

# Essex County Herald.

VOL. XXX

ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902.

NO 29

**Essex District Probate Court.**  
Sessions of said Court will be held at  
Island Pond, on the second Tuesday of October and  
the second Tuesday of November of No-  
vember and the second Tuesday of Janu-  
ary of 1903. Next Concord the second  
Tuesday of December and June. Lunenburg  
Tuesday of January and July.  
The annual sessions will be held at any place in  
the county by agreement.  
ROBERT CHASE, Judge.

**W. H. BISHOP,**  
Notary Public with Seal  
Island Pond, Vt.

**DALE & AMEY,**  
Attorneys  
Island Pond, Vt.

**MAY & SIMONDS,**  
Attorneys at Law  
Johnsbury, Vt.

**A. ELIE,**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Island Pond, Vt.

**H. E. SARGENT**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Island Pond, Vt.

**E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S.;**  
Dentist.  
Island Pond, Vt.

**G. E. CLARKE,**  
Undertaker Funeral Supplies  
Island Pond, Vt.

**L. W. STEVENS,**  
Licensed Auctioneer  
Island Pond, Vt.

**E. A. BEMIS,**  
Deputy Sheriff.  
Island Pond, Vt.

**F. A. ELKINS,**  
Custom Boots and Shoes,  
Island Pond, Vt.

**N. B. LOUGEE,**  
Harness  
Island Pond, Vt.

**S. P. MAXIM & SON,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Island Pond, Vt.

**Doors, Windows, Blinds,**  
Island Pond, Vt.

**O. H. HENDERSON,**  
TICKET AGENT  
Island Pond, Vt.

**S. MOODY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Island Pond, Vt.

**PASSUMPSIC SAVINGS BANK,**  
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

**IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT**

Little drops of water,  
Like grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the pleasant land,  
And so it is with the little pen-  
nies they grow into dollars, and at  
almost before you are aware of  
it, you may have a little fortune  
of your own.  
Men like Mr. Andrew Carnegie  
are showing examples of what  
may be accomplished by minding  
the pennies.

**W. S. BOYNTON, Treas.**

**WEDDING CARDS printed or  
engraved. The HERALD**

## STRENGTH OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

**Whitelaw Reid Tells Wherein Its Great Power Lies.**

### RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY NEEDED

**This and the Widest Liberty of Individual Initiative Are the Sources, He Says, of National Strength—Some Inconveniences in Our Form of Government Pointed Out.**

The Founder's day celebration in Carnegie's hall at Pittsburg attracted an immense throng the other afternoon. The address was made by Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Reid spoke on the subject, "The Government—Wherein Lies Its Great Strength?" and said in part as follows:

"We all believe in our form of government. In fact, we are intolerant believers in it. Every child learns to think that it is the best in the world, not only for us, but for all men. Every demagogue learns to bow first from the cart tail his unlimited, unquestioning certainty of that superiority and universal applicability.

"I am not here to dispute the belief—only to define the facts about it. If our form of government is the best, it cannot be so because it is the cheapest. On the contrary, it is one of the most expensive in the world, with more paid lawmakers than any other, higher salaries generally for subordinates, though with very unworthy scripping in some of the most important places like the judiciary, higher pay on government contracts, more lavish appropriations for internal improvements and the costliest army in proportion to number and work.

"Our form of government cannot be the best because it is the most inefficient. On the contrary, it is one of the most complicated, cumbersome and limited. Our foreign representatives have been again and again humiliated by appeals from citizens abroad whom we could not or did not protect against impressment, with our passports in their hands, into the military service of other countries. Every few years we are all humiliated before the world because of riotous outrages on Italians or on Chinese or on other foreigners, which some state has not suppressed or atoned for and the nation has no adequate control of. This year there could be found for five months no power in the state of Pennsylvania or in the United States of constitutional order and riot in the coal mines, and finally that imperative work had to be done by voluntary effort outside the constitutional processes or authority of the high office that successfully intervened.

"Even within the spheres in which it will work our form of government is not the easiest to work. On the contrary, it requires, to keep it running successfully, more public spirit, more study about candidates, more time for national and more watchfulness of public officials, and a higher average of intelligence than any other in the world, and no one has ever shown that without this alert and devoted public spirit, this unremitting attention and this high average of intelligence it could have achieved its best successes or could now maintain them. Some of our states repudiated their public obligations, and it took vehement and long continued efforts to get the disgraceful action reversed.

