

IN OUR OWN STATE

Pownall's Leading Industry Wiped Out by Fire Friday Afternoon

Entire Plant of Wright Health Underwear Company Destroyed—Loss \$100,000 With \$2000 Insurance.

Two employes were seriously injured and the lives of about 80 others were endangered Friday in a fire that burned to the ground the four-story plant of the Wright Health Underwear company in Pownall. There was a panic among the mill hands and several jumped from the windows.

The seriously injured were George Maloney, foreman of the spinning room, who was hurt internally from jumping, and John Tigh, an employe of the same room, who was seriously bruised. Other persons were slightly bruised in the rush from the burning building. Mrs. James Morgan was caught by the flames and her hair burned and was injured.

The damage is \$100,000 and there is practically no insurance. The mill was the town's only industrial plant.

Many acts of heroism were performed in the saving of life. All the hands were at their work when flames suddenly were discovered in the picking room on the ground floor. Without any warning the flames leaped from a big heater to clean cotton and had communicated with inflammable cotton all about and then with the woodwork.

The sudden burst of flame struck Mrs. Morgan as she was feeling from the duster and burned all the hair from her head. The woman fell unconscious, but was raised by other employes of the department and carried out with them as they ran into the open air.

The men at work on the ground floor either shouted a cry of warning up the stair shaft or ran up the stairs to the second and third floors. By this time, however, the flames were passing through into the second story, and the thick smoke which rolled upward from the building warned all within that their lives were imperiled. Already the stairways were jammed by the mill hands.

Maloney and Tigh, when they were ready to leave, found their way barred by flames, which had leaped up the air and elevator shafts and spread through the floors and enveloped the stairways. By this time the fire had become very fierce and was apparently doomed. Maloney and Tigh broke a window in the rear, and jumped to the roof of the dyeing department, where they were removed by other workmen. Maloney's face was cut and bruised, his right ankle was sprained and he was injured internally. The result of the fire was high was bruised about the legs and body.

Within an hour almost the entire mill had been reduced to ashes. All the hands lost their effects. The mill was built in 1892 and was damaged by fire in 1898. There is an insurance of only \$2000 on the loss of \$100,000. The Wright Health Underwear company has branches in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Wright is the manager. The fire is believed to have been started by friction caused by some foreign substance falling into the duster.

Representative Haskins has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill providing for the erection of a government building in Barre at an expense of \$75,000.

The difficulties between employers and employes which resulted in closing the granite works at Hardwick have been adjusted and the men returned to their labors this week.

Patrick A. Brown, an employe of the Fairbanks scale factory in St. Johnsbury, died of his home on East St. Johnsbury one day last week from lockjaw. The physicians are unable to account for the cause of the disease.

Gov. Bell appointed Enos C. Fish of West Rutland high sheriff of Rutland county to fill the vacancy caused by the death last week of Daniel P. Peabody of the Vermont House of Representatives. Mr. Fish is 65 years old and has been deputy sheriff continuously since 1877. Nearly the entire bar of Rutland county resigned for his appointment.

Dr. J. M. Elle of Newport is under \$300 bail on a charge arising from his reports to the county clerk, which show that 400 prescriptions for liquor issued in the town during November, he wrote 229. The authorities suspect that some of his orders for liquor were not for "medicinal" purposes. It is the first case of the kind since the new Vermont liquor law went into effect. The case will be stubbornly fought.

At the concluding session of the annual meeting of the Vermont State Horticultural society, held at Burlington Dec. 14, the following officers were re-elected: President, E. S. Brigham, St. Albans; secretary, William Stuart, Burlington; treasurer, A. M. Vaughan, Randolph; auditor, F. L. Kinney, South Hero. The president and secretary were authorized to appoint the 14 county vice-presidents.

An unusual family reunion was held at Newport Saturday, when six sisters, whose homes are scattered all over New England, met together for the first time in 38 years. They are Mrs. Samuel Burbank of Coventry; Mrs. J. T. Moody of Lisbon, N. H.; Mrs. James Hayes of Bath, Me.; Mrs. George H. Ide of St. Johnsbury; Mrs. Homer Thrasher and Mrs. D. M. Camp of Newport. The youngest, Mrs. Camp, is the oldest, Mrs. Ide being 71 years of age. The father died, 49 years ago, he left seven daughters and two sons. A Thanksgiving dinner in 1867 was the last occasion for which all the women weighed over 200 pounds. All have buried children, and three have buried their husbands and all their children.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAMOUS REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM Breaks no Hearts, Excuses no Crimes.

Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; it does not harm, it does not hurt, it does not excite, it does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAMOUS REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards, excuses no crimes, breaks no hearts, it is coming there is hope, and in its wings there is healing. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. Your druggist has it, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, London, New York.

MONUMENT TO JOSEPH SMITH.

It is the Largest Shaft of Polished Granite in the World and Stands on Site of Prophet's Birth.

Tomorrow, Saturday, the largest monument of polished granite in the world will be dedicated to the memory of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. The monument has been erected on the line between the towns of Sharon and Royalton, close to the birthplace of Joseph Smith, who was born on the old Mack farm Dec. 23, 1805. The farm belonged to his grandfather, Solomon Mack, and he lived in South Shaftesbury, not far from Bennington, where General Stark won his famous victory over the British in the Revolution. Very often at his farm, the towns of Sharon and Royalton must have heard stories of the battle told by surviving veterans of the war. But he did not spend all of his time listening to stories or telling them. He was poor and had a large family, and it was not always easy to make ends meet.

One dull, rainy day he was called at his shop to have a blacksmith fasten a shoe on his horse. These peddlers traveled up and down the country, calling at every farmhouse and buying everything in the way of barter. This one had a number of worn-out steel shoes, which he had picked up in various places. He was bargaining for the shoe on the peddler's horse, and receiving the saw in payment, and each thought he had made an excellent trade.

What was the blacksmith going to do with worn-out saws, do you suppose? Well, he had an idea, and as it proved, it was a very happy idea. It was to polish and hold two saws together, at right angles, and thus make a rule or square superior to anything then in use. After a few attempts he succeeded in making a square, marked it off into inches and fractions of inches, and he found it answered every purpose that it intended it for.

In the course of a few weeks he made quite a number of these wonderful squares. These he sent out by the peddlers, who found every carpenter eager to buy one. Soon he found orders coming in faster than he could supply the demand. One of his steel "squares" would sell for five or six dollars, which was five times as much as it cost him, so there was money in this new idea of his.

He applied for and obtained a patent on his invention, so that no one else could deprive him of the profit it gave him. It was just after the close of the War of 1812, and money was scarce and hard to get. But Silas worked early and late, and as he earned money he bought iron, which he manufactured into steel, and hired men to help him. In one year he was able to erect a large factory and put in machinery for the making of squares, which by this time had found their way all over the country, and had made their inventor famous.

Such was the small beginning of a large and important industry. People came miles to see the wonderful squares, the showers of sparks flying from beneath the heavy hammers, and listen to the din of the thousand workmen. And it all came about from the bright idea of a snow fall. He does this because he says the snow gives other persons a knowledge of where the traps are located and of how they are placed.

Charles Hawkins of East Woodford, who died the English square company was organized, and squares are sold all over the spot where the first one was made more than ninety-five years ago.—Fred Myron Colby in The Congressionalist.

TRAPPED VALUABLE SILVER GRAY FOX.

C. J. Kew of Watsfield caught in a trap this fall a silver gray fox, the skin of which is valued at \$200. Mr. Kew is a young man, but has been trapping foxes about five years. His father, who has followed the work in the fall the past 12 years and during that time have captured about 5000 foxes but this is only the third silver gray fox that he has found. Mr. Kew has secured 27 animals this fall, which is about the average, although in one year he trapped 35. The skins of the animals are worth \$200 each, and the skins bring about \$3 each. Mr. Kew says foxes are plentiful but that one must know how to trap them in order to have any success. The traps are set very keen and if the traps are not arranged just right the foxes are scared away. Mr. Kew traps only a few weeks in the fall, but he says that the snow gives other persons a knowledge of where the traps are located and of how they are placed.

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AN ADVENTURE IN SOCIALISM.

[Burlington News.] Vermont made its first adventure in Socialism—and taught its first lesson—just ninety-nine years ago. Our experiment took the form of a State bank, and it resulted just eight years ago in the establishment of the State Bank of Vermont.

The history of the State bank is related by Mr. L. S. Hayes, in the exceedingly valuable series of historical sketches which he is contributing to the Bellows Falls Times. The scheme was ten years a-borning, for ten years agitation for it was unsuccessful owing to the opposition of banks in general and to a division of sentiment among the people regarding the wisdom of having any such bank in particular. It furnished the occasion for unending contests at the sessions of the legislature each year. Finally, on November 10, 1806, an act was passed establishing the Vermont State bank at the city of Westminster. All the stock in the bank consisted of two branches, one at Woodstock, the other at Middlebury. The next year two additional branches were established, one at Burlington, the other at Westminister. All the stock in the bank, and all the profits arising therefrom were to be the property of the State, and all the concerns of the bank were to be under the control and direction of the legislature forever. The immediate management of the bank was committed to 18 directors to be chosen annually by the legislature, one of whom was to be president.

