

FRIENDS ONCE MORE

Formal Exchange of Ratifications of Treaty,

Condition of War Between United States and Spain Terminated.

Bellamy Storer Appointed by the President as Minister to Spain.

Washington, April 12.—Peace again has unfurled her white wings over America and Spain, after exactly a single year of technical hostilities.

President McKinley yesterday issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: (Here full text of treaty is included).

"And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, 1899; "Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third."

The condition of war terminated when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange



BELLAMY STORER, of ratifications of the peace treaty. The appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined upon as United States minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception room at the White House. In anticipation of the historic character of the event, many members of the cabinet and officials prominent in the administration gathered at the White House.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, French Ambassador Cambon arrived, in company with Mr. Thibault, the first secretary of the embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the ambassador, and, after a brief exchange of well wishes, the formal ceremony began. The president stood back of the large desk presented to the government by Queen Victoria, while Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon occupied places at the desk. Around this central group were ranged the cabinet officers and others already mentioned, and officials of the household. The powers of Messrs Cambon and Hay were examined, a protocol concerning the day's ceremony signed, and other formalities concluded.

The signing of the protocol of exchange occurred at 3:25 p. m., Ambassador Cambon signing for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French, and briefly recited the circumstances leading up to the exchange. This cleared the way for the exchange itself, constituting the final act.

The president took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handsomely engrossed, bound in dark blue Morocco, and encased in a black Morocco portfolio, and handed it to Mr. Cambon. At the same time Mr. Cambon handed to the president the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engrossed, bound in Morocco, and encased in a maroon colored Morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other this final pledge of peace. This exchange of ratifications occurred at 3:35 p. m. The president was the first to speak.

"Mr. Ambassador," said he, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

Mr. Cambon thanked the president for the promptness with which the proclamation followed. This ended the formal ceremony, and, after brief felicitations, the ambassador and other officials withdrew.

Secretary Hay took with him the Spanish copy of the treaty received, and deposited it in the archives of the state department. Mr. Cambon cabled the Spanish government of the final restoration of peace, and made known that the American copy of the treaty would be forwarded through the French foreign office. The effect of the action taken yesterday is to completely renew the peaceful relations, trade, official, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways, between this country and Spain.

Will Be D'Arcos.

Washington, April 13.—The appointment of Count D'Arcos as Spanish minister to the United States is accepted as settled in those diplomatic quarters having fullest information, and it is understood that positive statements to this effect have already come through official channels.

With Precious Cargo.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 12.—The British steamer Noana, Captain Carrey, which sailed from this port yesterday for San Francisco, carried £150,000 (\$750,000).

HEALTH and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood.

Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of a pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves. The mark of excessive monthly suffering is a familiar one in the faces of young American women.

Don't wait, young women, until your good looks are gone past recall. Consult Mrs. Pinkham at the outset. Write to her at Lynn, Mass.

MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am a school teacher and had suffered untold agony during my menstrual periods for ten years. My nervous system was almost a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and

had almost every ill human flesh is heir to. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief. In fact one eminent specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation. At my mother's request, I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham stating my case in every particular and received a prompt reply. I followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more during menses. If anyone cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."

MISS KATE COOK, 16 Addison St., Mt. Jackson, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am by occupation a school teacher, and for a long while suffered with painful menstruation and nervousness. I have received more benefit from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than from all remedies that I have ever tried."

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OLD WHALER'S VENTURE.

Will Sail For Cuba In a Skiff Only Nine Feet Long.

Captain Thomas Crapo, a New Bedford whaler, is going to Cuba in a nine foot rowboat. His tiny craft weighs only 60 pounds and is fitted with a set of wheels, so that, when the weather is too rough at sea the captain can land and haul his boat along on land, thus losing no time and running no great risks.

