

# The Vermont Phoenix.

VOL. LXVIII.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901.

NO. 29.

## VERY SPECIAL

Ladies' White Shirt Waists  
98 Cents to \$2.

Or if you are looking for

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Wrappers

We have these, too,  
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IN ALL THE WANTED KINDS  
AT A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,  
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Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists,

All of the Latest Up-to-Date Styles

At a Reduction in Prices  
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PER CENT.

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

Granite Block. O. J. PRATT.

Five Dollars Reward

Offered for the names of boys who broke  
into our store at our home, 37 Green st.,  
Brattleboro, and stole goods belonging to us.

GREENE BROTHERS.

## The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO,  
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901.

The war taxes were remitted July 1st, but the receipts to date this month from internal revenue and from duties on imports are larger than for the corresponding period last year. The manufacturers of tobacco have swelled the internal revenue receipts by immense purchases of the new tobacco stamps.

Mr. Bryan has a new and troublesome ratio, somewhat larger than 16 to 1. The platform adopted by the Ohio state Democratic convention made no mention of the currency question, and when an admirer of Bryan moved an endorsement of the candidate and platform of 1900 his amendment was voted down by a ratio of more than 100 to 1.

Bryan says, anent the action of the Ohio Democratic state convention on the money question, that he intends to fight to the bitter end every effort to enforce the abandonment of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. He regards the convention as a triumph for the gold Democrats or "reactionary influence." The harmonized Democracy is not in sight.

The Boston & Maine railroad has abandoned local trains between Northampton and Amherst, the competition of the electric line making such traffic unprofitable. The trolleys have also taken a large part of the local business between Norwich and New London from the Central Vermont railroad. The Boston & Maine system has evidently adopted the policy of acquiring possession of the lines of electric street railway along its route, one of its most important recent purchases being the Concord street railway.

M. Santos-Dumont, whose exhibitions with his airship attracted great attention in Paris Friday and Saturday, has apparently solved the problem of aerial navigation. He demonstrated the success of his invention by propelling it against the wind, by circling the Eiffel tower, and by repeatedly steering it to points previously indicated. He met with an accident Saturday, caused by a defect in the machinery which he says can be remedied easily. M. Santos-Dumont is a Brazilian, only 25 years old. He has spent several years in studying aeronautics in Paris.

The election of a Republican city government in Annapolis last week for the first time in 20 years, is taken as an indication that the elections law which was enacted by the last legislature of that state at the behest of ex-Senator Gorman is a boomerang, and that it may damage rather than benefit Gorman's chances for pulling himself back into the upper branch of Congress. Gorman and his coteries contended that the law would disfranchise the "illiterate niggers", but the result at Annapolis shows that the illiterate test lost that city to the Democrats, as nearly all of the 123 rejected ballots were obviously thrown by Democrats. It is claimed now that Gorman never realized the extent of illiteracy among the white Democrats in the rural districts and small cities of Maryland.

James Callanan, the registry clerk who stole \$200 from the Springfield, Mass., post-office, returned to that city Thursday night, surrendered to the authorities and made a full confession. When he fled from Springfield he rode on a bicycle to Windsor, Conn., took an electric car from there to New York. In a few days he took passage on a steamer from New Orleans bound for Liverpool. He became conscience stricken while at sea, and on arriving at Liverpool arranged to return at once. He brought back about \$200.

The total amount of taxes raised under the grand list of this year is \$84,249.42, as against \$74,232.92 under the grand list of last year.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Assets,      | \$19,900,890.10 |
| Liabilities, | 17,899,825.21   |
| Surplus,     | \$2,001,064.89  |

NATIONAL  
Life Insurance Company.

Monthly Young  
MEN'S  
INSURANCE  
SOCIETY  
ORGANIZED 1890

TAYLOR & SON,  
General Agents.  
Brattleboro, Vermont.

