

THE VT. STATE ARSENAL

HISTORY OF FAMILIAR BUILDINGS ON SEMINARY HILL

Erected By Gen. P. P. Pitkin in 1864—Old Military Hospital Property Sold to Montpelier Seminary—Champlain Arsenal Became Industrial School.

Previous to the Civil War the State of Vermont had no arsenal for the storage of its military supplies, but by arrangement with the United States government used a portion of the Champlain Arsenal at Vergennes. Now the State has an arsenal and the United States has none in Vermont.

In 1864 Gen. P. P. Pitkin was recalled from his service at the front and by direction of Gov. John Gregory Smith built the arsenal buildings on the hill. In his report for 1865 Gen. Pitkin says: "I have by your direction built an arsenal at Montpelier for the proper and safe keeping of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, camp equipment and other military property."

The buildings consist of a magazine, 20 by 30 feet and one story high, an armory or repair shop of the same size, one store house, 50 by 100 feet and one 25 by 50 feet. The three first described are built of brick and covered with slate, and finished in a substantial though not expensive manner.

The buildings are under the care of Gen. Lee S. Tiltonson, Adjutant and Inspector and Quartermaster General has immediate supervision of the military property and stores. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Baker was a member of the first squad that entered the old military hospital that stood on the hill.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the treasurer of the Orange County Telephone Company will sell at public auction at the office of R. H. Williams, secretary of said Orange County Telephone Company, in West Corinth, in the County of Orange, State of Vermont, on the 11th day of June A. D. 1910, at 2 o'clock p. m., the shares of stock specified below said shares being in accordance with the public statutes and the by-laws of said Company, for the collection of taxes and assessments made by said company upon said shares of stock which now remain unpaid:

Table listing shareholders and amounts owed: Cer. No., Name of Shareholder, Amount. Includes Mrs. K. O. Darling, Empire Granite Co., W. F. Hutchinson, G. H. Hutchins.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Remedies with which the world is acquainted. English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French. No. FOR PRICE. 1. Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 2. Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Etc.

CONG. PLUMLEY ON TAFT

VERMONT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN NATIONAL HOUSE GIVES VIEWS ON ADMINISTRATION.

Representative Frank Plumley Says That the Failure of President Taft to Enact Into Law Certain of "My Policies" Should Not Be Charged to Him—Many Things That Should Be Put on Credit Side of Ledger.

Congressman Frank Plumley arrived in town yesterday and is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Flint, Baldwin street. When seen by a Journal reporter last evening, Congressman Plumley consented to say something regarding the administration of President Taft and his remarks are, in substance, as follows:

"President Taft in his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination clearly and definitely nominates his policy to be the continuance of the Roosevelt policies, so called, and he was unquestionably elected in faith that he would consistently and persistently urge legislation along these lines. During the anti-campaign of 1908 the nation's platform and those policies he brought out in his inaugural address and to one who has watched movements since his inauguration there has been evident an honest, sincere purpose on his part to carry out his personal interpretation of the platform, which he rightfully assumed to be the voice of the Republican party, but those policies which he inherited from the previous administration had met with serious opposition in both the House and the Senate by certain parties in both branches and it was natural, no doubt, that the things opposed then should meet with just as serious opposition under President Taft. They had hoped that notwithstanding the utterances of Mr. Taft that he would be easier to get along with and the interests that stood back of the opponents of the Roosevelt policies have endeavored from the beginning of the new administration to impress upon the public through the press, that Mr. Taft was listening to their advice and was content to follow their plans rather than those of Roosevelt. It has been evident from the beginning of the Taft administration up to the present that there was in Congress two sets of insurgents, one set representing those best known as such, who are quite radical in their views, and in their interpretation of the policies of Roosevelt and are somewhat disturbed over the fact that Mr. Taft has been trying to go to the party together as a prime requisite to successful legislation, and the other set consists of the ultra-conservatives, who are the men that opposed Roosevelt and his policies and yielded to his persistent demands for legislation only when the 'Big Stick' was in evidence and who, while claiming adherence and loyalty to the new administration have only yielded in part, if at all, and when to stand out longer against the President's desire for certain legislation would seriously expose them to the public as the real insurgents, while the great body of Senators and representatives have been loyal and earnestly trying to hold both of these wings in hand so as to present a solid front to the minority party and bring forward successfully the legislation desired by President Taft.