In general model the Volunteer is a veritable skiff. Over the entire top,



CAPTAIN THOMAS CRAPO.

tightly fastened to the gunwales, is a covering of oiled canvas, water tight. In the middle is an opening about two feet in diameter, which can be closed by drawing together a canvas bag cover, fitted with a gathering string. Near the bow of the craft rises a short mast, about 4½ feet tall, and on this, managed by the simplest of rigging, runs a tiny luteen sail containing only four feet of canvas.

Captain Crapo will sail his craft under the flag of the American Volunteers, of which he is an ardent soldier of the cross. He means to make the trip by hugging the bays, rivers and inlets of the Atlantic coast.

Captain Crapo will probably wheel the boat to Providence. On reaching that point, if the weather is sufficiently warm and calm to warrant it, the Volunteer will be launched and sail around to Connecticut ports. From New York the vessel will go to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. Eventually she will reach Key West, and there will start on her longest sea trip, direct for the Cuban coast. Later she will proceed up the Mississippi valley.

Captain Crapo has led an adventurous life. In 1877 he sailed a 19 foot whaleboat from New Bedford to Penzance, England, making the trip across the Atlantic in 49 days. His wife accompanied him on that trip, but this time he is all alone.

FROM SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Memorial Monument to Winnie Davis, Daughter of the Confederacy.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are to erect over the grave of Winnie Davis, the original "Daughter of the Confederacy," a beautiful memorial in the shape of a symbolical marble monument. It will be the first tribute of the kind ever paid by the women of the south to one of their sex.

The movement was started by the Richmond chapter the very day after Miss Davis was laid beside her father in Hollywood cemetery. No general so-

licitation for funds was made, but in a short time \$1,000 was offered. Then the New York camp of Confederate Vet-



erans secured a design by Zolnay and expressed a desire to contribute the extra \$650 needed to erect the monument. The Zolnay design has been accepted. It is the figure of a sitting angel and is to be carved out of Italian marble. It has been pronounced a work of high art by competent critics.

The sculptor is a personal friend of Mrs. Davis and is now at work on a bronze statue of Jefferson Davis to be placed at his grave in Hollywood and also is designing the Winnie Davis memorial tablet of bronze to be placed in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, in which President Davis received the news of the virtual fall of Richmond. This statue will be a tribute of love from his wife. It will be done in Georgia marble.

It is the purpose to unveil the three on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Richmond next fall. At that time a large representation of the Daughters, as well as Veterans and Sons of Veterans, will take part in the ceremonies.

RALEIGH AT BERMUDA.

One of Dewey's Cruisers at Hamilton, and Given Most Cordial Welcome.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 12.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Coghlan, arrived at Murray's anchorage yesterday at 10.30 a. m. She reports having experienced fair weather from the Azores, excepting on April 1 and 2, when a hard blow delayed the vessel's progress.

The officers and men of the cruiser are in good health and spirits, are very enthusiastic over the successful campaign in the Philippine islands and are very glad to learn that the trouble is apparently nearly over. The Americans are very much pleased at the reception accorded the Raleigh at the British ports touched at on the way here. She still has her war paint on, and shows her battle scars plainly.

The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts and the admiral, and the shores were lined with soldiers and civilians anxious to see the gallant ship. The British warships at the dockyards were also crowded with men as the Raleigh steamed in.

Preparations are being made by the military and naval authorities here to give the Americans a cordial reception. Visits will be made to the Governor and admiral today. The Americans have been informed of the preparations being made to receive them at New York, and everybody, ashore and afloat, is full of enthusiasm.

The Charleston Replied.

Manila, April 6.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan last Saturday to make soundings. The rebels opened fire, wounding a United States officer. The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

VENICE OF HIS OWN.

THIS IS WHAT H. O. HAVEMEYER IS BUILDING ON LONG ISLAND.

Even the Sugar King is Transforming a Tide Water Swamp into a Beautiful Marine Park and an Ideal Summer Home Colony.

One of the most elaborate private residence schemes now under way anywhere in this country is that which Henry O. Havemeyer, the sugar king, has in operation. With the help of cunning landscape architects and an army of workmen he is transforming a section of tide water marsh on the south side of Long Island into a marine park, which has already been given the name of Havemeyer's Venice. When it is completed, he will have not only a beautifully located country house, but he will have for neighbors a number of other wealthy men who it is presumed will be congenial.

