

Essex County Herald.

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ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

NO. 24.

Essex District Probate Court. Sections of said Court will be held at Brighton the second Tuesday of October and April...

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

BATES, MAY & SIMONDS, Attorneys at Law. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

JERRY DICKERMAN BATES, Attorney. Island Pond, Vt.

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H. E. SARGENT, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Valley, Ladd & Halton's store. Island Pond, Vt.

E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S., Dentist. Office, Elm Street, Island Pond, Vt.

L. W. STEVENS, Deputy Sheriff. Office in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A. H. WILKIE, Tonsorial Artist. Post Office Block, Island Pond, Vt.

G. E. CLARKE, Undertaker. Funeral Supplies. Office over Post Office, Island Pond, Vt.

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HASKELL & JONES. A CARD: Mr. J. H. Grant, our cutter and sewer, will visit Island Pond at least twice every year with the latest samples and fashions, either if requested when you are more desirous, visit. Notice of each visit is given in the local columns of this paper. When in Island Pond call and see us. Respectfully, HASKELL & JONES.

NEW IDEAS IN FURNITURE

Red and Green Color and Jacobean Models Used.

SPECIALTIES IN SIDEBOARDS.

Plate Boys Used to Display One's Surplus Silver-Elects in a New Library of Black Wood With Red Platinings—Novel Chairs For the Reception Salon.

Red, running through the gamut of its rich dyes, from moiré scarlet to the deepest mulberry, is the favorite color in house decoration this season. The steadily increasing popularity of mahogany in simple colonial forms has brought this color into fashion, and after long dalliance with French styles and a momentary fancy for delft blues, a lavish use of gilding and white paint, the whole inclination of interior ornamentation is toward the older, darker and severer English modes, says the New York Sun. Nothing is more fashionable, for instance, than a library, a hall or even an entire first floor wholly decorated and furnished after the best Jacobean models left in England, Ireland and Scotland, and one of the charms of a King James room is that it can be done at as lavish or moderate cost as you please, and it is like nothing seen before in American homes.

In one New York house only recently completed there is a small Jacobean library that would be a faultless model for any one desiring a similar room to copy. The walls are hung in murrey colored leather, and the woodwork is carved cedar. The floor is stained black, then waxed, highly polished, and on it are laid red rugs. All the furniture and this motif in decoration come from an ancient manor house on the border between England and Scotland.

Carved, fluted oak, so called from being blacked by age and the smoke from slow bent fires, forms the presses that hold the books and the wooden portion of the quaint, uncomfortable chairs, the window stools and the settees. Murrey colored leather upholsters these, and in corners against the walls there are carved locked chests for holding valued manuscripts and family papers, and one long tapestry curtain hangs at each deeply recessed window.

The effect of the Jacobean room is, in spite of its absence of mirrors, gilt and loose bric-a-brac, wonderfully rich, stately and cozy, and in those houses where no such liberal expenditure could be indulged the decorations have pursued the King James style with wonderful cheapness and success. They copy the quaint furniture forms in carved black American walnut or use an oak to which art has given the worn, dusky tone of great age.

Burlaps are laid on the walls and painted murrey red, and walnut is used for woodwork of door facings, etc., painted black. Where in any room this old sixteenth century idea of decoration is followed the bric-a-brac is carefully hoarded up in open fronted cupboards or shallow presses with half glass doors, and the very newest idea in dining rooms is a great plate sideboard.

When a dinner party is given nowadays, it is in order for the hostess to put in view all her beautiful plate, gold and silver, not so much for actual table use as for display and the ornamentation of her dining room. Now, the ordinary long, low Georgian, or colonial sideboard of mahogany is not well suited for this, so that some women who own splendid silver services require special sideboards on which to exhibit their glittering hoards. For this purpose in black carved oak Jacobean plate boys, with shelves rising nearly to the ceiling, are being especially built and so placed in handsome dining rooms that the light from a many branched candelabrum can fall effectively on tiers of silver. Other plate boys are built of any simple wood and then entirely covered in rich red velvet.