"While in theory Taft's administration is very similar to that of his predecessor, and his sincerity, honesty and great ability are not to be questioned, his methods are almost exactly dissimilar and following as they are the spectacular, dramatic and rather theatrical demonstration which attended the administration of his predecessor, the quiet and persistent efforts in frequent consultation and earnest remonstrance or insistence are so comparatively mild and calm that to the ordinary on-looker it may seem that he is not pressing his policies and plans, but may be yielding to the adverse conditions that he finds around him, but that is not the way it appears to those who are looking directly upon him in his efforts to obtain the aid of both extremes of the party, which he must obtain to succeed in his desired legislation and overcome a strong and forceful minority party, especially in the House.

"An illustration of the position of the ultra-conservatives or stand-patter insurgents may be found in the recent vote in the House on the question of the passage of that portion of the sundry civil bill which carried with it an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purposes of considering and extending the powers of the tariff commission and to aid President Taft and through him to aid Congress to a more intelligent knowledge of the facts, which would permit a correction of tariff schedules in a scientific and logical way, based on the promulgation of the tariff platform, upon which Mr. Taft stands firmly, conscientiously and consistently, but which was not supported in the House by such men as Payne, Dalzell and Fordney, who represent the conservative claims, while the insurgents, so called, with the great body of the Republicans stood firm with the President and secured his passage against the solid vote of the Democratic party.

"It is very clear to those who are able to see the situation somewhat from the inside that the failure of the administration to carry out some cherished plans and purposes in the development and extension of the Roosevelt policies is in no sense to be charged to President Taft, who has a right to receive the thorough confidence and hearty support of the Republicans of Vermont, who gave him their votes two years ago. The good things he has succeeded in doing and the good things he is attempting to do should be kept constantly on the credit side of the ledger. When taken together they constitute something of no mean significance and value.

"The position of the Journal in connection with the President and his administration has been very pleasing to Mr. Taft's friends and very serviceable to Republicans who are desirous of the permanent prosperity of the party."

GRANITE AND THE RAILROADS.

Value of New England of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(Boston Transcript.) The value to New England industries of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a court of appeal may perhaps be illustrated by the findings of the commission, in train of the hearings recently accorded to the wholesale granite dealers. Although the decision will not be made until next October Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, himself a Vermonter and familiar with the granite business, made it evident that the commission will not lack an intelligent presentation of the facts upon which the manufacturers of Barre, Quincy, Westley and other centres of the monumental trade have based their complaints.

When the Roosevelt proposals for rate regulation were before the country one of the stock examples of the needlessness of governmental interference was the beneficence of the railroads toward the granite industry of New England. It was assiduously represented that only on account of the very low rates at which stone was hauled to every part of the country was it possible to exchange our rocky hillsides for gold. The complaint now lodged with the commission by the Wholesale Granite Dealers' Association is that under the so-called 'Southern classification' monuments, tombstones, gravestones and similar articles take the first-class rate, if they are sent into the Southern States by a manufacturer who is law-abiding to the extent of obeying the regulation that the real value of an article shipped must be declared. Normally these commodities may go in carload lots at fourth-class rates or in smaller lots at third-class rates, but only upon declaration that their value, to which the carrier is liable, does not exceed \$1 per cubic foot. As no monumental work upon which any labor whatsoever has been expended is worth so little as this, the wholesale value running from \$3 to \$10 a cubic foot, the manufacturer has no recourse but to pay a rate which between Boston or Barre and any point of the Far South will often exceed the value of the monumental work itself.

