

# HERALD AND NEWS.

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VERMONT IN 1888.

RECORD OF GROWTH IN MATERIAL INTERESTS.

The Boston Journal's Vermont correspondent gives a summary of the growth of the industries of the state for the past year which we give below almost in full.

The year was not so good for the farmers as some former years but of the staple farm products there was enough and a surplus. The total value of all farm productions in 1888 is estimated at \$23,000,000. The year was a good one for the manufacturing interests.

The tariff agitation caused a decrease in the production of woolen goods and affected other industries to some extent, but on the whole there was an increased production during the year over the previous year in several directions.

There was a decided growth in marble and granite industries. The Estey Organ Co. of Brattleboro turned out over 12,000 organs during the year. The Fairbanks Scale Company of St. Johnsbury and the Howe Scale Co. of Rutland both had a prosperous year.

The season of 1887-8 was a favorable one for lumber operations, and the amount of logs cut and lumber manufactured was unusually large. The want of snow so far the present season has been a serious drawback in lumbering operations.

The aggregate value of the product for the year 1888 is estimated at \$45,000,000. The assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the State on the 1st of June last was \$100,000,000. The deposits in the Savings Banks and Trust Companies on June 30 aggregated \$16,607,067, an increase of over \$1,000,000 over the previous year. The gross earnings of the railroads were half-a-million above the previous year. Building was quite extensively carried on. More than 500 new houses were erected in the larger towns. Electric light stations were built in St. Albans, Rutland, Brandon, Huntington, St. Johnsbury and Barre and those towns are now lighted by electricity. Swanton built a system of water works costing \$20,000, and Brattleboro bought and made free the Hinsdale toll bridge. The citizens of Bellows Falls established a free public library of 3600 volumes, at a cost of four thousand dollars and St. Albans spent \$10,000 in improvements on its public park.

THE MARBLE INDUSTRY.

The demand for Vermont marble the past year was unusually large in all parts of the country. Millions of dollars are invested in this business and more than 4000 men are employed. In 1888 the marble quarries of the state produced 6,000,000 superficial feet valued at \$2,000,000. The business of the companies at Rutland, West Rutland and Proctor was the best last season that it has been for five years.

Several new quarries were opened and additional machinery was employed for quarrying and finishing marble by the granite companies during the year. The Vermont Marble Company of Proctor built a large addition—170 by 80 feet—to their finishing department, and also added 11 gangs of saws, 20 planing and polishing lathes and 4 robbing wheels to their plant during the past 12 months. The Vermont Marble Company turned out a large amount of finished work last year on the contract it had for supplying the material for the new Federal building at Washington.

The contract price of the work is \$198,000. The Vermont Marble Company was contracted to furnish the marble for the new Federal building at Montpelier. Gov. Proctor in December last purchased the quarry and mill property at West Rutland owned by Messrs. Gilman and Woodin for \$200,000.

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY.

The granite industry in Vermont has had a remarkable growth within a few years. The production of granite at the quarries in Barre, West Dummerston and Ryegate has been greater each successive year for a decade. The new thriving and industrial village of Barre has been built up entirely through the development of the great mountains of granite within the limits of the town. The last year witnessed a large increase in the granite business at Barre and Dummerston. Nearly every one of the 35 granite companies and firms in Barre made an addition to their finishing sheds and increased their producing capacity during the year. The shipment of blocks and finished work from Barre station was nearly 30 per cent greater the past year than the year previous. The figures in tons for 1888 are 21,117, being 4657 greater than in 1887. The shipments from West Dummerston were in 1887 6368 tons and in 1888, 9642 tons, an increase of 3274 tons.—There was an increase in the amount of granite quarried in Essex county.—Valuable granite quarries are being developed at Hardwick. There was an increased production of 8000 tons during the year. A dozen firms are carrying on the business of finishing Barre granite at Montpelier.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES BUILT.

