

Vermont Watchman.

Wednesday, August 27, 1902.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

REFERENDUM PLANK

Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Vermont adheres to its long cherished belief that the unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors is a public evil, and that material modification of the existing law on that subject should be made only after thorough discussion and mature deliberation by the people; and we request the State Legislature at its next session to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by direct vote upon the acceptance or rejection of a license and local option law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and further providing that upon popular vote in favor of such a law, duly ascertained, the same shall be and become a statute law of the State in force.

I stand squarely on the referendum plank of the Republican platform. That is American, that is republican, that is democratic, that is the rule of the majority. We have asked the Legislature to frame the best law that the wit and wisdom of our men can produce and this will be submitted to the people of Vermont for their adoption or rejection.

GENERAL McCULLOUGH.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Montpelier was singularly fortunate in the wisdom and enterprising character of the pioneers of the town, "beneath whose sturdy stroke bowed the woods." Among the settlers who had gathered here, on the banks of "Onion River", in a small opening in the "forest primeval," were men of prescience, the men of mental and business grasp, who understood the need of banding together to protect themselves from loss through the destruction of their property by fire, and they comprehended also the fundamental principle of organization for mutual and effective protection against fire.

Politics in the West. The secretary of agriculture who recently returned from the West declares that the most prosperous conditions exist throughout the West and that, while there is no active interest in national politics, the people are too well satisfied to desire any change.

When asked to define the tariff plank in the Iowa Republican platform, he said that it meant that the people desired some modification of the tariff schedules. That in this time of plenty they considered such modification could be judiciously made. That while true to the principles of protection, they believed there were certain industries which no longer needed the same protection that was essential to their prosperity when the Dingley law was enacted and they expected the party to modify those schedules.

Speaking of the President, he said that the people of the West were all enthusiastic in his support and even the Democrats approved of him and many expressed the wish that he was their leader instead of the leader of the Republicans.

The importance of the Vermont Mutual in the business affairs of the State is shown by the fact that during the period of its existence it has paid Vermont property owners more than \$6,000,000 for losses by fire. It has also demonstrated the soundness and wisdom of its plan of insurance, which has not been changed in any essential particular during the entire period of its beneficial career.

The mutual plan is the original and oldest form of insurance. It grew out of the first banding together of a few property owners to protect each other against losses by fire.

The mutual plan is not only the strong plan, but it is cheaper than the later schemes of protection through stock companies. The mutual plan furnishes fire insurance at cost, and cost must necessarily be on a basis of safe, judicious and economical management and administration.

The stock company is organized to make money for its stockholders. It must necessarily make its premiums large enough to pay its losses and the expense of doing business, and large enough, also, to provide dividends for the stockholders.

Mr. Roosevelt said the secretary, "is the type of man westerners love. He is fearless, honest and brilliant. They are for him to a man. They regard with the greatest approval his attempt to regulate the trusts. They consider that he is following the rational path in his effort to secure that regulation through the courts and by means of the Sherman law. If that law should prove defective, they believe Mr. Roosevelt will so inform Congress, pointing out its defects, and that Congress will promptly remedy them. Such a course, they say, is in marked contrast to the revolutionary methods advanced by Democratic leaders who would seek to destroy the trusts by a radical revision of the tariff, thereby throwing hundreds of men out of employment, rendering worthless the investments of thousands of business men and undermining the general prosperity with which the country is blessed."

Before you mark your ballot next Tuesday consider one minute—just sixty seconds—if you are voting for the right man. If every voter in Vermont will take this advice, that 29,000 votes that Mr. Clement is fighting on will resemble a sponge that has sojourned on the Sahara during "a dry spell."

commissaries. The Mutual's corps of officials are Vermont men, and it has a director in every county in the State, resident there, and, like the President and his assistant officials, known to the people and directly approachable by policy holders or those seeking insurance. Officials of all grades in this company are but the servants of the policy holders—the stockholders. They have proved their business skill, their efficiency and fidelity. They have, and can have, no other object or interest in the performance of their duties but to provide the best attainable insurance at the lowest cost consistent with the abiding solvency of the company; they have, and can have, no object or interest in the adjusting of losses than a just and fair settlement under the policy contract as to what all the other policy holders shall pay the one who has lost. In a stock company every dollar paid off from the loser's appraisal goes to swell the dividends of the stockholders.