## Dunhill to Diamond.

Bishop A. C. A. Hall, it is said, was one of the signers of the anti-imperialist's Fourth of July disgraceful proclamation. It will be remembered that he also advocates licensing the liquor traffic. Do you ask who is Bishop A. C. A. Hall? He is an Englishman—a fresh importation—brought over by the Episcopians. He puts on a night gown when he reads his prayers and robs himself when he preaches a sermon. Doubtless a man might be very good and an Englishman or an Episcopalian; he might think he was doing the proper thing in wearing a night gown in public but the line must be drawn when he, professing to be a follower of Christ, wants the state to enter into partnership with the liquor seller and writes himself down a copperhead or a fool.

Bishop A. C. A. Hall had better go back to England, Americans who have the best interests of their state and country at heart have no use for him or any of his ilk—Londoners or Sifters.

"It is proper to do a thing on a week day, it is proper to do it on a Sunday." Thus saith Minot J. Savage, a Christian minister yet so-called, a leader and teacher of the people! Think what this means! It is the deliberate annihilation of the Christian Sabbath. It means the carrying on of all business and labor on Sunday. It means forbidding a day of rest to humanity. It means the extinction, absolutely, of the Lord's day, with all it implies. No man in the Christian era, living or dead, ever did or tried to do the harm and bring about the misery and woe that this man essays in his remarks. Such a creature is unfit to associate with Heron or Dowie. He is both damnable and terrible. As much as food is necessary to the physical man, so is a day of physical rest to the spiritual man. In which he may and should turn his mind away from the world for a brief time and consider things of eternal consequence. A proper appreciation and use of Sunday is all that stands between a people and anarchy, atheism and M. J. Savage.

Vermont newspapers have thrown bouquets promiscuously of late in commenting upon the high general excellence of the publications of the state, but it is time to pray for toleration after reading the two screeds above. Rev. M. J. Savage and Bishop Hall need no defence. Both men have lived too highly and nobly and have done too much to elevate humanity to have their motives questioned. Bishop Hall simply believes that prohibition is not the best way to regulate the liquor traffic, and has the courage and the honesty to say so. He is sincere in his advocacy of temperance and right living, and because one does not agree with him in regard to a single law is a poor reason for making a scurrilous attack on him. Mr. Savage holds some views that may be called radical, but because one does not subscribe to them is not a reason for condemning him as "damnable and terrible." It might be said that the words of the Messenger quotes are different from those published by any of the New York papers when the sermon which aroused so much comment was delivered. If the Messenger had read the whole or a large part of the sermon it would have seen that Mr. Savage advised setting a part of Sunday for communion with God, and then using the rest of the day for recreation—walking, sailing, driving, playing golf or anything that will make one better physically. When Sifter John and Jack Harris stand as moral critics and directors of such men as Bishop Hall and Rev. M. J. Savage one is moved to exclaim in the words of Blaine: "Dunhill to diamond."

Damage by Drought in the West.  
Alarming reports have come during the last two weeks of damage to the crops, especially to corn, by the disastrous drought which has prevailed over a wide territory, mainly in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Up to the end of last week there had been no rain over this wide section, except an occasional local shower, for six or eight weeks, and for two weeks the extreme heat of a scorching sun had intensified the damage by the drought. During the present week there have been rains which have relieved the situation somewhat. The present estimate is that the corn crop will be reduced by one-fourth, and other cereal crops, with the exception of wheat, which is already harvested, will suffer in proportion. In 1900 the corn crop was in round figures 2,100,000,000 bushels, and the prospect was, until the drought came, that the crop of 1901 would be equally large. The estimate of loss to the farmers is from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

There has been a sharp and steady advance in the price of corn for the past fortnight. Wheat and other cereals have also advanced in price. The loss on corn and other cereals will be made up in part by the wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushels, which is the largest ever gathered in this or any other country. The largest previous wheat crop was 675,000,000 bushels in 1898.

War department officials who have had in charge the preparation of the Philippine tariff estimate that it will bring in a revenue of \$10,000,000 the first year. Their aim has been to lower the duties on necessities and to open the doors of the Philippines to American trade.

The total imports by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to \$22,755,533, and the total exports were \$1,487,656,544, an excess of exports over imports of \$664,900,011. The imports are \$27,184,651 below those of last year, and the exports \$93,173,462 above those of last year. The excess of exports over imports exceeds that of last year by \$120,368,113, and is \$49,467,335 greater than the highest record ever before made, that of 1898.