These have been of a substantial character, several costing upwards of \$50,000 each. It is estimated that nearly \$2,000,000 were invested in new dwellings during the year. More than 100 houses were built in Burlington; in Rutland nearly as many; 55 in Barre; 28 in Brattleboro; 20 in St. Albans; while in Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Bennington, Springfield, Bellows Falls, West Randolph, Lyndonville, Bradford, Wookstock, Richmond and other towns there have been a dozen or thereabouts each. One of the largest and finest private residences has been built by Col. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne. It is located on the shore of Lake Champlain and is in the midst of a park of 2000 acres. There are extensive barns, greenhouses, and a boat-house and dock have also been constructed during the year. The house is 148 by 49 feet, three stories high, with broad piazzas on all sides. The interior is finished in quartered oak, mahogany and native woods.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Vermont annually expends \$600,000 for the support and maintenance of her public schools. The State took a decided step forward in the direction of the improvement of the common school system in the enactment by the Legislature of an act "Relating to Public Instruction" the main feature of which is county supervision of schools. The public school buildings in all the larger towns are substantial and commodious structures. The collegiate and academic institutions of Vermont also occupy buildings admirably adapted for the purposes for which they were erected. During the year 1888 several new schools and academic buildings were erected in the State. Fuller Hall was added to Vermont Academy at Saxton's River at a cost of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, the building fund being raised by the friends of the institution. The hall is built of brick, is 120 by 60 feet and three stories in height. It contains 25 rooms and a chapel seating 800. It is a handsome building.

A large and handsome building was erected at Ludlow for that famous institution—Black River Academy. The new building is one of the finest structures of the kind in Vermont and cost \$17,000. It is 44 by 66 feet in size, with two wings each 13 by 30 feet. The building is of brick, is two stories high, with basement and has a tall bell tower. It will accommodate 250 pupils and has all the modern improvements. The building fund was raised among the alumni of the academy and the citizens of Ludlow, with the exception of \$5000 appropriated by School District No. 1.

One of the finest buildings ever dedicated to educational purposes in the State is Bishop Hopkins Hall, the new Diocesan School for girls, established during the past year on the property of the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Rock Point, Burlington. The building fund amounted to \$40,000, one-half of which sum was bequeathed by the late John P. Howard, the balance being secured by subscription. Bishop Hopkins hall is 124 feet long and 62 feet wide. It is four stories high and contains numerous school and recitation parlors, dormitories and a chapel. Bishop Hopkins hall will accommodate 70 students.

A new public school building was erected at West Rutland last year, at a cost of \$10,000. The building is of brick and contains eight rooms.

An addition to the Billings Library at Burlington was completed last year at a cost of \$18,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The only Federal building in course of erection at present in Vermont is the new Post Office and Court House at Montpelier. The Government appropriated \$125,000 for this. The foundation was laid in 1888. The walls of which were laid in granite, foundation is of hard brick and granite, with bond stone in the pillars. About \$20,000 was expended last year on the foundation. The contract for supplying the material for the superstructure of the Federal building has been let to the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor,

which will furnish the marble for building the new postoffice and Court House.

The Howard Relief of Burlington, through the liberality of Miss Howard of that city, completed last year a handsome brick three-story building, with basement, ornamented with a mansard roof. The building cost \$16,000. An addition was made to the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington in 1887-8 at a cost of \$15,000. The addition includes a spacious ward 90 by 30 feet in size. The St. Albans Hospital in St. Albans was remodeled and repaired at a cost of \$11,000.

The new Young Men's Christian Association Building, erected in Burlington the past year is one of the finest structures of the kind in New England. The block is 114 by 55 feet in size and fronts Church and College streets and City Park. The building is of brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, and is four stories high. The remainder of the block belongs to the Association, except the corner store which is owned by Samuel Huntington. The main entrance leading to the rooms of the Association is eight feet wide. On the second floor is a reception room 25 by 30 feet, a reading room 30 by 30 feet, an assembly room 28 by 35 feet and a room for the boys' branch. The front of the third floor contains three offices, back of which are dressing rooms, lockers, baths and a small hall 30 by 49 feet in size. The Exhibition Hall is also on this floor. It is to have a stage and galleries, with an audience room seating 750 persons. The fourth floor has two class rooms, a Directors' room and a gymnasium 49 by 57 feet in size, extending to the roof. The Principal's rooms will be finished in oak, the rest in ash. The building will be completed next year. The cost of the block will exceed \$93,000.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ERECTED AND REPAIRED.