Hundreds of insurance companies have come to Vermont to do business—many have failed and passed away, but the "Old Mutual" abides, steadfast as the hills amid which it was cradled and has grown to vigorous manhood—progressive always, and always better adapting its administration to the needs and interests of the various classes of property owners in this State, to which its operations are exclusively confined. It incurs no outside risks and thus its prosperity and perpetuity are forever assured.

A summary of the Mutual's business shows that it has issued policies to the amount of \$177,479,967, and paid out on losses and expenses \$7,509,376.35. In the last seven years, on a uniform four per cent assessment, it has increased its reserve and surplus more than \$150,000. The amount of insurance in force August 1, 1902, was \$30,630,929, a gain in seven years of \$18,870,187; premium notes, \$1,815,873, a gain in seven years of \$1,819,388.

What more could the property owners of Vermont desire for the protection of their property, for the recouping of their losses, than this Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company is providing?

Which is better, to pay out a few dollars for a board of health or to have small pox all over the State? Do not be persuaded that all increase in State expenses is to be condemned. Many things are well worth paying for.—Vermont Tribune.

That's all right Ephraim, but the next Legislature may abolish the board of health for not staying the ravages of Clemencia throughout the commonwealth during the past few months. Also, for not preventing the admission to the State of such mental carriages as the Rev. Sam Small.

Bolters of the Republican State ticket this year will have to give some evidence of future good faith to take part in the Republican councils of 1904.—Groton Times.

The bolters are bolting the bolt now and by September 2 the majority will be reinstated in the camp of the regulars. Thus the matter of the presidential campaign of 1904 won't have any bearing.

The Manila judge who decided that editors in the Philippines have no right to a trial by jury, probably construed the law as the United States Supreme Court would have done.—Press and Printer.

Or as Joe Jones would do, if he should accidentally land on the Supreme Bench of Vermont in the event of "Percy" becoming Governor of this State.

What has become of Taylor, the cyclone? He seems to have died down to a zephyr!—Burlington Clipper.

Oh, keep him in far-off Rutland. Don't ever let him stray! Let him board at the house of correction forever and a day.

There are better men than "Percy" to fill the Governor's chair. If not, on us have mercy.—Well place McCullough there.

The navy department of the Colombian rebels is in a bad way, when it becomes necessary for the head of the rebellion movement to caution the commander about firing the guns aboard the only ship of war they possess, lest the safety of those aboard be endangered.

Will those sturdy Scots of the Granite City, the men whose fealty and love for that honest ploughman who wrote to them from beside "The Banks of Ayr," condescend to cast their ballots for Mr. Clement who is so utterly the opposite of their idol?

When some cheap "frost" of a would-be political orator roasts on a platform and throws bunches of sarcasm at his listeners his audience appears hypnotized. When they read a press notice or two about the affair they are speedily disillusioned.

With all the shooting of local optionists about Addison county being sold for Clement the political book-makers down that way are laying wagers at five to three that the "regulars" clean the deck.

Lois Grace Page, the Barre girl who mysteriously disappeared two years ago, has been located in the Isle of Wight and has changed her name to Mrs. Chance. Could it have been her last chance?

Does the proposed high license law of Mr. Clement make provision for the sale of Jamaica ginger and gasoline as beverages?

This is the week for the wagers to be laid. Next week the graves will be dug.

Quite a bit of the editorial expressions that appear in Vermont newspapers can hardly be termed velvet.

The country editor has his encouragements and discouragements, yet he is, after all, rather a happy fellow. He can stand more buffets from outraged fortune and still assert "we are here to stay" than he who follows any other calling.—Live Matter.

As a rule this class of people "are here to stay" not from the fact that they so assert but rather on account of the negligence of many of their subscribers in remitting a dollar or two occasionally. Many newspaper readers seem inclined to the theory that because an editor can get along with one suit of clothes every five years that one meal a day will suffice. It can't be done. A newspaper man cannot write brilliant editorials on an empty stomach.