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## SHOT HIS COLLEGE CLASSMATE

Morton Starr Cressy Thought Sidney Bristol of Battle Creek Was a Burglar—Struggle in the Dark.

## CRESSY SCREAMED AND FIRED FOUR SHOTS

Bristol Cried "I'm Shot", and Then the Awful Truth Was Known by Both of the Young Men.

## BECAME UNCONSCIOUS AND DIED WITHIN HALF AN HOUR.

Bristol Probably a Somnambulist Who, While Still Asleep, Seized His Companion.

The most shocking tragedy Brattleboro has known in years took place this morning about 2:40 o'clock at the Western avenue home of Mrs. Parley Starr, when her grandson, Morton Starr Cressy of Hartford, Conn., shot and killed Sidney Bristol of Battle Creek, Mich. The shooting was undoubtedly accidental. Four shots were fired. One took effect in the shoulder, but the one which caused death pierced the abdomen.

The young men graduated from Yale in the class of 1900, and during the past year had been classmates in the Harvard law school. They were good friends, but not college chums. Bristol came to Brattleboro yesterday as a canvasser for The Cottage, a paper published in Athol. Cressy met him on the street and invited him to be his guest. They visited the golf links during the afternoon, and had supper together at Mrs. Starr's. Cressy had an engagement during the evening and by appointment met Bristol at the Brooks House at 10 o'clock, and they went together to Mrs. Starr's house. Several people have remarked this morning that they noticed the young men going along the avenue chatting and laughing as they recalled events of their college days.

They went to bed together between 11 and 12 o'clock and according to the statement made by Cressy they talked until a late hour. Cressy was awakened from his sleep to find one arm in the grasp of a man who was attempting to seize him by the other arm. The man was evidently upon his knees on the bed. The only thought that Cressy had was that he was in the hands of a burglar, and in his struggles he reached with his right hand for a revolver which was on the stand beside the bed. He secured the revolver and fired one shot while still in bed. The bullet probably from this shot was found imbedded in the ceiling. The two men struggled in the dark for a minute or two, both getting to their feet, and Cressy evidently pushed Bristol some six feet or more away against a bureau. All this time Cressy was screaming for help, and during the struggle fired three shots more.

When the fourth shot was fired Bristol exclaimed "I am shot." Cressy said, "Is it you, Sid," and realizing what an awful mistake he had made, said something expressing his sorrow. He says that Bristol replied, saying in effect that it was too bad that such a mistake had been made.

After the last shot was fired, Bristol staggered back against the bed. As soon as Cressy realized that his friend was wounded, he placed him on the bed, lighted the gas, put a poultice under the head of the wounded man, and then called to his grandmother and to the housekeeper. Bristol was bleeding profusely from his wounds, and was unconscious before Mrs. Starr reached the room. Cressy ran across the street to the house of H. P. Wellman to give the alarm, and Mr. Wellman, as soon as possible, summoned physicians, Chairman Vinton of the board of selectmen, R. C. Bacon, village attorney, Lawyer C. C. Fitts and Chief of Police Hall. Bristol died in 20 to 30 minutes. His heart

was still beating and signs of breath could be detected when Dr. Miller arrived. Dr. Holton came a little later. Under the present laws of Vermont, the work of coroner is left with a justice of the peace. This task was turned over to Justice T. J. B. Cudworth, who viewed the body at the scene of the tragedy. Word was sent to Belknap Falls to State's Attorney Weston but it was found that he was in Boston. He has been notified, but at the present time nothing has been heard from him, and it is not known when he will reach Brattleboro. The work of inquiring into all the details of the affair will devolve upon him.

The revolver was a five shooter, 32 calibre, short. Four chambers were found discharged, with the other loaded. Cressy, who has read law in the office of C. C. Fitts the past year or two, stated yesterday in the office that he had got a revolver ready to shoot a troublesome skunk. The shooting was heard at some of the houses in the neighborhood. J. Earle Mann, the dry goods dealer, who lives in Carl Hollender's house on the opposite side of the street, says that he was awakened by one shot and heard a scream and heard someone exclaim, "I am gone," and then three shots more followed. Several neighbors heard the shots, but nothing more.