Six new church buildings were erected during the year and nearly a dozen old houses of worship had extensive repairs made upon them. The new church edifices built were as follows: A marble church at Rutland, costing \$10,000, by the Universalist society; a granite church at St. Johnsbury, costing \$50,000, by the Roman Catholics; a wooden church at Cambridge, costing \$4,000, by the Congregationalists; a wooden church at Poultney, costing \$3,000, by the Methodists; a wooden church at Richmond, costing \$12,000, by the Baptists and a Roman Catholic church of brick at Barre, costing \$10,000.

Among the church buildings which were remodeled or extensively repaired may be mentioned the following: The St. Albans Congregational church, which was remodeled, refurnished and redecorated at a cost of \$11,000; the South Congregational church of St. Johnsbury, remodeled and refurnished at a cost of \$6,000; the Brattleboro Congregational church, which was thoroughly repaired at an expense of \$6,000; also the Baptist church at Rutland, the Congregational church at Winooski, the Baptist church at Westford and the Baptist church at Essex Junction, all of which had extensive repairs.

BUILDINGS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Vermont Marble Company built a large addition to its finishing mill at Proctor. The new mill is of marble, 90 by 60 feet in size, with an extension 90 by 60 feet with a deep basement for the machinery and power. The new mill has a capacity for four rubber beds, 11 gangs of saws and 20 turning and polishing lathes. The new water power utilized by the construction of the additional mill is over 500 horse-power. The motor consists of two 23-inch double horizontal wheels, with a vertical shaft 85 feet long and 5 1/2 inches in diameter.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls erected a new factory on the "Island at Bellows Falls. The building is of brick three stories high, and is 35 feet long and 60 feet wide. The first floor is for the wood and iron working machines. The second story is entirely devoted to the tin room and painting department, and the third floor is for storage. The office is on the first floor and 60 by 28 feet in size. The basement occupies a space 58 by 60 feet. The removal of the company to its new factory enables them to double the manufactured production, which includes the Cooley creamers and other creamery and dairy apparatus.

A large addition was built by J. R. Booth to the Pioneer Shops in Burlington. The new building is 40 by 100 feet in size and three stories high. It is occupied by the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, makers of the Baldwin dry air refrigerator. Mr. Booth also erected an office building for his lumber business 30 by 50 feet in size and two stories high. The main part of this building is occupied for office purposes by Col. U. S. Woodbury, manager for M. Booth. The cost of these improvements was about \$25,000.

The Carona Marble Company of Brandon is erecting a fine new mill in Brandon 160 by 35 feet in size, the mill will be equipped with 10 gangs of saws and will cost \$40,000.

Carroll Brother of St. Johnsbury have built extensive additions to their granite works at St. Johnsbury, thereby doubling the capacity of their finishing department.

The Fall Mountain paper Company of Bellows Falls rebuilt a portion of its mill, erected a new pulp mill, built a large new flume and set up a mammoth new paper making machine, thereby increasing its producing capacity 10 tons per day over 1887.

The Wells and Richardson Company of Burlington completed a four story brick warehouse at a cost of \$18,000.

A four warehouse 600 feet long and 40 feet wide was built in St. Albans by the Central Vermont Railroad and Minneapolis millers with a capacity for storing 20,000 barrels of flour.