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Strike up the band. Here comes a traitor. Puff in his hand. To use as a baitor. Percy 'tis no use. With all your Small abuse. You will line up. As a third rate.

Take a draught of pine tree ozone In a broad expanse of view; Sweeten well with morning sunshine, And a cup of morning dew. Take it daily, mixed with laughter, Every hour from six to ten; For a month; then you will realize That you have been "born again." Ex.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25c.

The public has reached a point where it reads the ads as it reads the news. It can be safely stated that the average American woman probably gives more attention to the ads than to the news.

THE REV. SAM SMALL.

From a Woman's Point of View. By One Who Heard Him Friday Night.

Editor Daily Journal: When the institutions of our beloved State are so assailed, as by the Rev. Sam Small in his address to the people of Montpelier the other night, a cry can hardly be withheld from those who, he was pleased to say, would be most affected by the law he advocates, and to whom he made what he intended to be a flattering appeal; though here, his eloquence faltered and the words seemed to stick in his throat! He took refuge in a display of wit.

The gentleman who introduced Mr. Small stated that the lecturer understood human nature and his statement proved correct, for well he knew how to lead the mind through a labyrinthine maze, appearing now and then in the guise of the charmer, flattery, and again in the bluff joker who laughs at human weaknesses, while inwardly he sneers; creating a sudden diversion, if a way out appeared, by a witty play on words. Till the average mind was well nigh lost in the whirl of repartee, sharp if not elegant, and the meaningless high sounding phrases of his vulgar oratory.

He assured his audience that it was not necessary for missionaries from New York to come to Vermont to teach the freemen how to vote, but he was careful, by every means he knew, to impress them with his views upon the subject.

In explanation of his reason for coming from his Southern home "away up here to Vermont" to interfere in local affairs, he said that some years ago the South got an "everlasting licking" for thinking that each State had a right to manage its own affairs and Vermonters had their share in it, consequently, he was here to "get back at them." If at this moment he felt there was any discrepancy in his statement, he retreated at once to the shelter of buffoonery which he knew would divert attention. At any rate, he left his hearers to draw their own conclusions as to whether he meant to "heap coals of fire" on our heads, or hoped for the vengeance of small natures—to draw us down to his own level.

There are those now, however, who stand in need of an "everlasting licking" for thinking that a man has a right to manage his own affairs, when it comes to the adoption of an act or system which he knows will bring disaster and suffering to his neighbor; and, solely, that he may repose in the lap of luxury at the awful expense of ruined lives, broken hearts, separation of children and parents—for liquor does this, too—crime, hunger, cruelty, despair, wretchedness, want, and all that follows in the wake of the saloon as surely as in the wake of slavery.

Women of Vermont, if my memory serves me aright, you had your share in the attendant circumstances of the aforesaid "thrashing" and should you be called upon again as humble instrument in the administering of other "lickings" you will not flinch, but do your part bravely.

Well, indeed, the reverend gentleman knew that to prate of "political bosses" seldom fails to rouse a spirit of opposition, yet he hesitated not at all to acknowledge his share in the management of affairs political in his own State. To the feminine mind, there was something confusing in his explanation of his apparently changed views, since he spoke in Vermont some years ago, the main point of which appeared to be that he believed exactly as he did then, but he expressed it differently. He said he espoused the cause of local option in the Legislature of his own State, while a member, (and here he took his audience into his confidence), admitting candidly that at the time he was drinking enough "to float an ocean liner." This was another source of bewilderment, for of course he would want a license-local-option law under such conditions. He told them that the local option law in Georgia, Missouri and Texas had driven out the liquor traffic in many counties and a large proportion in each State were prohibition counties without a liquor dealer within their borders, and when he said a license-local-option law does not necessarily mean the opening of a single saloon, the illogical asked herself, "What do they want it for?"