Sand of buff, or bull's blood red, is the approved tint to which the drapery rooms are being done over, and the decorators say that it is the most becoming background possible for women of all colorings and especially when in evening dress. It appears that in drawing room decoration, as in the feminine wardrobe, fabrics go in and out of fashion about every five years, and now, after the brocades and damasks of the French influence, velvet has come to its own again. It is used as a wall hanging, for portieres and curtains, not draped, but hanging straight, arras fashion. Modern silk velvet is not approved. Venetian Utrecht and Planders velvet are the kinds employed for hangings and upholstery, and just now, no matter if your hall is colonial, your library Jacobean and your dining room of another period, your drawing room must not be in any particular cut and dried fashion. One of its most important features is its chairs, that can be chosen from every period in history if you choose, provided they are all graceful and ornamental.

In the newly done over reception salons there is sure to be a carved ebony gondola chair inlaid with very pink pearl and bits of coral and seashells in its curved seat by a pump pillow covered with Venetian velvet and having heavy gold tassels at its four corners. On either side the drawing room fireplace are also inevitably a pair of lofty backed court chairs. These have gilded frames, perfectly straight; solid wood backs, down the center of which a strip of red velvet is fastened; velvet seats and are occupied usually by the hostess and her most honored feminine guest. A deep Dutch easy chair is another one of the newcomers in the American drawing room.

MODERN PALACE IN JAPAN.

Crown Prince to Build a Steel and Granite Structure.

The son of the mikado, the crown prince of Japan, is to have a royal palace built for him, in which he may set up an establishment commensurate with his imperial dignity. Tokuma Katayama of Tokyo, the architect, has been in the United States three months to lay plans and specifications and to place the contract for the structural steel, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Times. Ed. Ward Shunkland and Ralph Shunkland have drawn up the plans and specifications for the structural steel, and Mr. Katayama is now in New York considering the bids of the makers of steel in order to place the contract.

Some thousand tons of steel are required at an approximate cost of \$175,000. A ventilating plant has been designed for the proposed palace at a contemplated cost of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The palace will be built of Japanese granite and will be as nearly earthquake proof as possible. The imperial government has appropriated 2,000,000 yen for its construction. The foundations are now being laid, and it is estimated that the work will consume about three years at the rate of building in Japan. The palace will have a front of 385 feet and a depth of 200 feet and is pure renaissance in style.

GRANT A POPULAR LEADER.

His Soldiers in the Philippines Almost Worship Him.

Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, who was seriously injured by the stumbling of his horse at Bacoor the other day, is an officer who is almost worshipped by his men.

NEW MAIL POUCH CATCHER.

Invented by Hiram J. Brown, a Long Island Station Agent.

A new mail pouch catcher has been invented and patented by Hiram J. Brown, the station agent of the Long Island railroad at Queens, says the New York Times. The contrivance is for taking and delivering mail bags at stations where trains do not stop.

Finns Emigrating.

It looks as if the emigration of Finns to the Dominion of Canada has but just begun, says the Kansas City Star. Agents from Finland recently arrived at Winnipeg state that 100,000 of their people will follow those who have already made their homes in North America. The United States is now in a condition to furnish any climate and a first class article of liberty to all who come.

Hints For Fall.

With cornish millinery perhaps the head of the house would not have to "shell out" so frequently.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Autumn. Oh, the what is wearing whiskers, And the hats are wearing silk, And the stockings are wearing all so fair, And the berries blush for pickers, And the combs give butter milk, And the thistle down is floating in the air. And the argus eyed new tater Is a virgin from the hill, And the fax says, "Won't you twist me into twine?" And the ghost dust covered miller Is a grinning at the mill, And the pumpkin is asplatin at the vine. And one more, 'tis 'till Indian summer, For the weather's smoky blue, And the little ones are swinging on the gate; The melon and the cucumber Is a grinning at the mill, And the office seeker's seeking over the state. And we hear the loud chortlers, For 'tis now camp meeting time, And the children are a laying very low; And the harvest moon gives quarters To all those without a dime, And lovers stroll where gentle breezes blow, And Jack Frost his head has feathered, And the squirrels are in a glow, And the thrasher's hum is heard throughout the land, And the nuts will soon be gathered, And we'll have a bustling time, And nature's music beats the Roman band.