Mr. Reid said the men who formed the government had no notion of its universal applicability and in this connection remarked:

"Not until 1865 was it even established throughout the United States that every man has the right to sell his own labor, and in 1902 in your state and in mine there were still found a great many men, including a pitiful number of exceptionally ignorant or emotional clergymen and some people called statesmen, who considered such a right so doubtful that they were not ashamed to urge, for the sake of peace and coal, that it should be submitted to arbitration.

Proceeding to answer his own question, "Wherein lies its great strength?" Mr. Reid said:

"The answer has become a truism. Its strength lies in the quality of man it develops. The real merit is not in the machinery, but in the skilled intelligence absolutely required to frame and to work it; in the combination of respect for authority on the one hand and with training in individual initiative on the other, which this work brings out and which the government has thus far scrupulously and religiously guarded.

"We brought the respect for authority from the birthplace of the common law, and in proportion as injustice from its officers was resented in the old home, in like proportion the law itself was instinctively elevated into a veritable pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night in the wilderness of the new world. We found the individual initiative in the necessities of an untamed continent; were driven to it, shut up to it at every turn—in the imperative beginning of orderly self government at a thousand isolated spots, in the long protracted struggle with wild lands, wild beasts and wild men—till it became the inheritance of the race. To such a continental conquest of nature and of men have those two traits of the fathers brought us—their respect for authority and their widest freedom of individual initiative. These, with the original vigor of the stock, have made Americans what they are. Whoever or whatever now dares to interfere with the permanent

## SOCIALISM'S IRRESISTIBILITY

**Dr. Lyman Abbott Says the Movement Must Not Be Rejected.**

"Socialism in this country I believe to be irresistible, and I believe that it ought not to be resisted," said Lyman Abbott at Yale the other night, according to a New Haven dispatch to the New York American.

"Herbert Spencer wrote fifty years ago that socialism could be prevented by nothing but civil war, bloodshed and despotism. I do not agree with this. I believe that this, like every great question, will be debated by the American public and settled without bloodshed.

"You may rightly think that it is easier to settle this question on the platform than in the factory. The real solution has to be made in the factory. The organization of labor is just as necessary as the organization of capital. The question is, 'Shall it be organized by plutocracy or democracy?'

"The peril to America is not in the greatness of the organization, but in the direction which it will take. We as a people must control both organized capital and organized labor. A government of the people must control the necessities of life. It is just as necessary to prevent crime in corporations as it is in labor unions. Men are of more value than money, and we must find a way to prove it.

"There are 39,000 stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad company; there are 19,000 employees of the road. The owners are organized. Why should not the employees be organized? The trades union answer this by saying: 'The man of great business ability and much money puts his money into the stock of a company, and the widow with no business knowledge and little money puts her money into the same company, and all is managed by a board of directors which both the rich business man and the widow with little money trust to do their business honestly.

"So, too, the workmen—one a good one, able to earn large wages, the poorer one able to earn less wages—believing that it will be better for both and all, pool their abilities and issues and form a union and place its most competent men, just as the rich man and the poor widow pool their money and place it in charge of directors.

"But we must control, as a people, these organizations, both of capital and of labor. Government of the people must prevent monopoly in the life necessities by law and regulation and must prevent crime in corporation or in labor unions. Law must be alike enforced for the rich and the poor, the employer and the employee."

## A FAMILY SYNDICATE.

**Chicago Man's Novel Idea to Keep His Sons in Business.**

After a residence in Chicago of sixteen years Frank H. Cooper announces that he is to move to New York. Since he retired from Siegel, Cooper & Co. Mr. Cooper has been interested in a medical concern. He also has large interests in the Siegel-Cooper company of New York.

"It is my purpose," said he to a representative of the New York World, "to form what might be termed a family syndicate to handle all the business in which I and my sons may be engaged. I think that by a new idea—a syndicate in one family, I expect to soon begin the manufacture of a typewriter and of an adding machine.

"I always have thought that it was unfortunate that one son in a family should grow to be a rich man, while another might be unsuccessful. I now recall the case of a man in this city (Chicago) who is working for \$10 a week, while his brother is worth millions. I do not think that is right, and I do not want anything like that among my boys."