Mr. Small asserted that if a town wanted prohibition it should have it, but no power under heaven had the right to foist it on the citizens against their will. This, he said, is democracy, it is republicanism, Americanism, and freedom. But what about the hopeless ones, whose votes must be ever in the minority? Has the Rev. Sam Small consulted them? He learned what are their wishes in the matter? Is there a mother in the State whose heart does not quake with dread at the thought of her boy regularly passing the open saloon which, daily licensed, offers so many attractions to draw customers? Is there one who has seen her son freed

from the coils of the monster—safe so long as it is out of reach—does such an one want the open saloon on our streets? Nay, nay, he has no arguments at his command to convince us that we want the licensed saloon in the State of Vermont. When with his specious, dissimulating tongue he assured his hearers that because our present law has its defects, it would be better to exchange it for another that will blot the fair face of our State with the open saloon; that, because, under that law, a man must perjure himself to get the liquor he wants to drink, that it will be better to provide for him the opportunity to get all he wants as free as water, still, we were not convinced.

Well the Rev. Sam Small knew the effect of sneer and ridicule and jest, but what he did not take so much into account was the sober second thought of the morrow when his arguments should be shorn of their trappings and brought into the pitiless light of day. In the cooler moments of reflection the falseness of his pretended tribute to the intelligence of the voters, which in his next breath he belied, will be seen and many of those who listened to him will do some thinking that will result in a reaction. During the next few months the question must be decided, which will not only affect our State but, as Mr. Small said, every other in the Union, for they are waiting and watching to see what Vermont will do.

I appeal to the women to use every effort to keep the open saloon from our State. To you who heard and you who will hear the Rev. Sam Small, bethink yourselves of his meaning. Look behind the flashing wit, the facial contortions, to the cynical sneer underlying his cold blooded advocacy of a system that will drag the fair fame of our State in the mire and place in jeopardy the safety and happiness of those we love. Let us rather struggle "to conquer the ills we have, than fly to those we know not of."

Journal Reader.

Aug. 25, 1902.

LETTER FROM C. H. NEWCOMB.

Editor Daily Journal:—In an article printed in the Daily Journal a few days ago, stating the nominees for the town of Waitsfield, my name was used as the Clement candidate. There has not been a question asked me as to whom I should vote for for Governor in connection with my nomination, and I certainly have not pledged myself for any one.

I am a Republican and believe in their principles, endorse the referendum plank in their platform think the matter should be settled by a vote of the people, taking it out of party lines, and if a better law than the prohibitory law can be provided, whereby our boys and young men especially (for they are the ones to whom we shall have to look for the result in the coming years) will have less temptation, one that the people in general would be better satisfied with, I would be more than glad to support such a change. The matter of who shall be our next Governor is not the issue in Waitsfield. There are McCullough and Clement men in both rings, and anything to have their ring victorious is the issue, which fact (I am sorry to say) is too true.

I for one long for the time to come when the voters of this town will come together and break the rings which separate them, elect the best men for officers, and treat each other as townsmen and friends. I would gladly resign in Bro. Eaton's favor if such could be the case, as far as I am concerned. This is no new suggestion as many have heard me make like remarks before.

In our fight for Representative I hope there will be no mud flung by my friends who support me, and no unlawful or unjust advantage taken in any way. Our rights at the ballot box are sacred rights to the rich and poor alike, thank God, and let us enjoy that right, barring no one who is a legal voter. I thank my friends for the honor they bestow upon me in nominating me for Representative and trust all to my friends for the rest. C. H. Newcomb.

WOODBURY.

Mrs. H. C. McClary and daughter Ella of Chicago, Ill., are visiting at R. F. Drennan's.

Mrs. C. H. Chadwick and Fred Evans of Lowell, Mass., visited at E. E. Bashaw's last week.

Lula Carr has returned from Portland, Me., where she has visited friends for several weeks.

Rev. D. H. Hilliard of Cabot preached here last Sunday at three o'clock.

Lee Osgood has moved from the Ross tenement up to the Thomas farm and Charlie Carr of Hardwick has moved into the Ross tenement.

Duncan McDonald and Mae Drennan were in Montpelier over Sunday.

Elmer Jacobs and family of Montpelier and Miss Grace Noves of Burlington visited at H. A. Rickard's and with other relatives last week.