WHEAT AT \$100 A POUND

E. P. McCaslin of Scottsburg, Ind., Develops Valuable Grain.

WONDERFUL STOOING CAPACITY

WHEAT AT \$100 A POUND

E. P. McCaslin of Scottsburg, Ind., Develops Valuable Grain.

Five and a Half Pounds Sold For Seed For \$500—Product is a Cross Between Genesee Giant and Putte. Yield May Reach One Hundred Bushels Per Acre.

Undoubtedly the most valuable piece of wheat raised in the United States this year that produced on a little plot of ground in Scottsburg, Ind. It was raised by E. P. McCaslin, a scientific farmer and experimenter. One thousand dollars for a few handfuls of wheat secures a prodigious price, yet that is the valuation of this wheat, if indeed it can be valued at all. One half interest in the total yield of it, which was but 11 pounds, sold for \$500.

This remarkable wheat is a new seedling hybrid, being a cross between the Genesee Giant and the Putte, and Mr. McCaslin has given it the name of Hoosier Giant, says the Chicago Tribune. The Hoosier Giant is a square, smooth leaved wheat, with a pearly red berry, partaking more strongly of the properties of the latter than of the Genesee. The distinctive and valuable feature of this wheat, however, is its wonderful storing capacity, which is beyond comparison with any other variety known. In this respect it is unlike either of its parents.

Its great practical value in wheat raising may be easily comprehended when it is known that one-sixth of the amount of seed wheat usually used will raise as much wheat as other varieties. Individual grains of this wheat produced as high as 35 stalks. From this number it ranged down to 25 stalks, giving each stalk a bushlike appearance. Nor is this prolific growth produced at the expense of the berry, either in quantity or quality. No imperfectly developed heads or grains are found, the yield of each stalk being full and perfect. Its hard, pearly and translucent berry makes it a perfect wheat in every respect for commercial purposes.

This wheat was sown at the rate of 10 pounds per acre or 1 bushel to every 4 acres, while the usual rate is from 1 to 2 bushels per acre. Rain fell during the blooming period, which caused a light yield of wheat over southern Indiana, operated against the Hoosier Giant, yet the plot yielded at the rate of 44 bushels per acre. Individual rows showed yields running from 68 to 98 bushels per acre. Mr. McCaslin has no hesitation in saying that the wheat is capable of producing from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, with proper care and propitious weather. The storing quality of this wheat enables it to hold its usual rate in all climates to which it is raised. It has a rank stalk and has a habit peculiar to hard Russian wheats, that of lying flat upon the ground like moss as soon as it ripens.

Break Courting in the Choctaw Nation.

There is a great rush for brides in the Choctaw nation and thousands of white men are now plying their suits with great fervor, says the Chicago Record. "The stakes are high—\$500 acres of land, a thousand or more dollars in money, an interest in ritual privileges and a woman. Most of the Choctaw women are pretty too, and most of them are well educated. The Dawes commission has just announced that the citizenship rolls of the Choctaw nation will close about the 1st of next month and thereafter no white men who marry Choctaw girls will be allowed to join the tribe and share in the funds and annuities. During the past five years thousands of white men have married these Choctaw belles and all are now rich. The demand for Choctaw girls increases yearly. At nearly every town in the Choctaw nation many white men are now stopping with no other end in view than to marry a Choctaw girl.

His Lost Gold to Be Returned.

A year ago Professor L. T. Weeks of Winfield, Kan., was climbing a mountain in Switzerland when he lost his pocketbook containing \$125 in gold. He notified the authorities of his loss, but had no hope whatever of recovering the money, says the Kansas City Journal. The other day he received a letter from the officials in Switzerland informing him that his pocketbook had been found and that its contents would be forwarded to him at once.

An Eye to Business.