For a number of years Mr. Havemeyer was one of that colony of wealthy New Yorkers who had summer homes at Stamford, Conn. Two years ago, however, on one of his visits to the south side of Long Island he became interested in property in that section, and through the kindness of the estate was born the novel idea of his new "Venice." At that time Bayberry point, the place he had selected for the site of his new summer home and accompanying colony, was a sandy strip of beach on the Great South bay, near West Lialip.

It was at that time about as barren and uninviting a place as one could find, and a good part of it was submerged at high tide. When the work that is contemplated is completed, however, it will be without doubt the handsomest colony along the Atlantic seaboard.

The "point" is more properly a cove and covers an area about a mile long and half that distance in width. The main feature of the new Venice is two canals, one on the eastern border of the tract and one running directly through the center of it. To dig one of these has cost \$150,000, and a like sum has almost been expended in excavating the other.

The central canal is 2,000 feet in length and has a uniform width of 100 feet. The material dredged out has been deposited on the lowlands, which, together with a substantial sea wall, will prevent any damage from the tides.

With the completion of the second canal will begin the work of improving



PART OF HAVEMEYER'S LONG ISLAND VENICE.

the landscape. A broad boulevard will lead to the grounds from the north. At the entrance the road will divide, and after leading off on either side will run directly to the bay. The space inclosed by the roadways at the beginning will be converted into a handsome little park, adorned in every way that the landscape gardener can devise. Between these roadways on either side of the canal will be the villas of the colony.

Twelve of these sites are now laid out, each plot containing 1½ acres, with a frontage of 200 feet on the canal. The villas will be placed 150 feet back from the waterway in the center of each plot, thus adding to the general effect of space and roominess.

In the construction of the villas this same idea will be carried out. The general architectural idea of Mr. Havemeyer's own house is that of an Italian villa, the simplicity of which may be judged when it is stated that it is to cost only \$11,000. The villas will be all of this same design and will be covered with staff, the same as the buildings at the World's fair.

In front of each house and extending to the water's edge will be a court, surrounded by a low wall or hedge, and having between its pathways flower beds, fountains and other adornments. This work was begun by Mr. Havemeyer in 1897. The amount of progress made in the last season warrants the belief that the entire place will be ready for occupancy by the coming summer.

Although Mr. Havemeyer will probably derive as much enjoyment from his \$11,000 house in his new Venice as he does from either his Stamford or New York home it will never rival them in the slightest degree from the point of magnificence. His town house at 1 East Sixty-sixth street is one of the show places in that section of Fifth avenue. It is luxuriously furnished and has been the scene of many delightful social functions, for in private life Mr. Havemeyer is extremely amiable and inclined to a most liberal hospitality. The place he has hitherto taken the most pride in, however, is his Stamford residence.

In his Long Island Venice, however, he will have something unique. The houses of other multimillionaires may be finer and their estates bigger, but none of them has a private pathway leading direct from the broad ocean right up to his own front door, nor can they go visiting their neighbors in gondolas.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT FROM SOD HUTS TO FINE STONE BUILDINGS.

How the Booming Territory Has Made Giant Strides in Educational Progress—Has Advantages Equal to Those of Older Commonwealths.

Nowhere in this country has the development of the district school, that vital index to the march of civilization, been so rapid as in the territory of Oklahoma. Usually the process is a slow one. The log cabin school has been in the habit of coming on the scene long after the settlement was well under way. It remained for years before it was replaced by the frame building, and this sufficed for generations.

But in Oklahoma the evolution was comparatively as swift as the rush of the boomers across the prairie after the starting gun had been fired. The schoolmaster raced in the van. The first public building to be erected in Oklahoma was a schoolhouse. True, it was merely a sod hut, such as is frequently built on the prairies, but it served the purpose for the time.

