



THE BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

Entered at the Bennington Post Office as second-class matter by C. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers. Terms: \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance.

Washington despatches dispel the fears of the early part of this week, that President Cleveland was seriously ill. Private Secretary Thurber says that "acting under the advice of his physician, the President decided to refrain from working on account of the bad weather. He had been troubled somewhat with summer complaint, some symptoms being apparent in his case that there were with Secretary Gresham on Decoration Day. At that time the Secretary was slightly prostrated, but he has fully recovered. The doctor prescribed rest and abstinence from business for a few days, and that is the foundation for the story of the President's prostration." Mrs. Cleveland and children are enjoying the cool sea breezes of Buzzard's Bay.

From all indications summer has set in and the hot weather with us now, is liable to continue for some time to come. The wave of heat extends over the entire country, except the extreme Northwest, and even there the thermometer is on the rise. A striking feature of the situation is that the sudden change from cold and wet to hot and dry weather has not provoked any violent storms. With the exception of occasional thunder showers in certain localities, due entirely to local conditions, the entire country except along the Gulf coast is rainless. So confident are the signal service officers of a continuation of the present hot and dry conditions that one of them volunteered, Tuesday, to predict that "from present indications rain need not be expected for weeks."

An analysis of the late Illinois vote carries with it much significance. Twelve counties in that State, comprising the fourth judicial district, chose a judge of the supreme court at the election held last week. There was an animated canvass. Gov. Altgeld made his official power felt through active agents. Both candidates were unexceptionable, but when the votes were counted it was found that this confirmed Democratic district, which gave Cleveland 5,783 plurality in 1888, increasing it to 6,923 in 1892, had gone Republican for the first time in the history of the Republican party. For 40 years the district had never once wavered from its rockribbed Bourbonism. But a year's experience of Cleveland times and the spectacle of general flabbiness and demoralization presented by the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress had swung his Democratic Gibraltar over to the Republican line by a 4,005 plurality. This represents in this single district a change of about 11,000 votes. A similar change throughout the other six districts would give Illinois to the Republican by 52,000.

The New York Journal of Commerce, although a Democratic paper, distinctly charges that the sugar trust is the government. In so doing it follows its financial instincts of a trusty leader, rather than that of a party organ. This is the language: "The appalling fact already disclosed is that for some months past the sugar trust has been the government of the United States. The people of the United States had voted for a reform of the tariff; they had elected what they supposed was their Government for the purpose of accomplishing this end. And now they find out that whether they have tariff reform or not depends upon the consent of the sugar trust. The tariff law must give the sugar trust wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, or it shall not pass, says the trust, and up to date it looks as if it owned the Senate, which formerly belonged to the United States, and could execute its threat. The question of the day has passed that of rates of duty; it is whether the Government of the United States shall be carried on for the benefit of the people of the United States, or for the enrichment of the sugar trust."

Senator Hoar has given the tariff reformers this week "a scorcher" in the line of a speech opposing the Wilson bill. He addressed the Senate on that part of the Tariff bill which changed existing duties on lenses, with general reference to the benefits derived from protection of our manufacturers. He held up the little town of Southbridge, Mass., some twenty miles from his own residence, as an object lesson. He stated that in 1884 the manufacture of spectacle lenses has been commenced there on a capital of less than \$80,000 which had now been increased to considerable over a million. He stated that, while the wages of the working people employed had constantly increased, the cost of living had gone down and that tables had been prepared showing that a man with a wife and four children, getting double the foreign wages, in this very town of Southbridge, would not pay more than \$30 a year for his support of articles whose prices could be, on any theory, in the least enhanced by the protective tariff. But what did this bill propose? It practically struck off from 10 to 20 per cent. of his wages by reducing the duty on foreign made lenses.

The Hawaiian Republic. The new constitution, says the New York Press, is well calculated for exciting circumstances and conditions in the Hawaiian Republic. The suffrage is kept within limits necessary by the presence of a multitude of Mongolian laborers, representing the lowest elements in their native lands and utterly unfitness for a share in civilized government. The qualifications are not more stringent and exclusive, however, than those imposed by several States of the American Union in the last and the early years of the present century. Careful provision is made for the continued existence of the government until annexation to the United States, and the whole instrument bears evidence of the wisdom, discretion and firmness which have distinguished the present administration of Hawaii.

