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# Essex County Herald.

Essex County Herald,  
W. H. BISHOP, Publisher.  
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY  
—AT—  
ISLAND POND, VT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

VOL. XXIII.

ISLAND POND, VT., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

NO. 13.

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## Essex County Herald.

The returns from an acre of beets in Germany are \$40 while that from wheat and other cereals only \$20.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt announces the intention of the British Government to stand firmly on the gold basis.

"This age is prolific in striking phrases," says the Christian Standard. "We have had 'the masses' and the 'unreached tenth,' and now we hear the expression 'the unreached majority.'"

Marion Crawford, the American novelist, recently delivered at Sorrento, Italy, an address on Tasso at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great poet's death. This address, which was in Italian, was noteworthy, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, because Crawford declared that the influence of Tasso's works could be traced in the writings of three famous English poets—Milton, Byron and Wordsworth. Perhaps Crawford's best point was his claim that we should never have had "Paradise Lost" had not Milton loved and studied Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Chicago is after the trade of the South, notes the New Orleans Picayune, the importance of which is just beginning to realize, and means to grab for it with both hands. A largely attended meeting of railroad and business men was held in that city a few days ago to discuss ways and means of securing the Southern trade, and one of them said that if the people interested in the different sections of the South—and by the South is meant the country lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi—could have an understanding with the various transportation lines, and some efforts in the direction of unity and a common interest could be reached, large results would necessarily follow. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic on the subject, and a vigorous pusher. J. S. Buckley expressed himself in similar language. In his opinion the tide of immigration was soon to move southward, and the southern section of this country would, in a very near future, occupy relatively the same position as that held by the great Northwest in the past. New Orleans is the proper and natural distributing point for the larger part of this grand territory, but she will have to bestir herself and improve her methods if she wants to hold her own.

The system of kindergartens recently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest. The Indian children there are unusually shy. Under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose this shyness and reticence, and to become friendly with each other and with their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergartens, rather than in boarding schools. After a time those whose cases seem advisable can be transferred with little opposition from their parents, who probably would have objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking, sewing, washing clothes and the like, and the boys plowing, tilling, tending cattle and using tools, rather than mere reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics. Indians have very little appreciation of numbers, being familiar only with addition and subtraction. Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian Office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who have been graduated from high schools for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and relapse into their former ways of life. Superintendent W. H. Hailman, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to find positions for more of these girls in nearly any class of work. He says they make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from any one willing to employ them.

A man named J. Stanley Bell writes to a Boston paper defending the high check-rein and the docking of horses' tails. Remember the name—J. Stanley Bell. Pass him round.

A man to stand on his merits nowadays needs something to balance himself.

## A NATION'S CHARTER

STORY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Glorious Document That Has Been Neglected—Its Words Said to Have Faded Almost Beyond Recognition.