"The record of the State bank," continues Mr. Hayes, "was not what had been anticipated. It was beset by all the complications of various kinds arose. Opposition and jealousy interfered with its patronage and its business never attained great proportions. The Western branch in 1811 was removed to Woodstock by act of the legislature and the next year those at Burlington and Middlebury were transferred to the same place. In the year 1814, the legislature passed an act ordering the treasurer of the State to burn all the bills of the bank except what were needed to meet the demands upon the treasury for a few succeeding years, and the business of banking by the State of Vermont was soon discontinued. The loss to the State was trifling, but the loss to the State was large."

A discussion of "Individualism vs. Socialism," by William J. Bryan, will be published in an early number of The Century. Mr. Bryan is in favor of individualism.

Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to the United States, is reported to have become totally deaf as a result of an explosion of a bomb, thrown by a fanatic when the Chinese commissioners were leaving Peking to visit foreign countries.

In the December number of the Atlantic Monthly is a timely and engaging Christmas essay upon "Riches" by our ever delightful essayist, Edward S. Martin. Mr. Martin is not averse to riches, but he writes very convincingly without them. "Our good friend with a million dollars a year," he says, "cannot eat much more or better food, or get any more or better drinks than we can. If he does, he will be . . . We have the better of him in having the daily excitement and discipline of a busy life. It is a great game, that game of making a living,—full of chances and hazards, hopes, surprises, thrills, disappointments and satisfactions. Our million-year friend misses that."

A movement has been started for the establishment in Rutland of an institution of international scope, to be devoted to practical art, painting and sculpture. The study of design in marble and the appreciation of the beautiful in form and color. The institution will be located in the old Rutland bank building on Centre street. Rutland is selected as a site as it is the headquarters of the marble industry. It is hoped to secure from some wealthy men an endowment of \$500,000, and to make the teaching free to all comers.

When opportunity is spurred on by labor the result is sometimes called luck.

A SUCCESSFUL VERMONTER.

Silas Howes Who Invented the Steel Square—Humble Blacksmith Who Became a Millionaire.

Nearly all of you have seen the large steel squares that are used by carpenters, but perhaps you do not know when and where they were first made and how they came to be used. The making of them is a great industry now, but when the last century came in there was not one in use.

The inventor was a poor Vermont blacksmith, Silas Howes by name, and he lived in South Shaftesbury, not far from Bennington, where General Stark won his famous victory over the British in the Revolution. Very often at his farm, the towns of Sharon and Royalton must have heard stories of the battle told by surviving veterans of the war. But he did not spend all of his time listening to stories or telling them. He was poor and had a large family, and it was not always easy to make ends meet.

One dull, rainy day he was called at his shop to have a blacksmith fasten a shoe on his horse. These peddlers traveled up and down the country, calling at every farmhouse and buying everything in the way of barter. This one had a number of worn-out steel shoes, which he had picked up in various places. He was bargaining for the shoe on the peddler's horse, and receiving the saw in payment, and each thought he had made an excellent trade.

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Christmas at Valley Forge

What Washington Had to Contend With, and How His Strength of Manhood Was Shown.

[Roland Ringwalt in Philadelphia Ledger.] One of the first historic pictures that rise to a child's view is that of Valley Forge. An imaginative boy can easily fancy the wretched creatures, the barefooted troops and the red marks on the snow. But boyhood gives way to manhood and before one can, even in a slight degree, see himself in Washington's place, and think over some of the thoughts that came to George Washington in the silent winter mornings and the shrill winds that came from Christmas season that was far from merry.

A thousand times a day people tell us that nothing succeeds like success, but it is quite as true that nothing fails like failure. Washington had seen enough of failure, heart sickening, bloody failure, to make him lose the sight of a camp. In his early manhood he had been cured by the martyr Braddock, and had witnessed the wholesale slaughter of his comrades. He had greater war experience than he had left his plantation for service in the field, and had failed to satisfy his country, to satisfy the army, and to satisfy the people. It was not in the gift of a man to make a rule of his own, and as a rule battlefields had ended in American reverses. The enemy had a better plan than we had. It was not in the gift of a man to make a rule of his own, and as a rule battlefields had ended in American reverses. The enemy had a better plan than we had.

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Reorganized Mormon Church.