The new republic will be cordially welcomed by the American people to the family of nations in sympathy with our own. The protecting arm of the United States is outstretched over Hawaii, and our kindred who have so bravely vindicated their title to freedom may rest assured that no foreign power will be permitted to interfere with their independence. Annexation is certain to come for Hawaii with the return of prosperity for America, when a patriotic Republican Administration takes the place of Clevelandism in Washington.

Defend Wool and Woollens. "Vote for a duty on wool and save our flocks from destruction" is the timely and earnest appeal of the California Wool Growers' Association to the Populist members of the Senate. California is second in the list of wool growing States, and the destruction which would overtake her flocks in the event of the passage of the mongrel tariff bill with the free wool provision, would overtake the entire industry everywhere throughout the Union. The appeal of California is the appeal of wool growers from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is the protest of a great industry against legislation which means the extinction of forty-five millions of American sheep and corresponding calamity to the multitude interested in sheep culture. American wool production has already attained, under the shield of protection, an importance inferior only to Argentina and Australia. This is one of the great wool producing countries of the world. The wool growers are, as a rule, farmers of moderate means. They are not sugar Trust millionaires, and cannot pay for votes given in their behalf with profitable tips on the stock market. With all the more reason should their interests be protected by Senators who profess to represent the people, and whose sole excuse for political existence is the plea that they are defending the rights of the people.

The people demand that these two great Northern industries—wool in the West and wheat in the East—shall not be sacrificed to Bourbon malice and British cupidity. Free wool and the Bourbon tariff on woollens would mean the enrichment of Australia and England and the proportionate impoverishment of the United States. They would mean the expenditure in England and England's colonies of many millions of dollars now circulated in America, brightening the homes of the American farmer and wage earner and quickening trade in every department and every section. They would mean the ruin of many thousands of hardy agriculturists and the impoverishment of multitudes of their wage earners, each one of whom has as much right to have his interests guarded and protected by the Senate of the United States as the richest millionaire in the Sugar Trust. The American farmer whose sheepfold it is proposed to destroy is a citizen with rights and claims equal to those of any other citizen however rich and influential. The American wage earner has the same claim to consideration on the part of congress as if he were a Havemeyer or a Vanderbilt. It has remained for the Bourbons of the United States Senate to make a distinction between Sugar Trust millionaires on the one hand and the agriculturist and artisan on the other, and to present the former with from \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000 from the pockets of the people while robbing the latter of their livelihood.

This great crime must not be consummated; and will not be if there remains a spark of the spirit of '61 in the breasts of the men elected to represent the Northern States in the Senate. American woolen manufacturers must be spared, and the farmer who was carried overboard under Republican rule. Let every Northern Senator, whether he calls himself Republican, Populist or Democrat, stand firm in the defense of industries so vital to Northern prosperity, and repel the Bourbon attack on the cities, the villages, the homes and farms of the Northern people. To secure genuine protection for wool and woollen industries should be the steadfast resolve of the representatives of the States to which the destruction of those industries would be a paralyzing blow.—N. Y. Press.

The Knit Goods Industry. The growth of the knit goods industry as a whole is best shown by the figures, which for 1880 gave an invested capital of \$15,579,591, which in 1890, had grown to \$55,457,642. This increase was due to the beneficent influence of protective tariffs, that have created such a competition for trade that very much better fabrics were sold in 1890 at \$7.50 per dozen than could be had at double the cost in gold in 1870. The industry when in full operation gives employment to a large number of operatives and furnishes occupation for many thousands in other than in the manufacturing.

Manufacturers shudder, however, when they see their interests threatened and their mills likely of being rendered worthless by such a change in the duties as is proposed by the Senate bill, which would replace the present duties of 49¢ per pound and 60¢ per cent. ad valorem by ad valorem duties of 35¢ per cent. and forty per cent. for shirts and drawers valued at not over 40 cents and exceeding 40 cents per pound respectively. To subject any manufacturing interest to such a terrible shrinkage indicates that those in charge of the bill had no knowledge of the requirements of any interest and care less so long as they can effect a change. This surely is not a course to pursue to secure the co-operation of opponents, if it does not alienate the support of their own partisans in districts where such interests are installed. It is time for Senators Hill and Murphy to consider the injustice that will be done this enormous interest in the Empire State.—New York Dry Goods Record.