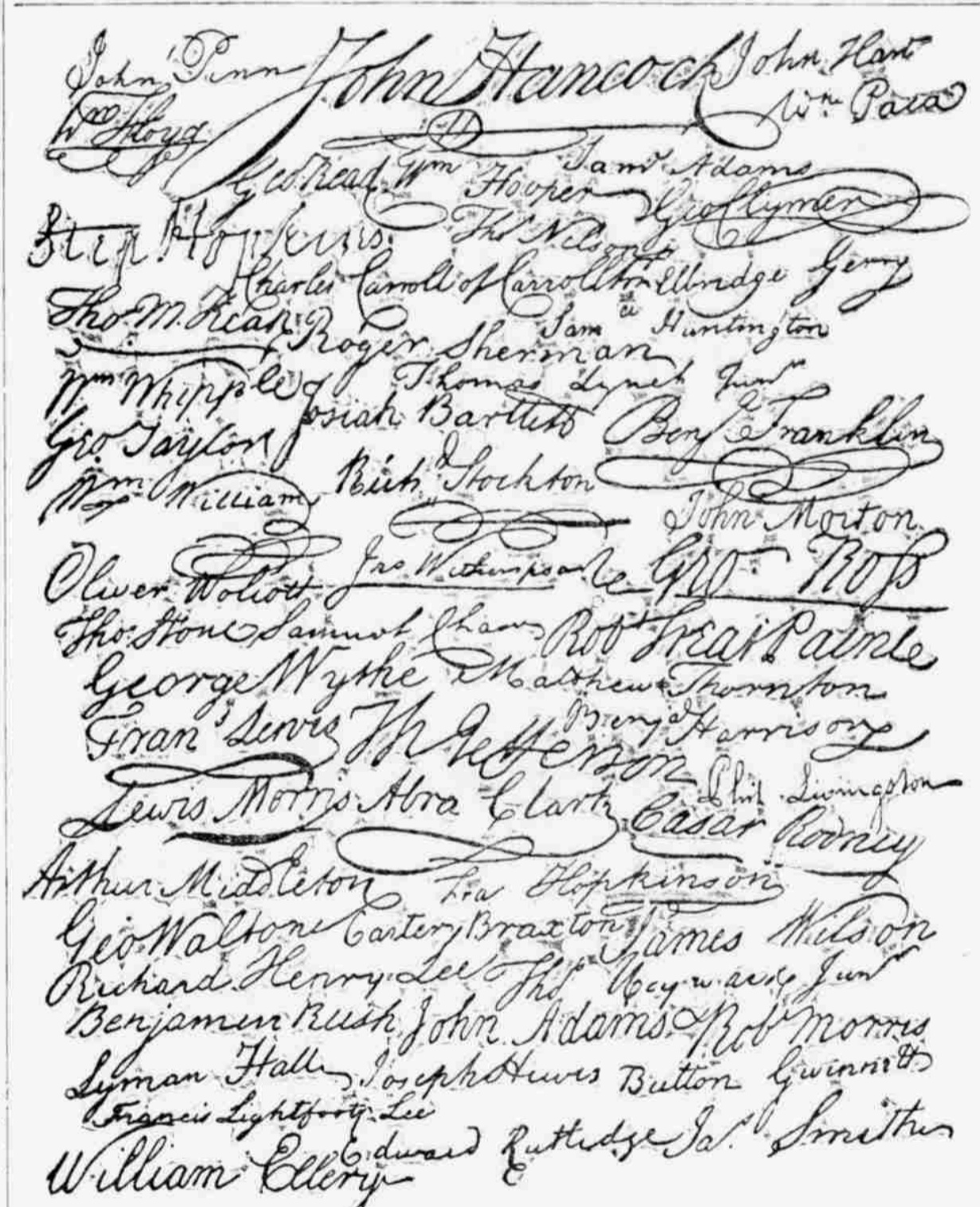
THE original Declaration of Independence, of which Bancroft, the historian, said that it had "received a renown more extended than that of any other State paper in existence," has faded away beyond the possibility of recognition. The names of the signers to this great charter of American liberties are no longer legible. After 118 years of careless guardianship, in various custody—during the greater portion of which period it was thoughtlessly exposed to the destroying influences of light, air and heatless handling—now when the irreplaceable have been done and the precious

document to the Exposition to be placed on exhibition. The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, wrote a letter to President Grant, setting forth the reasons why this request ought not to be complied with, but this request was granted, and on its hundredth birthday, the great charter, faded and scarcely legible, returned to the place of its birth, and there was exposed to the gaze of the American people, its pitiful condition, a standing rebuke to the National Government.

In 1877, at the close of the exposition, the Common Council of Philadelphia petitioned Congress for authority to retain the Declaration and to place it in Independence Hall. This request was refused, and the document was brought back to Washington, but upon request of Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State—the Secretary of the Interior consenting—it was again returned to the State Department, where it has since remained.

While the Declaration was in the Patent Office an excellent photolitho-

graphic copy, reduced to about half its size, was made by the Government photolithographer. Later, a full-sized copperplate engraving was prepared, and the copies printed from this plate are perfect fac-similes of the original. It is believed that in making this engraving the original was seriously damaged by a chemical application to restore the fainter lines; but it may be said that if this engraving had not been made there would not be an exact copy of this most important document in existence. A framed copy of this engraving may be seen in the library of the State Department, and what is even more interesting in a frame beneath it, is shown Thomas Jefferson's original draft of the declaration, in his own handwriting and with all of his erasures and interlineations just as it left his hand.



FAC SIMILES OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

archive has become hardly more than a blank and wrinkled sheet of paper, solicitude for its preservation has begun to be felt, and at last it is cared for as it should have been cared for years ago.

It was my privilege some time since—a privilege then accorded to few, and now, under the strictest prohibition, accorded to none—to see and touch this precious document, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. It is kept locked up in a steel safe in the library of the Department of State. It is spread out flat in a mahogany portfolio, made to slide in and out of the safe, and over it is a sheet of thick paper and a plate of glass. It is now never exposed to the light, and is as little exposed to the air as is possible without placing it in a vessel from which the atmosphere has been exhausted.