It was openly charged at the hearing by representatives of the granite dealers and the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that this classification was established for the purpose of aiding the granite industries of the South, which, having a shorter haul, would find the rates relatively less exorbitant and would be gainers from the unfair competition.

It appears that stoves, typewriters, sewing machines, grindstones, terra cotta ornaments and various other things which are carried at fifth and sixth class rates with unrestricted valuations, net the roads a far lower income than that contributed by the consignments of the monumental trade. The railroads, from the figures cited, appear to be overtaxing this industry, and from the consumer's standpoint to be adding to the cost of dying.

DELIVERED ADDRESS.

Congressman Frank Plumley Was the Speaker Before Grand Army Post of the Queen City Yesterday.

Burlington, May 30.—Congressman Frank Plumley of Northfield, was the Memorial Day speaker before the Grand Army post of this city today. Congressman Plumley described at length the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., and delivered an eloquent address. "The solemn, the imperial significance of these Memorial Days," he said, "must never be in the least degree unappreciated, nor the awful days of tragedy, of suffering and of sorrow which they commemorate. From 1861 to 1865 this was a land of heroism, of willing sacrifice, of lofty patriotism, brave devotion and kingly deaths. Terrible fear of impending loss of husband, son, brother and lover dwelt daily in almost every home and brooded over almost every fireside in this great country. In memory's vale I walk among the nation's honored dead gathered within one vast and consecrated field whose stories are told on sculptured stone and engraved bronze, and tears unbidden come, tears for those who for the most part gave their lives as the priceless payment for Union and Country at the very beginning of their manhood, tears for this unselfish offering half a million of choice spirits, who died, not for their own but solely for their country's and their fellows' good, for my country, for yours, for me, for you."

CHANGES SINCE 1862

THREE MEN LEFT WHO ENDORSED OFFER TO PAY BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

There Were 163 Signers to the Original Guarantee—Montpelier Paid Nearly \$25,000—Reminiscences of Civil War Days.

Montpelier has had the reputation from its early settlement of being an unusually healthy town, and its death rate today is comparatively low, yet the frequent changes among its business men, resulting from death, form a subject of comment. There is hardly a man in business on Main or State streets today who has been there 25 years. It would be interesting for some mathematician to work out the average duration of business life in Montpelier.

How great and how general are the changes is brought to mind by examining a roll of signatures of men who endorsed the selectmen's offer in 1862 to pay a bounty of \$50 to every volunteer from Montpelier. There were 163 signers of the guarantee 48 years ago, most of them comparatively young men, but of all that number only three are living today.

"The record of this matter not only shows the mortality among the business men but the public spirit and patriotic purpose that animated the citizens of the capital at that time. When the call was made for nine months volunteers for suppression of the rebellion the selectmen issued this statement: 'Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 19, 1862. 'We the undersigned, selectmen of the town of Montpelier, pledge the faith of the town for the payment of \$50 to each volunteer from the town of Montpelier for the nine months' service of the United States enlisting in the company now being raised by A. C. Brown. OEL FOSTER, CARLOS BANCROFT, Selectmen.'