B. G. Howe built a business block in St. Johnsbury 40 by 60 feet in size and two stories high. The Granite Savings Bank of Barre erected a handsome business block 44 by 80 feet in size and three stories high. The building is of granite and cost about \$24,000. The savings bank occupy one-half of the block. Bundy & Barrows erected a four story brick block in Burlington at a cost of \$30,000. A three story brick building with hose tower, was begun in Burlington for Ethans Allen Engine Company. It will cost \$11,000. The Pavilion Hotel at Montpelier was enlarged by the addition of a fourth story. The increased capacity of the Pavilion by this addition was \$34. An elevator was put in and other improvements made during the year. A summer resort hotel was built at Tyson Springs in the town of Plymouth. The building is three stories high and cost about \$10,000.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads of Vermont enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity last year than in 1887. The gross earnings of six of the principal railroad companies in the State was nearly \$500,000 more for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 than for the previous 12 months. The amount expended by the several railroad companies in the way of new steel rails and ties, new bridges, new depots and other permanent improvements exceeded \$800,000 during this period.

The Boston and Maine Railroad began the building of a new brick round house at St. Johnsbury with a capacity for 15 locomotives.

New passenger depots were built at Sheldon Junction, South Royalton, Shelburne, Shaftsbury and Arlington.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

The Brattleboro Jelly Company began the manufacture of apple jelly at Brattleboro in a large four story building erected for the purpose.

The Acme Watch Company of Montpelier began the manufacture of watch keys at Montpelier employing 20 hands.

The United States Clothes-pin Company was also established at the capital last year. They employ 15 men.

The Carona Marble Company of Brandon was organized and began the erection of a new \$40,000 mill in Brandon.

The year 1888 appears to have been a prosperous one for the publishers of Vermont newspapers, many marked improvements having been made in the offices of a number of the State papers. Several establishments also changed hands during the course of the year. Among the changes made in the ownership of certain papers, and additions and improvements made to other newspaper plants, may be mentioned the following: The Bellows Falls Times—sold by A. N. Swain to Frank H. Brown; form of paper changed from a quarto to a folio; generally improved. The Bennington Banner, new dress and improvement in makeup of paper. The Barre Enterprise, power for press added. The Barton Monitor, makeup paper changed and new folder added. The Bradford Opinion, new building erected for office and new folder and other machinery added. The Brattleboro Phoenix, paper generally improved. The Burlington Free Press, new web perfecting press and stereotyping plant added, also new dress and the makeup of the paper changed, the improvements costing nearly \$20,000. The Burlington Clipper, sold by Clipper Publishing Company to Fred N. Whitney, and patent "inside" discarded. Rural Vermont, consolidated with Vermont Watchman; Watchman purchased of D. W. Dixon by Watchman Publishing Company. The Northfield News, sold by F. N. Whitney to E. Gerry & Co. The Messenger and Advertiser of St. Albans, new ten horse power gas engine, new Cottrell newspaper press and new Stone-etz folder added. The Vermont Century, St. Albans, purchased by F. C. Smith, patent inside discarded, a new dress procured and a Kendall folder added. The Landmark, White River Junction, purchased by Chas. A. Jamson of A. A. Earle, form and makeup of paper changed. The Vermont Tribune, new folder added. The Addison County Star started in Middlebury by W. H. Nichols, is a four page paper and quite a newsy sheet. The Sentinel was established at Newport last year by S. C. O'Connor.

No New England State has so extensive and so great water power as Vermont. Much of the power furnished by the rivers in the state is utilized for manufacturing purposes, but the greater proportion is yet undeveloped.

Within a few years the Olcott Falls Company has utilized the mill privileges at Olcott Falls and established extensive paper and pulp mills in the town of Hartford on the Connecticut River. The falls utilized by the company furnish 7000 horse-power. The company has extensive pulp and paper mills and last year made considerable of an addition to its plant. The property of the Olcott Falls Company represents an investment of some \$250,000. The Standard Paper and Light Manufacturing Company of Montpelier was organized in 1887.

Last year the company expended \$30,000 in extending and improving their plant on the Winooski River, making its investment at this time \$60,000. The company has power to let for manufacturing purposes. The power for lighting Montpelier and Barre by electricity is furnished by the Standard Paper and Light Company. The maximum the company can furnish at present is 280 horse-power.