The document is a single sheet of parchment, thirty-six inches long and thirty-two inches wide, and bears no scrolls or decorations such as are seen upon many of the copies that are so common. The body of the writing having been evenly and clearly written when the instrument was engrossed, is still even, though badly faded, and can hardly be made out, but the signatures, which were written perhaps with a different ink and another pen, are faded and beyond recognition, many of them being wholly gone, and others partly so. The heavy stroke of the pen in the J of John Hancock's bold autograph is still visible, but that is the only one of the original of this great State paper is well known to most Americans, but is always interesting. The story of the varied and disastrous fortunes of the document itself during the past 118 years is less known, and is here told.

On the 26th of June, 1776, a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, was appointed by the Continental Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia, to draft a declaration setting forth the reasons why the thirteen colonies should become independent of England. Jefferson was requested by the other members of the committee to prepare the draft, and this draft when presented was at once approved by a majority of the committee, a few verbal alterations only being suggested. On July 2d a copy of this draft was laid before Congress, and after a hot debate of three days, a

brick building, and not fire-proof, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, addressed a letter to Henry L. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, and requested him to receive the Declaration and other valuable documents into his custody for safe keeping. This request was complied with, and for the next thirty-five years the Patent Office retained charge of the precious paper, but it was while there it suffered its greatest injury. It was hung up, exposed to public view, behind the glass in one end of a case of Patent Office models. At certain hours of the day the sun shone directly upon it, and, of necessity, it gradually faded. It is amazing almost beyond the power of belief that of the dozen Commissioners of Patents who had the custody of this document during those thirty-five years, not one of them saw that it was being ruined, and not one of them had the forethought to take it out of the sunlight and put it away in darkness. In England such treatment of an important State paper is unheard of. Magna Charta, the death warrant of Queen Mary and other archives in the British Museum are four or five times as old as our Declaration of Independence, are still kept in a condition of perfect preservation.

In 1875 Congress woke up to the outrage that was being perpetrated, and appointed a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—Professor Joseph Henry—and Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, "to have resort to such means as will most effectually restore the writing of the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto." Experts were consulted by this commission, and finally, the matter was referred to the National Academy of Sciences. It having become known that the great Declaration was fading away, the public became interested in the effort made for its restoration, and the public press urged the importance of prompt action, but years went by and nothing was done. The National Academy of Sciences reported to the commission that portions of the restoration was impossible. Meanwhile, in 1876 George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and Frank M. Etting, in charge of the historical department of the Centennial Exposition, requested the Government to send the

document to the Exposition to be placed on exhibition. The Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, wrote a letter to President Grant, setting forth the reasons why this request ought not to be complied with, but this request was granted, and on its hundredth birthday, the great charter, faded and scarcely legible, returned to the place of its birth, and there was exposed to the gaze of the American people, its pitiful condition, a standing rebuke to the National Government.

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The singing of the Declaration of Independence was a solemn act. The singers were subjects of King George, and their act was treason. If the King could have caught them he would have hung them every one, and this they knew; but according to the traditions that have come down to us, this knowledge did not deter certain of them from relieving the solemnity of the occasion with the natural flow of their wit and humor. The remarks attributed to them are not exactly authenticated by history, but they are too good not to be believed. It is said that when John Hancock addressed his bold autograph he remarked: "The Englishmen will have no difficulty in reading that;" that when Franklin signed he said: "Now we must all hang together or we will hang separately;" and that Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, when asked why he wrote his place of residence, replied that there was another Charles Carroll and he didn't want them to hang the wrong man.

The most enthusiastic advocate of the great measure, and the one who led the debate in its support was John Adams, of Massachusetts, and when the Declaration was adopted he wrote to his wife: "This will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America; celebrated by descending generations as the great anniversary festival, commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty, solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, balls, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward, forever."