In the rush across the boundary line behind the schoolteacher came his scholars. In pioneer days the scholars were not so prompt in arriving. But in Oklahoma civilization grew as a plant under the wand of a magician.

The second schoolhouse in the territory was a more pretentious affair. It was a log cabin. Today Oklahoma has many fine buildings devoted to educational purposes, although only a few years have elapsed since its counties were desolate stretches of prairie. In a recent report to the secretary of the interior the governor of Oklahoma says:

"When we think of the nearly 100,000 boys and girls of school age in the territory and of the more than 2,000 teachers, then it is that we begin to have some conception of the necessity of proper organization and system in the management of a school system which guarantees an education to every child, and this Oklahoma has to an unusual degree.

"There are in the territory 1,879 school districts, with schoolhouses valued at \$454,574.68 under the territorial insurance law. This does not include value of school property in cities."

These school districts embrace every acre of settled land in the territory, and in each is held from four to seven months' school per annum, while in



OKLAHOMA SCHOOLHOUSES.

New stone structure at Norman, O. T. No. 1, first schoolhouse in the territory, a sod hut; No. 2, second schoolhouse, a log cabin.

the large towns and cities are complete systems of graded schools and high schools, with from seven to nine months' school.

The country schoolhouses are nearly all comfortable frame or stone structures, and the towns have handsome and commodious buildings of brick and stone. In the counties where there are any number of colored children separate schools are maintained, and no child is without school privileges of the very best character.

No community on earth ever took so early a stand for higher education or made so rapid progress in an educational way as Oklahoma. The first public institutions located in the territory were institutions of learning, the first public buildings erected were colleges, and the first and only bonded indebtedness of the territory was incurred for the erection of these colleges.

Other territories of the Union have been content generally to wait for statehood before establishing colleges and universities, but Oklahoma had the youth to educate and rose to the emergency at once. Before the territory was a year old a university, a normal school and an agricultural and mechanical college were ready to receive students, and these institutions have grown and expanded and others been added to their numbers until today Oklahoma is probably better provided with higher institutions of learning than any similar number of people and has permanently established a system of public education with all the modern and requisite appliances more complete than exists in some of the oldest states in the Union.

The Territorial university is located in Norman, the county seat of Cleveland county, a growing town of 3,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully located, on high ground. Its citizens are intelligent, enterprising people, who are in hearty sympathy with educational progress. The building is a fine one. It is built of stone and pressed brick, contains 31 recitation and reception rooms and a large chapel. It has a fine campus, 40 acres in extent, lying at a good elevation, overlooking the surrounding country.

The Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater is made by law especially "a college for the people," receiving students direct from the common schools and being required to specially adapt its instruction in all branches to their application in the industries of life.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Estate of WEALTHY L. ELLSWORTH. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Bennington, COMMISSIONER, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Wealthy L. Ellsworth, late of Bennington, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the office of Probate Court in Bennington on the 15th day of April and 15th day of September, next from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock P. M. each of said days, and that six months from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1899 is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bennington, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1899.

JOS. B. BINGHAM, J. Com'r.
D. W. HYDE, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Estate of STEPHEN E. RANNEY. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Bennington, COMMISSIONER, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Stephen E. Ranney, late of Bennington, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the late residence of the said Stephen E. Ranney on the 15th day of April and 15th day of September, next from 2 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. each of said days, and that six months from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1899 is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bennington, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1899.

JOS. B. BINGHAM, J. Com'r.
D. W. HYDE, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Estate of WEALTHY L. ELLSWORTH. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Bennington, COMMISSIONER, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Wealthy L. Ellsworth, late of Bennington, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the office of Probate Court in Bennington on the 15th day of April and 15th day of September, next from 2 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. each of said days, and that six months from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1899 is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Bennington, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1899.

JOS. B. BINGHAM, J. Com'r.
D. W. HYDE, Commissioner.

Estate of Lucy L. Niles.

Notice of Settlement and Application for Distribution.