Immediately following this announcement by the selectmen a public meeting was held and their pledge of the faith of the town was endorsed by this paper: 'We the undersigned, citizens of Montpelier, hereby pledge ourselves to sustain and back up the selectmen in the above proposition.' This was signed by James R. Langdon, Geo. C. Shepard, E. P. Jewett, Julius Y. Dewey, T. C. Phinney, C. W. Willard, Henry Barnes, R. Richardson, Charles Reed, Charles Dewey, G. W. Reed, J. T. Thurston, H. S. Boutwell, Denison Taft, I. P. Denny, C. S. Newcomb, D. Baldwin, C. Robinson, P. P. Pitkin, Joseph Poland, A. S. Paige, J. A. Page, J. C. Emery, D. McDonald, H. W. Heaton, R. W. Hyde, S. C. Woolson, B. P. Field, L. F. Pierce, Henry Nutt, A. A. Mead, C. J. Gleason, S. P. Redfield, J. W. Ellis & Co., S. B. Colby, Timothy Hubbard, C. W. Storrs, G. W. Collamer (at \$25), A. C. Bailey, C. B. Chandler, O. P. Forbush, J. A. Wing, John Spaulding, L. B. Huntington, L. Palmer, W. B. Hubbard, C. E. Barnes, Luther Newcomb, Orrin Pitkin, Robt. Hargin, J. C. Page, G. W. Scott, E. C. Lillie, John B. Langdon, S. P. Scott, Geo. W. Tilden, T. C. Barrows, W. H. H. Richardson, H. S. Loomis, D. G. Knapp, A. T. Keith, E. Gunnison, C. H. Cross, A. W. Wilder, E. D. Washburn, G. S. Richardson, Joseph Fisher, W. S. Smith, Luther Cross, Q. D. Cole, C. W. Rublee, E. C. Holmes, Andrew Davis, W. F. Braman, Frank Marsh, D. and W. C. Lewis, Josiah Douglass, George Watson, T. Cross, W. Sprague, J. Leese, R. H. Whitner, N. P. Brooks, R. R. Keith, Geo. W. Wilder, A. J. Ruler, Eli Ballou, J. C. Hall, T. R. Keith, E. S. Camp, Charles A. Reed, G. B. Reed, T. R. Merrill, Erastus Hubbard, L. Burnham, Z. R. True, S. E. Robinson, I. H. P. Rowell, J. H. Brown, Roswell Perrin, W. H. Ballou, H. D. Hopkins.

Of the 163 men who signed that guarantee the only one now living is B. P. Field, T. C. Barrows and I. H. P. Rowell. They were never called on to pay the guarantee, though it was made in good faith. The example of more than a hundred men standing back of the offer made by the selectmen had so great an influence that the town itself voted the bounty and paid other bounties under other calls for troops. But some amounts were paid for the outfitting of men and companies, and Mr. Barrows recalls the enthusiasm with which some of them contributed toward the uniform and equipment of 'Mr. A. C. Brown,' then a printer and editor, who raised the company. At the public meeting held to enlist men, Daniel Baldwin stood on the head of a barrel at the head of the hall, and passed a gold dollar to each man who signed the enlistment papers.

The cost of the war to Montpelier was heavy, and is given in the following letter from Joel Foster, Carlos Bancroft and James T. Thurston, selectmen: Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 21, 1865. William Austin, Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. and Major United States Army. Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry as follows, viz. we paid: Aug. 1862, to 31 men \$50 each. Co. B. Tenth Regiment \$ 1550.00 Oct. 1862, to 46 men, \$50 each. Co. I, Thirteenth Regiment 2300.00 Dec. 1862, to 24 men, \$300 each. Third Vt. Light Battery. 7200.00 March, 1864, to 18 men, to go in the Seventeenth Regiment. \$777.77 each. 5000.00 March, 1864, to 16 reenlisted men, \$277.77 each. 4444.22 Jan. 1865, to 14 men for the Frontier Cavalry, \$225 each 2150.00 March, 1865, to two drafted men 550.00

Total \$24,194.32 To expenses attending recruiting, etc. 400.00 Total \$24,594.32

FOR AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Its Use in State Convention Urged By M. J. Hapgood.

Following is a copy of a letter sent to the Rutland Herald by M. J. Hapgood, of Peru. To the Editor of the Rutland Herald: As Mr. Batchelder, in a personal letter, gives his "free consent to the adoption of the Australian form of ballot in the coming State Convention, if the convention so orders," I sincerely trust that you will urge, and if necessary, demand that the candidate which you, in a measure, represent, will also, express his approval to the proposed measure. I believe that it would much injure not only to the honor and reputation of the candidates consenting but, also, to the honor and reputation of the State at large which should be our chief concern. Besides with Dr. Mead's consent, it would preclude any contest in the convention upon the matter.