## BOSTON LETTER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

### An Historic School.

No institution of learning of its type in this country can boast of a longer and more honorable career than the Roxbury Latin School. Founded in 1645, within fifteen years after the settlement of Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown and Boston, its origin is almost coeval with the beginning of our New England civilization. At the time that it was founded Roxbury was but a small settlement of hardy colonists; but that they entertained high ambitions and high hopes is made evident from the fact that they established and maintained so long a school of such high aims and widening reputation. A glance at the early days of the Roxbury Latin School would take us back to the primitive condition of our earliest colonial life. Puritans founded the school; it was taught by a Puritan schoolmaster and attended by the sons of Puritans. Some idea of the political conditions which prevailed at its founding can be derived from the fact that but two years before the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven formed a confederation, called the United Colonies of New England, whose principle object was common action in defence against hostile Indians and the Dutch settlement on the Hudson. That the school did honest work and gave complete satisfaction is shown by the fact that it has lived through the storm and stress of two and a half centuries of war and peace. It has sent forth young men to take part in the colonial campaigns against the Indians; it furnished patriots and soldiers during the trying days of the Revolution; its graduates have filled many positions of honor and trust throughout the history of the Republic and many of them are today bearing an honorable part in the work of the world. A school cannot achieve such renown without a capable corps of teachers, and no school has been better equipped with a teaching force than has the Roxbury Latin School, and its present Principal and instructors received and deserved much honor on its 250th anniversary.

### Not Enough Loan on the Common.

The foot of rich earth required to top off grading now being done near the subway will be likely to cost a great deal more than was estimated. There is so little loan on the parade ground that in order to complete the grading probably many loads will have to be brought outside. Every load so purchased will cost a dollar, and a load of loam spread to the thickness of a foot makes a very small showing on a plot so large as the parade ground. The grading there has already been carried to a distance of fifty feet from the top of the flagstaff hill. Men are now taking loam from the embankment just across the broad diagonal walk from the Park-Square gate of the Common, and in the excavation this made the contractors are preparing to set up a gravel screening machine protected by a small shed. The machine is hardly more than a rough sheet iron cylinder perforated with holes of different size, so that the sand and gravel fall into separate bins while the larger stones slide out at the end. The waste left by this machine will probably go to fill the excavation made by the removal of the loam. The contractors are still uncertain about when the Tremont street mail will be opened. They do not care to hurry it much for it would make more confusion and annoyance for the public without hastening the completion of the subway as a whole. Jones and Mehan say they can easily complete the first section of the subway before the required time, next December. The pile driving is all done. At present the contractors are content to devote themselves to the completion of the wall for the incline to the portal. This wall is gradually growing thicker as it grows higher, and down at the portal it will be about twelve feet thick, a facing of stone backed up with concrete. This thickness becomes necessary to withstand the pressure, or "thrust" of the sides of the trench.

### Elevated Tracks.

To facilitate the arrival and departure of passenger trains at the Union station, and at the same time abolish the first and most dangerous grade crossing on the consolidated system, the Boston & Maine R. R. have decided to separate the grade of their tracks and the public thoroughfare from Cambridge to Charlestown, at Prison Point. This is to be accomplished by means of an over-bridged viaduct and bridge for public travel elevated to a height of about 20 feet above the present line of their tracks on Prison Point street, from a point near the junction of Chapman, Anstin and Washington streets, at the state prison to the end of Craigie's bridge, at Mainst., in East Cambridge, at the Charlestown and Cambridge ends are to be stone-buttressed incline approaches, rising from the present street line at a grade of about three feet in each 100 to the nearest grade crossing, clearing that at a height of 18 feet, from whence the viaduct continues with a gradual but very slight rise to the draw and bridge connection, where it will be about 22 feet above the present line. Both the fixed part of the present short bridge and draw are in first-class condition, having been rebuilt by the cities of Cambridge and Boston two or three years ago. The passage of vessels up the stream is very light, and practically insignificant, but all efforts of the past on the part of the railroads, to persuade the war department to close the river to navigation, have been unsuccessful.

## ALL THE WORLD.

Juvenile Templars Meet in Boston.

Their Sessions Were Full of Zeal and Interest.

The various temples under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts state institute of Juvenile Templars, that have been preparing for some time to receive and entertain the institute of the world, met in Boston, June 24th, at 10 o'clock, and transacted business. The Massachusetts state institute opened the meeting in Berkeley temple, Berkeley street and Warren avenue, Miguel Serrano, G. S. T. T., president, in the chair. An adjournment was made at noon, and at 2.30 the international institute assembled. The reports of officers, etc., occupied the afternoon, and as many new initiations were received since the last session, that part of



DR. D. H. MANS, R. W. G. TEMPLAR.