## KING COAL IN SOCIETY.

**Anthracite Article Used for Decoration at Luncheon.**

A singularly successful function recently given that has the charm of both novelty and timeliness was a hard coal luncheon, says the St. Louis Republic. The guests were received in a room where hard coal burned in the grate. In the luncheon room there was also a small open fire. The centerpiece was an ingenious adaptation of an Italian brazier, where a few hard coals smoldered throughout the repast. At each plate were favors of pound packages of coal in ribbon tied bonbon boxes.

In the afternoon the guests were entertained by the inspection of a cabinet filled with unusually fine specimens of hard coal, each lump being labeled with the name of the mine whence it came and the approximate date of the specimen's discovery.

## Mascagni Stopped the Train.

In illustrating Composer Mascagni's foliosyncrasies his manager told how he brought a fast train to a sudden stop just outside of Montreal recently. The express was running at high speed when Mascagni pulled the emergency cord, and the cars stopped so quickly that the passengers were thrown from their seats. The maestro later explained to the irate conductor that he was not in the habit of riding so fast and didn't like it. "Go slower," he commanded. "I want to die in my own country and not in your terrible America."

## RIVER TO BEAR A TOWN.

**Benton, Neb., Will Be Floated Down a Stream.**

The village of Benton, Neb., located a few miles from Lexington, Neb., has decided to move. This does not mean the people alone, but the buildings, houses and stores, besides all the personal effects, will float down the Platte river for three miles to a location which the villagers prefer to its present one, says the Chicago Tribune. Nothing will be left behind but the natural scenery which was there when the village was built.

"If the railroad will not come to me, then I will go to the railroad." Such is the paraphrase of the story of Mohammed and the mountain as given by the village of Benton.

The decision to move came with the announcement of the Union Pacific railroad that a new town named Darr would be established at the point where the line crossed the Platte river. This is three miles down stream from the present group of houses called Benton. The railroad added to its announcement that the construction of a large elevator and mill would be immediately started at Darr. When an agent of the Union Pacific presented the matter in the right light, the population of Benton saw that they were living in the wrong place, and they decided to move and to be on the ground floor of the new town. Then it appeared to them that it would not be such a bad idea to take the town along with them.

Benton was built on its present site many years ago, with the expectation that when the railroad came that way it would pass through the town. Finally, when the railroad did come, it was found impracticable to go nearer than three miles. As a compensation the officials of the Union Pacific road offered inducements to the people of Benton to move to the town which they propose to start and call Darr. This proposition was accepted. The new town is in the center of a rich agricultural country and will draw on territory for miles around. The Platte valley at that point is nine miles wide to the north and seven miles wide to the south.

## LATEST IN BILLIARDS.

**New Two Ball Game Invented by Expert Player in Denver.**

J. H. P. Voorhies has invented a new game at billiards which is being tried by the members of the Denver club and is meeting with much favor, says the Denver Republican. It is a variation of the French cushion carom game.

The idea came to Mr. Voorhies while he was watching a couple of experts play the three cushion American game. It occurred to him that the game was a very good one for the very expert, but as games were not usually designed for that class of players something in the same line, but a little easier, should be made for the general run of players. He then suggested that the cushions taken between the carom be counted. For instance, if a player made one cushion he counted one for his shot, if he made two cushions between the object balls he should count two points and for three cushions three points.

He submitted the game to Fred Eames, who is considered one of the most expert players that ever came to Denver, who said it was, as far as he knew, an entirely new game. He also commended the plan as an enjoyable game for those trying to learn difficult shots. Then he began to figure on the possible number of points to be made in one shot. He took a diagram and showed how eight cushions might be made between the two balls and was willing to admit the bare possibility of nine. The latter is improbable.

At the Denver club, where the game has taken root, Mr. Voorhies has made seven points at one shot, and Mr. Charles Cavander has made six. All the players are trying steadily to make a better record at one shot than has yet been made.

## Look For Something New Next Week.

**Java and Santos Coffee, 2 lbs. for 30 Cents.**

**Heinz' Prepared Mince Meat.**

Try a pound before you make your mince meat.

## O. L. MANSUR.

**The Shaw Business College**

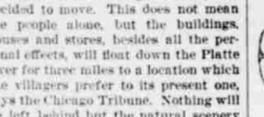
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F. L. SHAW, President,  
Portland, Augusta and Bangor. Portland, Maine.

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