CHAPTER XVIII

MALONE

Malone was erected from Chateaugay March 2, 1805, at Harison, so called because Richard Harison (never spelled with two rs) was a leading member of the Macomb syndicate, and consisted originally of all of great tract number one of the Macomb purchase and the St. Regis Indian reservation. Yet quite inexplicably a section of the act of 1808 by which the county was created annexed to Harison "all those parts of Plattsburgh and Peru lying within the county of Franklin west of the old military tract," when, as a matter of fact, such parts had been detached by the act of 1805. Thus all of the county's nineteen towns except Bellmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin are offshoots, directly or indirectly, from Malone, which originally had an area of more than three-quarters of a million acres, exclusive of water. It now includes only two townships, aggregating 63,200 of assessed acreage. The name Harison was changed in 1808 to Ezraville as a mark of Mr. Harison's respect for his friend, Ezra L'Hommedieu of Long Island, and on June 12, 1812, Ezraville became Malone. For nearly three-quarters of a century no one appears to have speculated concerning the origin or derivation of the latter name, but in 1885 Vice-President Wheeler believed that he had ascertained that it had been taken in compliment to Malone Constable, assumed to have been a daughter of William Constable. That theory was generally accepted as correct until Dr. C. W. Collins, undertaking investigation of the matter for the Historical Society, found that there had never been a Malone Constable, and learned from a descendant of Richard Harison that the name had been given to the township for Edmond Malone, the Irish Shakespearian scholar and critic, who was Mr. Harison's friend. The change of 1812 was therefore merely application of the name of the township to the whole town; the other township (number nine) was called Shelah. Each of the townships in great tract number one of the Macomb purchase had not only a number, but its distinctive name also; and, the original owners having been almost all Irishmen, the names were for the most part those of places in Ireland. There are nine other towns or villages in the United States called Malone — one each in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, all except those in

Iowa and Wisconsin having sprung up since 1882. The two exceptions received their christening through the influence of men who had lived here, and most of the others, if not all, from residents thereof who were themselves Malones.

The town is approximately seven miles in width east and west by fourteen miles in length north and south, and abounds in hills, plateaus, and ravines and valleys. Considerable areas are utterly barren, notably hills and ridges and plains that had been almost denuded of their once heavy forest growth, and then swept by fires. The most striking of these are peaks and ridges in the southern part of the town which are almost bare rock for miles where the merchantable timber had been cut, with fire following, and erosion then removing every particle of soil. There are also considerable rocky areas that almost defy cultivation. The greater part of the town, however, is adapted to agriculture, and some of it as productive as any land in the county.

Entering the town near its southeastern corner, the Salmon river, trending a little west of north, courses the entire length of the town, and at the village is almost exactly midway between the eastern and western boundaries — the exact center of the township, but not of the town, being in Frank E. Mason's garden on Francis street. "The Branch" flows northerly for nearly eight miles from its source (Lake Titus, which was formerly known as Branch pond) to a confluence with the Salmon in the village limits. Trout river traverses the northeast quarter of the town, and there are brooks almost innumerable, but none of sufficient volume to admit of the development of a good power. The only ponds are Lake Titus, the Twins and a part of Lake Ayers, all in the southwestern section. The Salmon falls perhaps six hundred feet in the first ten miles of its course in Malone, and possibly a couple of hundred feet more from the village northward to Constable. There are four falls or cascades within these distances. Almost throughout its length in Malone the river winds between high banks, so that there is seldom serious damage by floods.

State, State and county or distinctively county highways connect Malone with North and South Bangor on the west; with Duane via Lake Titus and also via Whippleville and Chasm Falls on the south; with Constable and Westville on the north; and two roads with Burke on the east, while another highway into Bellmont and to Chateaugay lake is projected — nine lines in all, covering perhaps forty miles of really good road. The Ogdensburg division of the Rutland Railroad (originally the Northern, and then known as the Ogdensburg and Lake

Champlain), completed in 1850, runs east and west through the northern part of the town, and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence, built in 1892, traverses the eastern part, affording direct connections with Montreal and New York.

There are deposits of iron and of mineral paint in the town, and also a number of quarries of excellent building stone. In the southwestern quarter there is limestone from which lime was burned a good many years ago, and here and there a clay formation is to be found which makes fairly good brick.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS

The first settlers in Malone were Enos, John and Nathan Wood in 1802, with Noel Conger accompanying them or following very soon afterward. Enos and Conger had assisted Joseph Beeman of Georgia, Vt., in surveying the township for Mr. Harison in 1801. This survey, together with one a little later by Nahum Baker, laid out Main and Webster to be the principal streets of the "Center," as the village was long known, but unfortunately no map of either is now to be found. Main street was to be six rods in width, and Webster the same as far south as Franklin; but one night about twenty years later Noah Moody, Samuel Hyde and Appleton Foote built a fence cutting off two rods of Webster street on the west, so as to enlarge their own lots, and that encroachment was suffered to continue. One of the surveys established a reserve of one hundred acres in the vicinity of Webster street, but reserved for what purpose there is no record to show, though conjecture suggests that Mr. Harison intended that such tract should not be included as farms, but be held for residential and store lots. Certainly his ideas of the probable importance of the place seem to have been ambitious, for some of his earliest conveyances were of parcels which are described as "city" lots.