No argument can possibly be brought against the use of the Australian form of ballot in the coming State Convention, where our next Governor is supposed, as a matter of fact, to be really elected, that will not apply to any regular election conceivable. And the only inference that can be drawn is that any candidate refusing his consent desires to retain the privilege heretofore given of having his lieutenants "watch" the way any promised supporters cast their ballots. In fact, no open argument has, as yet, been brought against it. Is Dr. Mead willing to deliberately take the position, not only of refusing to file an account of his expenses, sworn to or not, but also of withholding consent to the use of the Australian form of ballot in the convention, either with or without booths? And this, too, in the face of the fact that the other four candidates desire it.

Allow me to add that my main object, from the very start in entering the campaign was to use the additional advantage thereby gained in securing the adoption of these two measures, filing an account of expenses by each of the candidates, and the use of the Australian form of ballot in the convention. As to personal support, it is entirely of secondary importance, as I am working for principle. And I prefer to leave it to the good sense of the delegates at the time of the convention, after they have become fully informed of the situation. I should much prefer as my supporters delegates who were elected as representative citizens, perfectly free to act as they thought best up to the time that they cast their ballots. And the form of ballot that will best encourage that kind of voting is the form of ballot we want. The "preference" at a caucus I desire in order.

With this form of ballot, full opportunity is given for a delegate to vote for any person, whether he has been nominated or not. And, as a rule, you will find that it is the "heelers" and the "wire pullers" who will oppose it, they who are afraid that all of their secret work and influence will only count against them. If our State is to be governed by influences that oppose the publicity of campaign expenses and the use of a form of ballot that will give perfect freedom to the voters, then God help the State of Vermont.

M. J. HAPGOOD. Peru, Vt., May 27, 1910.

Home.

(Leigh Mitchell Hodges in the Philadelphia North American.) You may seek your heaven in some far sky— A city with gates unperled— To walk its streets you first must die And to all you've cherished say goodbye— Good by to your loves and the world, But I have a heaven that's closer at hand, It fringes a city street— Its walls are of brick and lime and sand And there's nothing about it very grand, But, oh, to me it is sweet.

The saint who watches beside its gates Is blest with a woman's face, There, with two angels—my three good fates! To give me welcome she always waits, And that's why I love the place!

With the light of her love it is always bright, Its throne is her motherhood, In truth 'tis a city that knows no night. All filled with the music of child's delight And aglow with the gold of good.

It is peopled with spirits of dear gone years, But the best of its gifts are these— The love that shares burdens, the comfort that cheers, The feeling of oneness that drives away fears The blessings of quiet and ease.

You may seek your heaven in some far sky, Through fields of faith you roam To reach its gates, but I have close by A heaven to reach which I need not die, I have found it here in my Home.

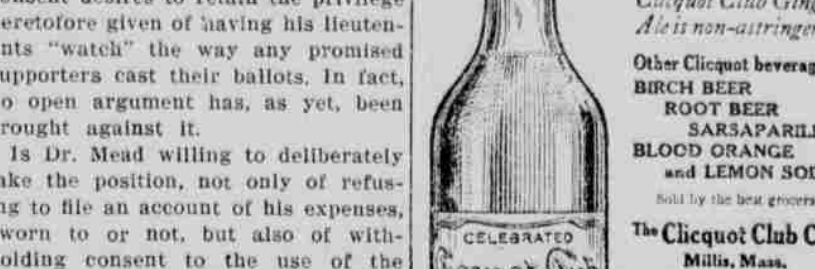
Receive Flattering Call. Rev. F. B. Kellogg, pastor of the Wesleyan Congregational church for the past nine years, has received a flattering call to the Hope Congregational church, Worcester, Mass., which he may accept. There were 125 active candidates for the parish and Mr. Kellogg made no attempt to secure the pastorate, the call being all the more complimentary on that account.