Of course if John Bull is determined to penetrate the Transvaal we are prepared to quote figures for the bridge work.—Washington Post.

NEW MODEL MINING TOWN.

Chicago Man Will Build One in Pennsylvania Coalfields.

Elsworth will be the name of a new "model" industrial city founded on a plan similar to that of Pullman and other experimental towns that have been built on one plan. James W. Elsworth, formerly of Chicago, now of New York, is building the town in a coal mining district 16 miles southeast of Pittsburg.

There will be the usual features always made much of in such towns. Day and night schools will be established at the expense of Mr. Elsworth. He will furnish a library and an athletic field. Two churches are to be built and a number of store buildings. No liquor will be sold in or near the town, as a large amount of contagious lung belongs to Mr. Elsworth, who is Mr. Elsworth owns 12,000 acres of real lands in this region, and it was in developing plans for getting out the coal that the idea of a town suggested itself. Mr. Elsworth expects ultimately to mine 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of coal a year. Within 18 months Elsworth is expected to have a population of 7,000.

AMERICAN JINRIKICHAS.

All Are Improvements on the Japanese, and Some Have Bicycle Wheels.

A bicycle factory at Reading, Pa., has just completed a number of jinrikichas for South Africa, China, Japan and the Philippines. It is believed that this firm is the only one in America making this odd vehicle on a large scale for the orient. To the New York Sun correspondent one of the firm said: "Yes, I believe we are the only firm in America now manufacturing this buggy in four different patterns. The bodies of the carriages are of wood and the wheels are of steel tubing. As you will note, some of the wheels are of bicycle finish, with rubber tires, instead of steel tires. All have tops to protect the users from the intense heat of the tropical countries where we send them."

NEW ILLUMINATING POWER.

Electrol Gas Equals the Light of Two Hundred and Sixty Candles.

According to a London dispatch to the New York World a new illuminant called electrol gas has been tried with much success in Hanbury, near Scarborough. It is composed of acetylene with an admixture of inert matter and a proportion of oxygen.

Found a Ten Foot Giant's Skeleton.

It has recently been made public that a find of incalculable value to science was made at a stone quarry three miles northwest of Akron, O. The find consists of the skeleton of a gigantic man, believed to have lived in prehistoric times, and relics of a time when civilization was just beginning to dawn. In clearing away refuse quarried according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, found the almost complete skeleton of a man. The skull was entire and the lower jaw bone of such proportions as to easily fit over the outside of the jaw of the largest modern man. Vertebrae were found, as were also ribs and femurs and the large pelvis bone, which was broken in two. It is believed the man must have been at least 10 feet in height.

Chased Into the River by Bears.

John Martinick of La Crosse, Wis., had a terrible experience with bears the other day that may cost him his life. He was attacked by two swarms, and they kept at him so persistently that he was forced to seek refuge in the Mississippi river, for a few rods distant, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The bears pursued him, and he plunged headlong into the water, only showing enough of his face above water to give him opportunity to breathe from time to time. Finally the bees flew away after Martinick had been in the water more than an hour. He returned to his home, and the doctors found on his face, neck and hands over 100 distinct bee stings. He is in a critical condition.

INDISCREET SYMPATHY FOR DREYFUS.

So sweet and high a sentiment as sympathy may be overworked. Take the Dreyfus case, for example. In England, Germany and the United States a great majority of the people believe that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy and that the man really guilty of the treason charged has been shielded by a cabal of high military officials. It is also believed that the religion of the accused man has been a potent incentive in the injustice done and cruelty practiced against him.

The Chicago employer who discharged half a dozen French painters because of the Rennes verdict and the ebullient citizen of Indiana who proceeded to burn a French flag in a public place made of themselves absurd spectacles in the eyes of sensible people, while the Chicago man was guilty of a piece of the injustice and persecution of which he professed to complain.

More serious was the threat made in England, Germany and this country (but which, happily, ends with the threat) to boycott the Paris exposition in 1900.

PRINTING HAT TIPS.

THE WORK IS DONE FROM STEEL PLATES OR BRASS DIES.