the day was attended by nearly every member of the institute in the state. The following persons were in charge of the juvenile work in different parts of the world: Mrs. T. I. Humphrey, Alabama; Mrs. Martha Hoxworth, Arizona; Mrs. A. A. Thomas, Arkansas; Rev. J. Calvert, British Columbia; Mrs. M. E. Richardson, California; J. E. Wilson, Canada; A. C. Lyell, Central South Africa; J. Flynn, Channel Islands; Mrs. Lizzie Ross, Colorado; Mrs. Hattie A. Bishop, Connecticut; Miss Mary E. Well, Delaware; Harold Thompson, Denmark; John E. Mahoney, District of Columbia; S. Wedderburn, eastern South Africa; E. Brown, England and the United States; Mrs. Ada Andrews, Florida; Alice Carro, Florida; J. J. Keith, Georgia; A. Gröb, Germany; No. 1, C. Spack, Germany; No. 2, Poward Powardson, Iceland; Mrs. Leah Burnside, Idaho; Minnie T. Carraway, Illinois; Mrs. S. L. Cullen, India; Mrs. M. S. Henry, Indiana; Mrs. E. M. Benjamin, Iowa; William Thompson, Ireland; William Wilson, Isle of Man; Miss Annie B. Sankay, Jamaica; Mrs. Annie Austin, Kansas; Ethel Symes, Lake Superior; Mrs. Mary E. Knapp, Michigan; H. Felix Tranter, midland England; Agnes E. Saffey, Minnesota; Andrew Wren, Minnesota; Mrs. Louisa Harris, Missouri; T. C. Gairrath, Montana; J. A. Watkins, Nevada; Mrs. E. J. G. Gairrath, California; Mrs. Cora Squires, Nevada; Mrs. Cameron, Newfoundland;



DR. ORIN YATER, F. R. W. G.

Mrs. Mary S. Holmes, New Jersey; Mrs. Emma G. Deitrick, New York; Rev. G. Hankley, New South Wales; William Walton, New Zealand; Mrs. Ignate Carrol, Norway; James J. Wales, Nova Scotia; Mrs. W. R. Bridges, North Carolina; Sarah Noel, North Carolina; Mrs. A. Van Brunt, Ontario; Mrs. E. B. McDowell, Ohio; Mrs. J. E. Barrell, Oregon; Miss Gertrude E. Aughey, Oklahoma; E. Ella Stem, Pennsylvania; Adela Horton, Prince Edward Island; Mrs. M. Leore, Queensland; Mrs. J. L. Masse, Quebec; Mrs. J. N. Worth, Rhode Island; Mrs. Grace T. Avery, South Dakota; Rev. E. C. McKellar, Scotland; Mrs. J. H. E. Milburn, South Carolina; John Hylander, Sweden; R. Zandori, South Australia; Mrs. V. Wess, Switzerland; J. Hutchins, Tasmania; Mrs. Sallie Bray, Texas; Mrs. Eliza F. Cutting, Vermont; E. P. Elzars, Victoria; Mrs. A. S. Woodhouse, Virginia; Miss Annie Ditton, Washington; James Jenkins, Wales (English); Rev. J. Mace ydding, Wales (Welsh); Jabez Harper, western Australia; Rev. E. Marsh, western South Africa; Miss Nancy J. Lauek, West Virginia; Mrs. E. J. Forbes, Wisconsin.

In the evening a public mass meeting of Juvenile Templars was held, and every temple attending was presented with a souvenir badge of the order. Rev. James Yarnes, P. W. G. T., presided over the musical program, and Joseph Malin presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by visitors from abroad. A special feature of the evening was a singing of a chorus of 250 voices, composed of Juvenile Templars of Massachusetts. They were under the direction of Mr. Yarnes.

At the session of the international institute, a paper on the "Burning of the Future" was read by S. W. Russell, G.S.J.T., of District of Columbia. The debate was opened by Mrs. Emily E. Cain, G.S.J.T., of Maine.

### The Korean Legation.

The Korean Government has made an allowance of \$8,000 upon \$7,000 to sustain the Korean Legation at Washington, D. C. This is likely to be the last day of the appointment of a new Minister or the return of the old Minister, who has been in Seoul, the Korean capital, for some months. The making of a suitable allowance for the legation insures its retention there and dispels the fear that this unique and picturesque branch of the Diplomatic Corps would be withdrawn.

### Russia Taxes Seals.

Consul-General Karel, at St. Petersburg, Russia, in a despatch to the State Department, at Washington, D. C., says the Russian Government has granted a concession for seal catching to a Russian company. A tax of \$3.80 is to be paid Russia on each seal. A Government official will go with each boat.