STATE OF VERMONT. In a session of the District of Bennington, ss.: In Probate Court, holden at the Probate Office in Bennington, in said District, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1899.

Present, John V. Carney, Judge. J. W. Millard executor of the estate of Lucy L. Niles, late of Stamford, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof to be held at the Probate Office aforesaid, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1899, for hearing and decision thereon; and it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all parties interested, by publication of this notice three weeks successively in the Bennington Banner, a newspaper published at Bennington, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed, and said decree made.

A record whereof is ordered to be made. A true record. Attest.

JOHN V. CARNEY, Judge.
Attest, JOHN V. CARNEY, Judge.

Estate of Wesley L. Myers.

Will Presented.

STATE OF VERMONT. In Probate Court, holden at the Probate Office in Bennington, in said District, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1899.

Present, John V. Carney, Judge. An Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Wesley L. Myers, late of Fulwain, in said District, deceased, being presented by Charles H. Farber, the Executor thereof, for admission to Probate. It is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Bennington, in said District, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, against the probate of said Will; for which purpose it is further ordered that this notice be published three weeks successively in the Bennington Banner, a newspaper printed at Bennington, in this State, previous to said time of hearing.

By the Court. Attest, JOHN V. CARNEY, Judge.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Fitchburg Railroad.

Hoosac Tunnel Route.

On and after February 13th, 1899, trains leave Bennington via B. & N. Ry. and White Creek as follows:

1.50 A. M., (daily) for Troy, Albany and New York.
7.45 A. M. for Troy, Albany and New York; also for Hoosick Falls, Williamstown, North Adams, Boston and intermediate stations.
12.41 P. M. for Troy, Albany and New York, connects at Eagle Bridge with fast express train for Williamstown, North Adams, Fitchburg and Bennington.
2.37 P. M. "Green Mountain Flyer" for Troy, Albany and New York.
5.30 P. M. for Troy, Albany and New York, also for Hoosick Falls, Williamstown, North Adams, and Greenfield.
Trains arrive at Bennington as follows:
12.57 A. M., 9.30 A. M., 3.10 P. M., 4.20, 6.35 P. M. Daily.
J. R. WATSON, G. P. A., Boston, Mass.

R. R. Directory for Bennington.

Corrected Jan. 1, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE.
12.15 a. m. B & N sleeping train for Montreal.
1.50 " B & N sleeping train for New York.
1.55 " Local to Rutland, close connection with all points north.
7.45 " Local to Troy, Albany and New York.
7.48 " B & N local to Rutland, close connection east.
12.40 p. m. B & N local to Troy and Albany, close connection south and west.
2.37 " B & N Flyer to Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
2.47 " B & N Flyer to Troy, Albany and New York.
5.20 " B & N local to Troy and Albany.
6.10 " B & N local to Rutland.

TRAINS ARRIVE.
12.50 a. m. B & N sleeping trains from New York.
1.00 " B & N sleeping trains from Montreal.
4.10 " B & N local from Rutland.
9.30 " B & N local from Troy, Albany and New York.
1.05 p. m. B & N local from Rutland, Burlington and St. Albans.
3.10 " B & N Flyer from Troy, Albany and New York.
3.50 " B & N Flyer from Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4.20 " From Albany and Troy.
6.35 " B & N local from Rutland.
6.35 " B & N local from Troy, Albany and New York.
6.50 " B & N local from New Bennington.

BEST CLUB OFFER YET.

Ladies' Home Companion, \$1.00
The Vermont Messenger, \$1.00
Semi-Weekly Banner, \$1.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$2.25.

The Ladies' Home Companion is the largest, handsomest, and best monthly magazine in the family. 50 to 40 large pages each month. All the best authors write for it. Beautifully illustrated. Send Postage to Ladies' Home Companion, New York, for free sample copy.
The Vermont Messenger gives all the news of Vermont, covering the whole state, all the news of the world, best market stories, sketches, etc.
This paper gives all the home and county news. All only for cash. The Table advantage of this offer quick as the light is limited.