The Monroe Doctrine Repudiated. Diplomatic correspondence, made public Tuesday, throws light upon England's recent action in Central America, and shows one clearly that John Bull does not consent to the Monroe doctrine. With a Republican president to deal with this position would probably not have been persisted in. As it is, we are to be snubbed by the English Democratic sympathizers, as well as cursed by the Democratic Administration, which would destroy our industrial system in favor of Great Britain's commercial and manufacturing interests. The telegraphic summary is as follows: "It appears that Nicaragua increased the port charges at Bluefields nearly a year ago, in pursuance of a policy adopted early in 1889, when the Nicaraguan government notified Great Britain that it intended to assert sovereign rights in the Mosquito territory, expecting the vigorous and powerful support of the United States, which it had on former occasions. The Nicaraguans, in notifying Great Britain that the English protectorate over the Mosquito Indians could no longer be recognized, and that Nicaragua's long conceded sovereignty would be given a practical meaning, presented the contention that the Mosquito territory was filling up with undesirable immigrants who were unable to look to proper authorities for protection, and that in the interests of law and order Nicaragua must assert her rights. "In reply the British government, with great firmness, notified Nicaragua that the English protectorate would be maintained, that Nicaraguan interference would not be permitted, and the Mosquito government would enact its own laws and enforce them without reference to Nicaragua until, as stipulated by the arbitration following the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mosquito consented to complete incorporation into the republic of Nicaragua. "In February of last year, President Harrison's administration notified Great Britain that for the settlement of international questions affecting the port of Nicaragua (reference to Bluefields), the government of the United States must look to Minister Lincoln on the subject, Secretary Foster very positively asserted the full sovereignty of Nicaragua, claiming that the rights accorded the Mosquito Indians by the arbitrary award of the Austrian emperor related simply to tribal customs and not the alien settlement of Bluefields, which was self-administered, internationally irresponsible, withdrawn from tribal regimen of the Indians, opposed to Nicaraguan control and prone to invoke British intervention, which would not be permitted. At this point, which immediately preceded the Nicaraguan occupancy of Bluefields, the correspondence ends. "Thus the Hawaiian infamy continues to bear fruit. No country will fear, to say nothing of respecting us, with Gresham and Cleveland at the helm.

Creameries in Vermont. There is quite a wide-spread knowledge of the importance to our people of the dairy interests of Vermont, but we have not, recently, seen the statistics brought together so that the proportions could be looked at. Vermonter enough the idea prevails that Vermont excels in the production of butter, but as to cheese that has been so overshadowed by butter as to be almost lost sight of. Therefore it was with some astonishment on looking through the list of creameries and cheese factories to find so many of the last.

The total number amounts to 71. Of these 12 are not credited with the number of cows. For 59 factories the number of cows given amounts to 17,291. Allowing 250 cows to be the average for these factories would make the total over 21,000. Of these factories, three appear from the number of cows, to be farm dairies simply, but the others range in number from 100 to 500. It is a pleasure to note that so much interest is taken in the manufacture of cheese in Vermont.

As regards the manufacture of butter, there appears to be two distinct methods, the cream gathering and separator. Of the first or cream gathering, there are 12 creameries, with a patronage of about 5,576 cows. Of separator creameries there are 86, 18 of which are not credited with the number of cows. The number as given from 68 creameries amounts to 40,165. Allowing as before an average of 250 cows to a creamery, the total number would be 52,700 as credited to creameries. Added to this those contributed to cheese making would increase the total number to over 70,000. The number of cows furnishing milk for these creameries range from 75 to 1,800. This does not include the Franklin County creamery with its patronage of 15,000 cows. —The jury in the case of Isaac Hanks of Granville, N. Y., charged with manslaughter in the second degree, in starving his wife to death, brought in a verdict of guilty, at Salem, Saturday afternoon, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The jury was out an hour and forty-five minutes. Judge Lillie imposed a fine of \$1,000, with the alternative of one day in jail for every dollar unpaid.

WE MAKE THINGS HUM BY KEEPING UP TO DATE CLOTHING.