The extension of the works of the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor has developed a capacity of 500 horse-power. The Belknap Water Power Company of St. Johnsbury expended \$8000 in 1888 in improving their power, which at present has a capacity of 450 horse-power. The company has contracted to furnish power for lighting St. Johnsbury by electricity.

FOUNDED.

RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

It is claimed that privileges once given to a people cannot be taken away without such a revolution in government as would result in its overthrow.

There is a constant struggle towards greater freedom and a more direct participation in the affairs of government among civilized nations and every point gained is tenaciously held. At the formation of the government in most of the original states the right of suffrage was restricted by certain educational and property qualifications. As time passed and most of the voters possessed the necessary qualifications these laws passed into disuse. At the close of the war unrestricted suffrage was given to the freedmen. This was considered necessary as a protection to those just emancipated, but as the result has proved they would probably have been safer without it. The government gave them the ballot and then neglected to protect them in the free use of it. The extension of suffrage to the negro and by degrees to those who were once rebels, as well as the easy way we have of naturalizing foreigners has let loose upon the country a vast multitude of illiterate voters. Statistics show that they are increasing and becoming a menace to the stability of our government. Can the ballot be taken away by peaceable measures from those to whom it has once been given, or can its exercise be so limited that in process of time the illiterate element shall be eliminated from a participation in the affairs of the government? This is a question for the whole country. It presses heavily upon the South where illiteracy is most prevalent. While the negroes may be improving in the matter of education it is pretty certain that the majority of the negro vote is illiterate, and it is exceedingly irksome to the white people to be ruled over by those who were once their slaves and who have learned little or nothing since gaining their freedom. Hence, the attempts to suppress the negro vote. If it must be cast, they reason, then we will so treat it as to nullify it. Northern men who live long in the South and watch the movement of things, whatever they may think of Southern methods cannot utterly fail to sympathize with them in the object to be gained. The fact that multitudes of the whites are as ignorant as the blacks does not modify this feeling. An ignorant white man does not wish to be ruled by an ignorant black man. This is the dominant feeling and through almost a generation it has found expression in violence and fraud. The prospect of the rule of a party that demands that the constitution shall be made to mean just what it says, has led some in the South to consider the question of restricting the ballot. Of course, the purpose is to cut off a large part of the negro vote. But it will not do to make this a distinctive issue, hence Southern men and papers, to some extent, at least, discuss the question upon the broadest grounds. This must be so, for the North would not meet them upon any other ground. We believe that the colored men of the South should be required to read and write before they can vote. We believe that the same conditions should be imposed upon the white men of the South. We believe that not a man claiming citizenship in the United States should be allowed to vote who cannot read the ballot he casts, in the English language, and write his name so plain that election judges can easily read it. This is one of our strongest safeguards against the rule of ignorance. So far as the South is concerned we think this would settle many difficulties. It would take away excuses for the ill treatment of the negro. It might hasten the enlightenment of men of all colors, who neglect to learn so long as the necessity is not imposed upon them. We certainly believe it would be safer for the colored men. And if the white men of the South will accept the educational qualification as the basis upon which to adjust their political difficulties with the colored men and be will-

ing to submit to the same test, then the people of the North should be willing to co-operate with them and place suffrage under those restrictions that ought to be imposed in every enlightened government. Admitting that this ought to be done the question arises how can it be done? The Congress of the United States conferred the right of suffrage, which action was ratified by the States separately. Cannot Congress initiate the movement to regulate this matter and the States ratify their action. If the South feels aggrieved by the conditions of suffrage as they now exist, let her members of Congress set in motion the machinery which may result in the change that would prove beneficial to the whole country. These are matters worth considering. We say that we are willing to join heart and hand in any movement that can be peaceably carried out which shall put and keep the ballot in the hands of intelligent voters. We take this ground, not because of any special regard for the South, but because we believe that the good of the whole country demands it.

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