THERE are three different kinds of Ginger Ale:

Domestic, Imported and GLICQUOT CLUB. Those who have tried all three kinds, prefer Glicquot Club, because it lacks the burning sting in other ginger ales, caused by the red pepper, and because its quality and taste are undeniably superior.



The best fresh ginger and the best sugar (not saccharine) are used in Glicquot Club, with a dash of pure citric fruit flavor. The water (Glicquot Spring water) is the best ginger ale water in the world; and the carbonating and bottling is perfect.



Other Glicquot beverages: BIRCH BEER, ROOT BEER, SASSAPARILLA, BLOOD ORANGE, and LEMON SODA. Sold by the best grocers. The Glicquot Club Co., Millis, Mass.

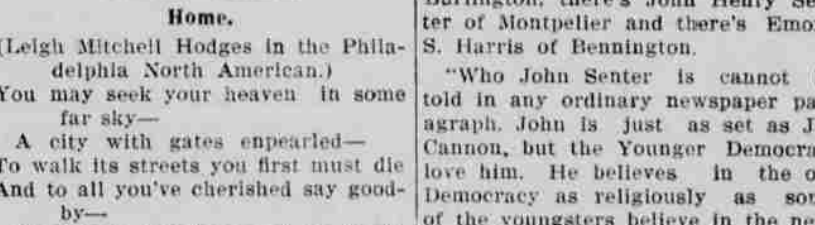
TWO LARGE GLASSES IN EVERY BOTTLE. MONTPELLIER GROCERY COMPANY Wholesale Distributors.

WHO IS JOHN SENTER?

Burlington Dispatch Says He is a Democratic Warhorse of the Old School. A Burlington dispatch to the Boston Sunday American says in relation to the Democratic situation in Vermont on the Governorship question: "Some of the Younger Democrats of Vermont—yes, indeed, there are such—are hoping that Harland Bradley Howe of St. Johnsbury will reconsider. The Younger Democrats want H. B. H. to run for Governor. They have asked him to. In the meantime, the Grover Cleveland Club is going right ahead with its plans just as if there were no Younger Democrats in Vermont. The Younger Democrats are full of fight. They would like—just for once—a whoop 'em up fight and a red fire campaign. The Grover Cleveland boys have no time for that sort of nonsense.

"There are not so many of them left around Vermont, but they've got the Democratic machine in their hands and they propose to hold on and see what these young squirts mean to do about it. "Let's see, how many are there left? Well, Brad Smalley has gone, but there's Vernon Alvord Bullard, of Burlington, there's John Henry Senter of Montpelier and there's Emory S. Harris of Bennington. "Who John Senter is cannot be told in an ordinary newspaper paragraph. John is just as set as Joe Cannon, but the Younger Democrats love him. He believes in the old Democracy as religiously as some of the youngsters believe in the new. All over Vermont they tell you there is not an abler gentleman of the law within her boundaries. You hear 'John Senter' stories here, there and everywhere. What John Senter said about 'the other day—makes no matter what 'it was—'is listened to with respect and interest in hotels, State House, law offices, court rooms and general stores. "Nevertheless and notwithstanding, John Henry is of the old school and a warhorse of the machine. Mr. Senter is sixty-two. He has been practicing law thirty-one years. In the first Cleveland administration he was a national bank examiner. In the second he got away with the United States district attorneyship. Brad Smalley was the leader and John a faithful if able follower."

A woman who has lost her beauty is as fussy as a man who has part his hair with a towel.



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS. Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive our opinion free whether or not patent is possible. Our Office is in Washington, D. C. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice without charge, in the Scientific American.

A PACKAGE OF MEDICINE FREE. Every subscriber to this paper who will write to the address below will receive, free of expense, a package containing small boxes of all of the following well known medicines: Lane's Kidneys, Lane's Pleasant Kidney Pills, Tablets for colds and grip, and Sherman's Headache Remedy. Address Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.