Men's Suits. More new styles in our Suit department than any two houses in Troy can show. \$10 Fabrics never before retained by \$12—Some of the most desirable goods in the market, in long cut suits, handsomely made and trimmed, at \$12 per suit. Cannot be duplicated to-day outside our store at less than \$15. Clay Diagonal Long Cut Suits at \$15 of our own make, make, make!

Children's Suits. Play Ball. A Bat or Ball tree with every purchase in this department. We have just purchased an entire stock of the Children's Clothing, comprising Zouave, Blouse Fanteroy Suits, absolutely all wool goods, and handsome styles, and offer the entire lot at 3 per suit. NEVER HAVE SUCH VALUES BEEN OFFERED. Come in and look at them. You may be interested.

Shirt Waists and Blouses. 50 dozen of the celebrated Star Shirt Waists at 75c each, new goods, just received, regular price \$1. 25 dozen fine Cheviot and Madras Waists 50c each, regular price 75c. 25 dozen fine Blouses in new and desirable patterns, 75c and \$1.

WELLS & COVERLY 334, 336 and 338 River Street, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Fourth Street, TROY, N. Y.

States, which it had on former occasions. The Nicaraguans, in notifying Great Britain that the English protectorate over the Mosquito Indians could no longer be recognized, and that Nicaragua's long conceded sovereignty would be given a practical meaning, presented the contention that the Mosquito territory was filling up with undesirable immigrants who were unable to look to proper authorities for protection, and that in the interests of law and order Nicaragua must assert her rights. "In reply the British government, with great firmness, notified Nicaragua that the English protectorate would be maintained, that Nicaraguan interference would not be permitted, and the Mosquito government would enact its own laws and enforce them without reference to Nicaragua until, as stipulated by the arbitration following the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mosquito consented to complete incorporation into the republic of Nicaragua. "In February of last year, President Harrison's administration notified Great Britain that for the settlement of international questions affecting the port of Nicaragua (reference to Bluefields), the government of the United States must look to Minister Lincoln on the subject, Secretary Foster very positively asserted the full sovereignty of Nicaragua, claiming that the rights accorded the Mosquito Indians by the arbitrary award of the Austrian emperor related simply to tribal customs and not the alien settlement of Bluefields, which was self-administered, internationally irresponsible, withdrawn from tribal regimen of the Indians, opposed to Nicaraguan control and prone to invoke British intervention, which would not be permitted. At this point, which immediately preceded the Nicaraguan occupancy of Bluefields, the correspondence ends. "Thus the Hawaiian infamy continues to bear fruit. No country will fear, to say nothing of respecting us, with Gresham and Cleveland at the helm.

Right Kind of a Man for Texas. Rev. Andrew Jackson Potter, the gentleman who arose from behind a pulpit in Uvalde, Tex., several years ago with two big shooters in his hands, and informed the audience, mostly composed of the toughest of toughs, who had been in the habit of running every minister of the gospel who came there out of town with rotten eggs or escorting him out to the suburbs on a three-peared, swallow-mouthed galoot in that audience who had the audacity to presume that he wore a big enough shirt to put him out of a pulpit to step forth and take the hot medicine, or, on the hand, to keep his bazoo closed, and also would try that with the help of God and those two forty-fives he held in his hands he proposed to preach to that people, that day, has announced himself a candidate for Sheriff and Tax Collector of Tom Green country.—Ozona Courier.

The Ross Murder Trial. The progress made in obtaining the first nine jurors may be known by the following from the Troy Times of Wednesday: "The seventh day of the Shea murder trial in the extraordinary oyer and terminer was concluded at 6 o'clock last night, and the counsel in the case were able to congratulate themselves that the day had not passed without some progress being made toward filling the jury box. One additional juror was secured and sworn in, making eight in all, or two-thirds of the required number. As the defense had used twenty peremptory challenges and the prosecution nineteen, out of the total number of thirty allowed each, it will be seen that the end of all this monotonous work cannot be far distant. Both sides have been sparing of their peremptory challenges from the commencement, but now that the number is rapidly dwindling they will be even more cautious, and as a result the examination of jurors will probably last longer than ever. So far, the average number of jurors examined or excused each full day has been about forty.

