth many more such bits of doggerel the market value of his writing will sink to that of any conscientious literary hack. Mr. Kipling should take the advice that we gave him a year ago, and return to India and drink once more at the source of his original inspiration. It is positively appalling to think of this brilliant genius descending to such cheap pen as can be derived from incongruous wallowings in Pennsylvania Dutch.

"Shrewd Remarks."

Mr. Kipling will spend the summer in England, and if he finds the weather endurable will probably winter there also. During a recent visit to New York he made some shrewd remarks about the comparative points of view of the Englishman, the Frenchman and the American. "The Englishman," says Mr. Kipling, "will die for liberty, but he doesn't care a straw for equality. The Frenchman, on the other hand, doesn't really know what liberty means, but he must have equality. As for the American he is indifferent to both liberty and equality, and goes heart and soul for freedom. He really has the base of the American nation; so long as a man is 'a good fellow' he can do anything and people will approve, or at least will tolerate it." There is really a considerable amount of profound truth in these few sentences.

Miss Wilkins' "Madelon."

We have a deep and sincere admiration for Miss Mary E. Wilkins' work, and were among the first to recognize its distinctive merit elsewhere, when "A humble romance and other stories" was published several years ago. Indeed, long before the stories had been gathered into book form the writer had come upon "A humble romance" in a Scottish weekly—where it had been copied, doubtless, from the American periodical in which it originally appeared—and although the author was then unknown, the remarkable power of the story was sufficient to mark one summer Saturday afternoon indelible in a life and to relegate the precious clipping to a scrap-book. Then came "Pembroke," which, if we mistake not, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie was the first to pronounce "the greatest piece of fiction in America since 'The Scarlet Letter.'" "The long arm" we viewed mainly as an experiment and a sort of by-play to the author's legitimate art; but our disappointment is keen after reading Miss Wilkins' new book. It is a thousand pities that after such work as "Pembroke" so inferior a production as "Madelon" should have been published; and it has been with mature deliberation and clear discrimination that the review which appears on another page has been written. But we shall not yet lose faith in Miss Wilkins, and we wish her a speedy recovery from her recent illness and a fresh conquest in the field which is still her own.

MME. BRAZZI.

Mrs. Prati's success at Geneva was evidently maintained to the end of the season. Here are some of the later press notices of her work:

[La Tribune de Genève.]

Mme. Brazzi, in the rôle of "Ortrude," showed herself a remarkable tragedienne, and although the rôle in certain places is written too high for a contralto voice, she made a great effect. Her sculptural beauty, and the nobility of her attitudes were universally admired. Here is an artist who has constantly progressed in the esteem of the public.

[Le Echo de Genève.]

All our felicitations to Mme. Brazzi, who had a most complete success, and who showed us an "Ortrude" absolutely dramatic. Her voice, so beautiful, warm and vibrating, made a wonderful effect in this rôle, which she can count among her best.

[Le Genevois.]

Neither is Mme. Brazzi a stranger to the Wagnerian traditions. Her "Ortrude" is a superior performance. The gestures are rare, but of great mobility and telling expression; the voice, supple and penetrating, threatening or insinuating as the occasion demands. Great success from beginning to end of the second act.

[La Scène.]

Mme. Brazzi comes immediately after with her gestures so ample, dramatic, energetic, and her expressive and passionate singing. Her success in the second act was a crescendo from her dialogue with "Fredrick" her malediction against "Elsa," her duet with the famous "Lohengrin," to the scene where she refuses to walk with the "Princes of Brabant."

[Le Monde Artisté, Paris.]

With Mme. Brazzi we have had a veritable revelation in the rôle of "Lola," which has always passed unobserved, but there are no small rôles for an artist of her talents.

Mme. Brazzi is one of those rare artists who unite with plastic beauty those of a powerful voice, but nevertheless so supple as to conform to the varying accents of the situation, and with whom the comedian, may I say the tragedienne, is as great as the singer. In the rôle of "Herodias," which requires a finished artist, she had great success.

Absolutely perfect Mme. Brazzi in the rôle of "Ortrude," where we cannot better praise than comparing her to "Materna" for intensity of expression and fire, but with a firmer voice.

DARTMOUTH NOTES.