A Vast Variety of Designs Necessary to Meet the Demands of the Trade. An Interesting Business and How it is Conducted.

Hatters' printing, which is the printing of names, trademarks and other designs upon hat tips and sweat leathers in hats, and upon the labels used on hat boxes, is a business by itself. The hat tip, or crown lining of a hat, is sometimes made of paper, oftenest of satin. In a silk hat and in some stiff hats the tip covers the entire interior of the crown above the sweat leather; in straw hats the tip is very often composed of a broad strip of satin upon a lace crown lining. Many stiff hats and most soft hats are now finished without tips, in which case the trademark or name is printed on the sweat leather.

Tip printing is done from brass dies and in the finest work from steel plates. These dies and plates are made in very great variety. In a large establishment devoted to hat-tips printing there might be found 30,000 dies and 10,000 steel plates. Proof impressions of this great number of dies and plates fill many huge ledgers like volumes, upon whose pages they are secured as in scrapbooks.

There are throughout the country thousands of retailing hatters, each having a separate die of his own, with which the tips of the hats he sells are printed; these hat jobs might have many dies, including dies of trademarks and designs for special lines of goods. All these dies and plates, however varied and widely distributed, their ownership may be, are kept in the establishment of the printer, ready for use on occasion. The owner pays for the engraving of the first die, the cost varying according to its elaborateness; if a die or plate becomes worn and a new die is needed the printer supplies it.

In the large hatters' printing establishments everything pertaining to the business is done, including the designing and engraving of the dies and plates, as well as the printing from them. Some designs, the trademarks of old established houses, become familiar from long continued use. As dies and plates wear out they are simply replaced, the design continuing the same.

On the other hand, every year, for one reason and another, many designs go out of use, and finally the dies and plates are destroyed; but every year there are produced for individual dealers and for general trade purposes thousands of new designs, so that the number of dies and plates on hand at the printer's is always great. These designs, aside from those made for individual hatters, include a very great variety of subjects. Thus there might be seen printed on hat tips ships and locomotives and horses and anvils and many other things; and any name or object of public interest at the moment is likely to be reproduced inside of hats.

Almost every hat worn bears within it printing in some form. If the hat has no tip it appears on the sweat leather, and it may also be in such a hat upon what is called a sticker, this being a piece of paper, cloth or leather, in outline of the exact shape and size of the die upon which are printed the dealer's trademark and name, the sticker being pasted in the center of the crown of the hat.

The retail hat dealer, wherever he may be, if he desires a distinctive trademark or name design to appear in the hats he sells, sends to some big hatters' printing establishment for a design; he sends, perhaps, a suggestion of his own, or it may be that he relies upon the designer of the printing establishment. One or more designs are made and submitted to him for approval. According as may be required, such designs might embody some artistic form simply the name and address; often such dies or plates are made in designs appropriate to the region, state or locality. Such dies and plates are made in almost endless variety. The plate would remain at the printer's, and when the retailer ordered hats of the jobber with whom he dealt the jobber would have the tips and sweat leathers with which the hats thus ordered were finished printed from the customer's own dies.

Tips are printed in gold leaf, in silver leaf and in aluminum leaf and in ink in various colors; sometimes they are printed in combinations of colors. Most customarily, however, they are printed in a single metal or color. All sweat leathers are printed in one or another of the metals.

Box labels for hat boxes are made both plain and embossed in a very great variety of styles, and these are printed in variety as to color. A hat dealer might have his own design composed for box label as well as for hat tip; or he may select one from among many box labels that are made with a blank space to receive a die and have his own die inserted in the label.

Many hat tips printed from dies engraved here are exported to Canada for use in hats that are finished there; and there are also made here suitable dies from which are printed hat tips for hats exported to South America.—New York Sun.

His Fair Proposition. "Are you able to support my daughter?" asked the old gentleman. "You know she has pretty expensive tastes, and I don't mind saying that the burden has been pretty hard for me at times." "That's just the point," exclaimed the prospective benedict. "If I marry her, we can divide the expense."—Chicago Post.