OPERA HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENTS. Mathews and Walters stock company. By special request of Manager Tiffany, they will produce their greatest success, "Hazel Kirke," a domestic comedy drama in four acts, to-night. Mr. Harry Adams and Wm. Lee were members of the original Madison Square Theatre Company that played in New York City. On Saturday afternoon, this popular organization will present Uncle Tom's Cabin, with donkeys and colored singers. Matinee prices 10 cents for children and adults 25 cents, all over the house. On Saturday night this company will close their week's engagement with a strong melo drama; prices 15, 25, and 35 cents. Don't miss seeing Master Earl, the six year old boy's new specialties.

A Couple of Epitaphs. There is no finer example of perfect resignation on record than that indicated by the following pathetic and tender inscription on a tombstone: Once she was mine; But now, oh, Lord, I her to thee resign; And remain your obedient humble servant, Robert Kemp. Obituary poetry seems to have no limit, but we rather suspect that this effusion is as near to the boundary line as one can well get: Farewell dear little Robert Allen, gone to meet his departed Pa; In yonder lovely world up higher, Where, by the golden throng of blissing fire, He waits for his little brothers and his sisters and His ma.

—As the New York expert who discovered bacteria in a telephone transmitter had to magnify them 1,800 times before he could see them, it doesn't seem as if they were really big enough to scare anybody. —Representative Tracey, the cuckoo statesman from Albany, N. Y., "thinks" that the mongrel tariff bill will pass the Senate by July 1st. The passing of the Northern supporters of that bill will occur four months later. —The injury to the Columbia turned out to be a dent, or rather a "scrape," for about ninety feet and scarcely two inches wide. The story about it was about ninety miles long and two miles wide.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

MEN WANTED

To inspect our line of fine Spring Suits. Our assortment is the most complete in Southern Vermont, while our prices are lower than ever before. We invite comparisons of quality and prices, for we are confident that our system of cash buying and selling enables us to quote prices far below those of a credit store.

Don't go where your neighbor gets trusted; what the dealer loses through him, he will regain by charging you extra for your goods. We don't have to mark our goods to cover losses, as ours is a Cash Trade.

Chas. G. Cole, Opera House Clothier, Bennington, Vermont,

GO TO RICHARDSON'S Green Houses for best quality & lowest prices.

PAPER HANGINGS!

At Reduced Prices. In order to close out our entire stock of Paper Hangings to make room, we will sell

60c Parlor Embossed Paper, 48c. 18c Micha Finished, 14c. 40c " " " 30c. 14c Micha Finished, 10c. 25c Parlor Gilt, Plain Back, 18c

Borders and 1 band friezes in proportion. Any one now wishing to paper will do well to see this stock at these prices. All strictly this year's patterns.

F. L. BOTTUM, North Bennington.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER, LATH, LIME, CEMENT, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, BUILDING PAPER,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. "THE PEOPLE SAY,"

RUSSELL & MARCH, Are Offering Unprecedented Bargains

In all the above lines of goods. A full supply of all grades of SPRUCE, PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES constantly on hand.

STIMATES FURNISHED FOR BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"THE BUILDERS," RUSSELL & MARCH, COUNTY STREET, FOOT OF SCHOOL STREET.

Bargains for Next Week!

Large No. 2 Family Mackerel, 10 lb. Kit, 87c. Armour's Corn Beef, 2 lb. can with key, 20c, 3 for 55c. Armour's Roast Beef, " " 20c, 3 for 55c. Boston Baked Beans, 3-lb. can 10c, or 3 for 25c. Laundry Starch, per pound, 4c. Hier Root Beer Extract 25c size 15c, or 2 for 25c

Loyell Diamond Bicycles!

Having taken the agency for these celebrated bicycles, we shall be pleased to show them to any one wishing to buy a first-class machine, right. Every bicycle guaranteed for one year.

E. E. HART & COMPANY, MILL STORE.

Cast Your Eye on the Following Prices:

Asters, 25 cents per dozen. Pansies, 25 cents per dozen. Potted Verbena, 25c per dozen. Coleus, 25, 50c and 75c per dozen. Geraniums, fine plants in 4-inch jars, \$1.50 per dozen. Geraniums, good plants in 3-inch jars, 75c and \$1.50 per doz. About 125 doz Tomato Plants at 25c and 35c per doz. OUR STOCK WILL BEAR INSPECTION.