MEDICAL TALK, A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Medical Talk is the name of one of the most recent of popular medical magazines for the home before the public today. It appears in an unique, up-to-date magazine cover, an ornament to any library table.

Medical Talk is in the fourth year of its existence and covers a field never before accomplished in journalism. This magazine undertakes to interpret to the people what is going on in the medical world as revealed by the numberless medical journals intended for the doctors only. It brings to the household important facts hidden from the people by medical technicalities. It deals in a popular way with such questions as vaccination, sanitary laws, cremation, dietary rules, and all drugless methods of healing disease.

During the past three months almost every leading daily paper throughout the United States and Canada has had something to say about Medical Talk, either editorially or in their Magazine and Book Department. The opinions expressed are of a most complimentary nature.

Sample copy sent free by the Medical Talk Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

EAST ROXBURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rutz were in Berlin last week.

Miss Hettie Kidder has finished work for Mrs. J. B. Fiske and is to teach school in Roxbury, commencing September 1.

Ethel Wardner is at George Wardner's for a few weeks' vacation.

Miss Edith Rutz, who has been dress-making in North Randolph is at home for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Allen were in Barre last Monday.

Carroll Fuller returned Saturday from the Heaton Hospital much improved in health.

Mrs. F. F. Wescott and daughter Mary from Philadelphia are boarding at Mrs. George Wardner's.

Mrs. H. E. Hunt of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been visiting Mrs. I. O. Thayer.

Mrs. Emma Peake of Randolph visited at L. W. Blanchard's Saturday.

Mrs. John Buzzell, was at Gouldsville part of last week, caring for her sister, Mary Kibbee.

L. G. Kidder is attending the Adventist camp meeting at Barre.

Creamery patrons received 21 cents per pound for July butter.

Frank Duraway spent several days last week with friends in Montpelier and Waitsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eastman were guests of his brother, L. A. Eastman and wife last week.

Mrs. A. A. Foss was in Montpelier a day last week.

Mrs. John Davis has a brother from Canada visiting her. Mr. Davis spent Old Home Week with friends in Chelsea, returning home last week Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Allen were in Barre a day last week.

Mrs. Leviah Steele from Brookfield visited her daughter, Mrs. F. O. Allen, in this place.

Elroy Fuller went to Montpelier last Thursday to accompany his little son home from Heaton hospital where he has been for treatment.

News was received here recently of the death of John Webster at his home in Hayworth, Cal. Mr. Webster was born in this place and went to California in 1857 where he has since resided. The cause of his death was a cancer. He was a brother of the late Aaron Webster.

WAITSFIELD. Mrs. Frank Shaw of Barre was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, a portion of last week.

William Trask of Warren and Sargent McMurray of the Worcester, Mass., police force were in town one day last week.

Henry Davis and wife of Lincoln took a pleasure drive to this place last week.

Miss Nellie Miller visited friends in Warren last week.

James Ripley of Burlington was in town on business last week.

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These Striped Waistings contain such an endless variety of color combines, it is impossible to particularize them; suffice it to say, any color, which is your color, you can find.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

"New Cravenettes"

New shades in these popular and useful English and Domestic "Cravenettes." All grades of grey, several blues and browns are just now placed on our counters. These cloths have positively no rivals worth mentioning, for suits, jackets, pedestrian skirts and long coats. They are Economic, Hygienic and completely waterproof—Lowest Prices.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY RESPONDED TO.

"Outing Flannels, Etc."

With double our former space this season, a double stock awaits your selection. Our Outing Flannels, Flannellettes, Teasle Cloths, Eider Down and Dress Cashmires. Qualities are better for the money than ever before. The usual 64c quality is

- 5c a yard
The 8c quality,
6 1/4c a yard
The 10c grade,
8c a yard
And the finest goods we have ever sold,
10c a yard



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A Sad Disappointment.

Ineffective liver medicine is a disappointment, but you don't want to purge, strain and break the glands of the stomach and bowels. DeWitt's Little Early Riser never disappoints. They cleanse the system of all poison and purgative matter and do it so gently that one enjoys the pleasant effects. They are a tonic to the liver. Cure biliousness, torpid liver and prevent fever. Rivers Brothers.