The Williams-Dartmouth debate, held at Williamsstown, Mass., May 21, was won by the Dartmouth team. Williams and Williams have each won two games and Dartmouth only one. There are seven more to play.

The intercollegiate meet held here between twenty fitting schools was won by the Windsor High. Concord High was a close second and Vermont Academy won third place. Some very good records were made for high school men.

The last Sunday papers came out with big headlines of "Dartmouth led," "Mighty Dartmouth," etc., because of the easy victory in athletics won May 23. Her team captured 40 points. Brown came next with 28, and Amherst third with 20. Dartmouth's old men took first as expected. Stephen Chase, the world's champion hurdler, won both hurdles and the broad jump. Pringle had "time to burn" on the mile; Bolder beat his old time on the half mile, and Gary took first in the bicycle race.

Medicines always copies superiority. Dobbin's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's Electric Soap, or other Electric, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Coronation of the Czar

Amid Imposing Ceremonials Such as the World Has Rarely Witnessed.

The chief day of all the ceremonies connected with the coronation at Moscow, the day up to which all previous days led, was Tuesday. The weather was fine and the sky cloudless. The Kremlin, which was the centre of attraction, was early surrounded by waiting crowds who had no possible hope of getting inside, but were satisfied to see what they could outside the walls. All Moscow had come to catch a glimpse of the emperor and empress and their brilliant suite, as they descended the red staircase from the Kremlin palace and crossed the enclosure to the cathedral.

The mother of the emperor was the first of the imperial party to appear. Immediately after, amid tumultuous shouts from outside, came the emperor and empress. They were received by the clergy and escorted to the steps of the altar. An impressive ecclesiastical ceremonial followed. Immediately after this the czar received the crown from the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, and standing in full sight of all the people, and still before the altar, with both hands placed the crown upon his head. Then, taking in his right hand the scepter in which blazed the famous Orloff diamond, and the globe of the empire in his left, he ascended the dais and took his seat upon the throne.

This was the supreme moment of all, and at the instant the cannon of the arsenal thundered forth, the bells rang, and the bands massed outside played the national anthem. The emperor, after occupying the throne for a few seconds, rose and placed the scepter and the globe on the table by his side, turned to the empress and, taking off his crown, touched her forehead with it. She then knelt before him on a crimson velvet cushion, when the emperor placed upon her head her own crown, which is surmounted by a large sapphire. The empress's ladies of honor fixed the crown on her head with a gold comb, and then robed her in her mantle of cloth of gold, ermine-lined like the emperor's.

The members of the imperial family and the foreign princes now advanced and congratulated the imperial couple, while others in the church bowed thrice toward the throne. Suddenly the cannon bells and bands ceased, and a deep silence ensued, while the czar knelt and solemnly uttered the prayer of coronation.

A grand banquet in state, the emperor and empress wearing their imperial crowns, closed the day's ceremonials.

Tornado's Fury.

Western Town Blotted Out With Terrible Loss of Life.

A terrific and devastating tornado swept across Oakland, Lapeer and Macomb counties, Michigan, Monday morning. Over 100 persons were killed. The damage is widespread and beyond computation. Every farmhouse for a distance of 15 miles was destroyed.

A cyclone swept across Polk county and into the eastern edge of Jasper county, Iowa, on Sunday. Twenty persons are known to have been killed, and as many more seriously injured. The path of the storm was nearly 20 miles long, and 40 to 80 rods wide, and everything in its way was destroyed. At some places the people had timely warning, and were able to seek safety in caves and cellars.

The depot at Valeria was literally blown to pieces. The west-bound passenger train escaped the cyclone by a few minutes. Had it remained at the station five minutes longer the list of killed would undoubtedly have numbered scores.

A hurricane and cloudburst struck the city of Cairo, Ill., Tuesday morning. Steamer Katherine, used as a ferry boat, was caught at the mouth of the Ohio and capsized. The passengers were all drowned. Of the crew, only the captain, engineer and clerk are known to have been saved. Among the lost is Captain Rittenhouse, superintendent of the Cairo City Ferry company. The passengers numbered 20, and the crew consisted of nine men. At Mr. Carroll the water in Carroll creek rose 20 feet in 30 minutes. At Rockford, Ill., the storm raged for more than an hour, filling the air with balls of electric fire, while flashes of lightning followed each other with frightful rapidity. Many other towns have been literally blown away, destroying life and property to an extent which is appalling.