Not all of us know that there is a reorganized Mormon church, at whose head stands the son of Prophet Joseph Smith, who was killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., in 1844. This President Smith is visiting the congregations of his faith in the North-West, and was recently at Seattle, Wash. In appearance he resembles his cousin, Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake city, president of the regular Mormon church. It is the credit of President Smith of his reorganized church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, that he broke away because of his abhorrence of the practice of polygamy. Against this he has preached and talked since 1852. He is the head of his branch since 1860, and with his followers, is strongly opposed to the proposed action of the regular Mormons in erecting a monument at the birthplace of Joseph Smith, near Sharon, in Windsor county, Vt. The reorganized Smiths hold that the founder never favored or countenanced polygamy, and the erection of the stone upon the property which the directors have recently bought would be a violation of the law. A laborer in view of the origin of our first false doctrine.—[Springfield Republican.]

Frozen Peaches.

A new development in the California fruit business is the shipment of peaches from various points in the state to Stockton, and from there to Seattle, Wash. It was found by experiment last year that peaches can be frozen and kept three months easily, and this year the idea has been taken up by the regular shippers. Many thousand boxes are now on ice ready to be placed on the Christmas market in due course. These peaches are packed in boxes, and are frozen by the use of a special refrigerator. After they are kept from ripening. Soon after the fruit is taken off the ice it ripens well.

Dr. Mitchell's New Novel.

Dr. S. W. Mitchell is 75 years old, yet he spent his summer in writing a short novel which The Century editors consider one of the cleverest things he ever produced. The scene is laid in Paris 40 years ago, and the narrative is said to be both absorbing and amusing. It is in the vein of the author's "Adventures of Francois" and "A Madair Party." It will appear serially in The Century, beginning in February.

Ohio Joins Vermont.

At its recent election it adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing annual elections. The revised Statutes, slightly amended since 1873 or 1877, and harmonizing the old statutes with it, and the result will be submitted to Congress at the present session. An emergency bill, which the commission's work as the re-revised body of national law. It is said that the new code will be printed in two volumes.

Japan's Growth.

[Indiannapolis News.] The empire of Japan, says "The Japanese Blue Book" for 1905, comprises nearly one hundred main and nearly five hundred adjacent small islands, with about 18,000 miles of seacoast. That is why Japan needs so large a permanent navy. The area of the empire is 363,148 square miles. The population has grown from 32,000,000 in 1872 to 47,812,702 in 1905, besides 3,959,255 in Formosa.

"Lincoln The Lawyer."

Frederick Trevor Hill, whose "Lincoln the Lawyer" is just beginning in The Century, has been associated heretofore in the public mind with up-to-date novels. His "The Accomplish" is the story of a man's trial. "Lincoln the Lawyer" is a novel of the life of the great lawyer. It has been a labor of love for many years, and Mr. Hill has had the help of many contemporaries of Mr. Lincoln in the preparation of his material.

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial; it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in four form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists 409 Pearl Street, New York 80c. and \$1. All Druggists

Give Us Men

If we can get competent men, we will by good team work build up the circulation of THE SATURDAY EVENING-POST to unheard-of figures. It is now three-quarters of a million copies weekly, so nothing never before attained by a weekly magazine. We want one good man in this town to organize a selling force and push it thoroughly and systematically.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, PA. 839 Cherry Street.

Sanitary Lessons from Japan.

[Springfield Union.] There has been expressed much maidenly sympathy for Mrs. Rogers, the Vermont murderess, who paid the penalty for her atrocious crime, and in equal measure there has been expressed bitter condemnation of Gov. Bell, who refused to reprieve the unfortunate creature. We find in the recent message of President Roosevelt—a message remarkable for the wide range of subjects it considers—the following: "Centuries ago it was especially needful to throw every safeguard around the accused. The danger then was lest he should be wronged by the state. The danger is now exactly the reverse. Our laws and customs tell immensely in favor of the criminal and against the interest of the public he has wronged. It is in our duty to keep that in mind in any consideration of the Rogers case. Gov. Bell deserves the support and the commendation of every right-minded citizen. It is in our duty to keep that in mind in any consideration of the Rogers case. Gov. Bell deserves the support and the commendation of every right-minded citizen. It is in our duty to keep that in mind in any consideration of the Rogers case.

Leaders in Congress.

The men who figure most prominently in the first session of the 59th Congress are these: Vice President Fairbanks, who is presiding for the first time over the United States Senate; Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, who is presiding over the House of Representatives; and Sen. Sargent, who will be the Republican "whip" during the session; Sen. E. J. Tamm, who will be the Republican floor leader of the House; and Sen. Sargent, who will be the Republican floor leader of the House.

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