The general theory is that Bristol was a somnambulist, and that while walking in his sleep he seized Cressy, and the latter, believing him to be a burglar, struggled, gained possession of the revolver, and fired. Bristol had evidently gone around the bed to Cressy's side before the struggle began. There are some singular features in the case, but there appears to be no reason to believe the shooting to be anything but accidental. It would naturally be supposed that Bristol would have been aroused when the struggle began, but he may have been frightened, and not have realized fully the situation until after he was wounded.

Cressy went through the ordeal of talking with the officials and physicians with good control, but it is said that during the forenoon he has shown in a very decided degree the effects of the great strain upon him. Cressy's parents in Hartford were notified early this morning. Little is known in regard to Bristol's family. Cressy remembers that his mother visited him while he was at Yale. Telegrams have been sent to Battle Creek and an effort is now being made to get a trace of his family. The inquest will not take place until tomorrow. Saturday, as State's Attorney Weston, who is in Boston, cannot reach here until that time. Justice T. J. B. Cudworth as coroner viewed the body this morning. An autopsy was performed by Drs. Miller, Conland, Holton and Webster.

The autopsy showed two bullet wounds in the body. One of these was in the shoulder and was superficial, involving only the skin and the tissues immediately underneath. The wound in the bowels severed an artery and caused death by hemorrhage. The bullet which struck the head was found imbedded in the tissues.

## A Sunday School of 1736.

It is generally believed that Robert Raikes is the father of Sunday schools, but the people of Savannah say that John Wesley anticipated him by more than forty-four years. Robert Raikes was a printer in Gloucester, England, and in 1780, began to gather ragged street urchins about him and teach them the catechism and tell them stories of the scriptures. In May, 1736, John Wesley organized a Sunday school for children in Savannah and taught them the Bible and the catechism. He was assisted by a Moravian gentleman named Delamotta.

Many interesting stories of Mr. Wesley's zeal and eccentricities are told by loyal chroniclers of that time. Among the pupils of this first Sunday school were several poor children who were without shoes. They were so sensitive that they remained away to escape the ridicule of companions whose parents were able to clothe them properly. Mr. Wesley's sympathetic soul was deeply troubled, and the next Sunday he adopted the plan of appearing in his bare feet. His example was comforting to the poor, and, according to the early traditions, so shamed the rich children that there was no further trouble. It must have been a curious spectacle when the brilliant young rector of Christ's Church walked from the "minister's house" in the public square in his black knee breeches and clerical coat, without shoes or stockings, to the little chapel on Bay Lane or to another school he afterward established at the neighboring Indian village of Yamacraw.—(Savannah Letter.)

## Cahaba, Alabama's Ex-Capital.

[From the New York Sun.]

Cahaba, the former capital of Alabama, is not even a town now, being returned by the census as precinct 16 in Dallas county. Several years ago the town site was sold for taxes and was bought by a negro for a few hundred dollars. At one time Cahaba was one of the most important places in Alabama, besides the state capital. Its population was made up of rich planters and slaveholders. Its situation is at the confluence of the Cahaba and Alabama rivers, and it was not only a wealthy place, but also one of the most beautiful in the state. The owners of plantations and the rich traders lived in baronial style, their houses being of the architecture of the South at that day with large halls and rooms, and verandas occupying almost as much space as the rooms themselves. Extensive grounds surrounded each and flowers bloomed in profusion, while magnolias, oaks and cedars were found in abundance. Blooded horses neighed and pranced in and about the stables and cocks strutted in the barnyards.

The capital had been moved before the confederacy was born, and when the war was over the few men who had any money left tried to start up business and put new life into the old place, but could not. A few years later even the county seat was transferred to Selma, and Cahaba was dead. Some wealthy men tore down their houses and had them rebuilt in Selma and soon the few remaining houses were left tenantless.

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