Crowded Car Fell 100 Feet.

A terrible accident occurred at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday afternoon when an electric car containing upwards of 80 persons, fell through the Point Ellice bridge into an arm of James bay, 100 feet below. A sham battle was on the program as a part of the celebration of the Queen's birthday, and the electric cars were crowded. The car floated for a moment and then was carried down by the weight of the metal work attached to it. Those inside were unable to escape and were drowned like rats in a trap. Some of those on the outside escaped by swimming, but many were drowned. It is believed that about fifty persons were drowned.

Cattle Killed by Hailstones.

A Minot, North Dakota, despatch tells of a hailstorm which passed over that section on Sunday, causing serious damage to crops and breaking many windows. Cattle on the ranges suffered severely from the storm, many being pounded to death by the hail. The stones were of enormous size and fell with terrific force.

Dr. Charles F. Leach, a Congregational missionary, his wife and baby, were murdered by Mohammedans near Tunis, Tripoli, on May 7. An investigation of the murder is to be made by the British consul at Tunis. Dr. Leach was sent to Tripoli by the Amity Congregational church of New York.

HAWLEY.

May 22.

Staple Gingham, at 3 1-4 cents a yard; 10 cent Zephyr gingham 6 1-4 cents; 12 cent Zephyr gingham 8 1-4 cents.

Indigo prints, 4 cents; white ground shirting prints, 4 cents.

New styles, medium colored, fancy prints, standard quality, 4 cents.

Fancy P. K's. were 25 cents last year; now 8 cents a yard.

Job in Bath towels, 15 cents.

Ladies white umbrella skirts 89 cents.

More of those 59 cent night gowns; special in night gowns \$1.10.

More of those children's Jersey undershirts, 3 for 25 cents.

More of those ladies' Jersey vests, two for 25 cents. Excellent value in ladies' Jersey undershirts, 2 for 44 cents.

New mitts.

New kid gloves.

New silk gloves.

New collars.

New bows.

New narrow belts in leather, silk and gilt.

New blouse waists.

New silk waists.

New separate skirts just in at \$2.50, \$2.75, \$4.50.

Brocade satin and silk skirts, \$9, \$10, \$11.50, \$12.50 and \$15.

More bicycle suits.

Few more very handsome novelty suits came yesterday at \$16.50, \$12.50 and one lot at \$5.98.

Cut prices now on fine wool dress goods.

Fancy silks formerly \$1.25 a yard now 75 cents.

Changeable, hair-lined fancy silks, formerly \$1 quality, now 69 cents.

One lot striped fancy silks 59 cents a yard.

New fans.

Few new Parasols.

Ladies' suits in brown canvas, linen and fancy duck.

Few patterns very fine, dainty, dimities just out, 25 cents a yard.

Our previous stock of fancy 12 cent and 15 cent grade dimities, 9 cents a yard.

Chameleon cloth formerly 12 cents now 9 cents.

Ceylon, swivel silks—same grade as sold last year for 50 cents—now 25 cents a yard, choice designs.

All through the stock prices are now very much in favor of the buyer, some of the things you should come for quickly if you want them.

N. I. HAWLEY.

The Finest Line of Millinery

To select from together with

Low Prices and Prompt Service

Please call and examine my beautiful new goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

New trimmed hats from \$1.75 up.

MRS F H MORSE.

Elliot Street.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at the Brooks House in Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday, May 29, at 10:30 A. M., to act upon the following business:

1st. To choose a clerk for the ensuing year.

2d. To choose a board of directors for the ensuing year.

3d. To transact any other business that may lawfully be done.

Stockholders will be carried free to and from Brattleboro on the day of the annual meeting by presenting their stock certificates to the conductor. JAMES L. MARTIN, Secretary, Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad Co., Brattleboro, Vt., May 15, 1890.

Wool Notice.

Geo. S. Fletcher of Chesterfield Factory will be prepared to take wool at Brattleboro, Vt., every Saturday during the months of May and June, paying the market price for all grades. Will be in Brattleboro from 9 in the forenoon until 4 in the afternoon.

GEO. S. FLETCHER

Crockery.