Other settlers followed the Woods and Conger almost at once in what were considerable numbers for the period, and nearly all came from Vermont. They were mostly of the Puritan type, and of what Deacon Jehiel Berry used to call "the white oak" strain, and of whom generally Gail Hamilton strikingly wrote: "Every church, every school house, every town house from the Atlantic to the Pacific has Plymouth Rock for its foundation. Wherever Freedom aims a musket, or plants a standard, or nerves an arm, or sings a song, or makes a protest, or murmurs a prayer, there is Plymouth Rock."

James Constable noted in his diary of a trip through this section in

1804 that there were then thirty or forty families here, while the people claimed sixty. Upon a second visit in 1805 he concluded from representations made to him locally that, absurd as it now seems, the township was "nearly full," and that it was time to expect to be able to market lands in township number nine, Shelah; but it was not until nearly twenty years later that that expectation began to be realized. What the population had become in 1805 we have no means of determining accurately. The assessment roll for that year, however, which covered all of the lands in the county outside of Bellmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin, contained 140 names besides those of non-residents, and of this number nearly or quite 100 were living in the township of Malone. Seventeen of those whose names appear thereon possessed no real estate, and 46 others had lands, but no houses. Every parcel of realty was listed as a farm or mill, and of the latter there were only three—Appleton Foote's at Brushton, Asaph Perry's in Constable, and Nathan Wood's in Malone. The assessment of personalty suggests an inquisitorial spirit and determination that no one should escape from sharing in the public burdens. There were only 37 persons who were not assessed for personalty in some amount, and the items ran from $10 as the lowest to $375 as the highest, to Zebulon Mead. These valuations are remarkable, too, for their odd totals, like $18, $58, $65, $95 and even $99, indicating manifestly that the assessors meant to be exact in screwing out the last farthing that any one was supposed to have. The total of personalty as listed was $1,584, and of resident realty $9,857. Non-resident lands outside of Malone were assessed generally at 50 cents per acre, and in Malone at three times that figure, or at almost as high a rate as farms. In 1807, after Constable, Bombay, Fort Covington and Westville had been set off from Malone, an electoral census by the State gave Malone 113 voters. Of these 67 were listed as owners of lands in fee, and 46 as having their holdings under contracts. The number of votes actually cast in 1807 was 96, while the year previous, when the northern part of the county was still a part of Malone, it had been 122, and 66 in 1805. Malone's population by the census of 1810 was 767, while the territory detached from it in 1807 (viz., Constable, Bombay, Fort Covington and Westville) had 916, and that detached in 1808 (including Bangor, Dickinson and Moira) had 411.

From 1805 to 1812 the assessment rolls gave no data except the names of property owners, the kind of premises (*i. e.*, whether a farm, mill, etc.) and the valuations; and the roll for 1813 is the first from which it is possible to glean definitely where the residents lived and the

number of acres which each held. From it I copy the following data, only translating the technical descriptions so as to make locations more easily grasped:

Cone Andrus, 26 acres east of Arsenal Green and 2 acres on Elm St., the Clinton Stevens, place, next east of the Wead Library	$500 00
Samuel Andrus, 14 acres on Elm street, beginning near where John H. King lives, and extending east	118 00
Joel Amsden, 50 acres near Amsden farm, west of village, and 1 acre, house, barn and store, near Dr. Bates's place	1,000 00
Christopher Austin, 50 acres on Constable town line	125 00
Ezekiel Blanchard, 50 acres near Dimick cemetery	112 50
Nathaniel Blanchard, 149 acres, the G. C. Cotton (now Harmon W. Spencer) farm	409 75
Timothy Bemis, 130 acres in the Gleason dist	227 50
Oliver Brewster, 200 acres at the top of Brewster hill	1,150 00
Ebenezer Berry, 142 acres, on north road to Bangor (Bicknell farm)	528 00
Ebenezer Brownson, the Dewey farm, south of village	400 00
John Barnes, on the road to Chateaugay Lake	435 00
Stephen Bailey, house lot near Baptist church and tannery on west side of river	450 00
Zenas Blodgett, 50 acres in Manson district	100 00
Samuel Broughton, 75 acres in Sperry dist., northwest of village	187 50
Wheeler Branch, 100 acres east of village, near Burke line	250 00
Samuel Brigham, 5 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm	50 00
Leonard Conant, 50 acres near Paddock spring	100 00
Abel Conger, 50 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm	400 00
Noel Conger, 145 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm	1,015 00
Eleazer Crawford, 50 acres near Bangor line, on north road	125 00
Jesse Chipman, 230 acres on Potash road*	550 00
Lemuel Chapman, 103 acres on Potash road	283 25
Zerubabel Curtis, 155 acres on Flat and east	786 25
Joshua Chapman, 100 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line	250 00
Horace Chapman, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line	112 50
Ambrose Chapman, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line	112 50
John Crooks, Jr., 100 acres west of poor house, off Bangor road	250 00
William Cleveland, 1¼ acres on Webster St	400 00
Edmund Chapman, 15 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm	45 00
John Daggett, 150 acres, the poor house farm	487 50
Pliny Daggett, 50 acres on road to North Bangor	100 00
Stephen Dunning, 200 acres west of poor house	550 00
Joel Dow, 50 acres in the Gleason dist	261 00
David Fisk, 57 acres in northwest corner of town	250 00
Rufus Fisk, 592 acres at "whiskey hollow"	1,485 00
Zenas Flagg, ½ acre, the P. B. Miller (now Smallman) place, Elm St.	250 00
Appleton Foote, 4 acres and tavern (the armory lot)	1,000 00
Ira Foote, 100 acres in Sperry dist	275 00
John L. Fuller, ¾ acre near bridge, south of Main St., store, house and barn, and ½ acre on Elm St., near Smallman place	275 00
Ira Gates, 50 acres in northwest part of town	137 50
David Gates, 90 acres in northwest part of town	225 00
Hiram Horton, 42 acres, beginning near Main St. bridge, running th. east to about Willow St., th. south to river, and th. down river to place of beginning (including mills) $1,500, and 5 acres, residence, at passenger depot, $300	1,800 00

*The Potash road is the highway leading out of the North Bangor road, two miles west of the village, to the Fort Covington road.

Francis L. Harison, 12 acres, residence, the E. E. Muller place, on Webster St.	$608 00
John Holley, in Howard dist.	625 00
Zenas Heath, 100 acres in northwest part of town	150 00
Elisha Haskins, 100 acres in Manson dist.	150 00
Harry S. House, 100 acres on Trout River	250 00
Stephen D. Hickok, 150 acres just east of village	675 00
Jonathan Hapgood, 50 acres on north line of town	125 00
David Hoit, 49 acres in the N. M. Foote dist.	110 00
Obadiah T. Hosford, ½ acre, the F. P. Allen (now J. W. Fay) place on Elm St.	250 00
Aaron Hascall, 100 acres in northwest part of town	150 00
Noah Harrington, 2 acres on Webster St.	50 00
Lemuel Holmes, 17 acres and a third of saw mill in paper mill dist.	133 00
Samuel Hyde, Webster St.	300 00
Joseph Jones, 90 acres in northwest part of town	217 50
Phineas Jones, 50 acres in northwest part of town	125 00
Silas Johnson, 135 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm.	540 00
Reuben Keeler, 100 acres in Dimick dist.	300 00
Elijah Keeler, 200 acres on continuation of Webster St.	600 00
Brownson Keeler, 170 acres on continuation of Webster St.	510 00
Apollos Lathrop, ¼ acre west of Arsenal Green	100 00
Samuel Loomis, 50 acres in northwest part of town	125 00
John Lewis, 146 acres in N. M. Foote dist.	401 00
Zebulon Mead, 100 acres in northeast part of town	200 00
Archibald Miller, ¼ acre on Elm St.	60 00
Charles Moses, 100 acres in the northwest part of town	250 00
Noah Moody, 4¼ acres on Webster St.	500 00
William Mason, 138 acres in northwest part of town	414 00
John Mazuzan, 78 acres west of village	513 00
Edward Massey, ¼ acre on Webster St.	200 00
Benjamin Merriam, 4 acres on W. Main St. and 1 acre on Mill St.	150 00
Joseph W. Moulton, 50 acres in northwest part and ½ office on Webster St.	212 50
Elisha Nichols, 188 acres in Paddock dist.	873 00
Elijah Nichols, store in village	80 00
Reeve Peck, ½ acre on Elm St.	25 00
Samuel Peck, 2 acres, north side of Main St., at the bridge, and tannery on east side of river	400 00
Aaron Parks, 100 acres in Porter neighborhood	300 00
Lemuel Parlin, 160 acres on North Bangor road	480 00
Stephen Parlin, 100 acres on North Bangor road	250 00
Isaac Parker, Jr., 200 acres south of village	500 00
Isaac Parker, 170 acres south of village	305 00
John Porter, 100 acres in Porter neighborhood	225 00
Asahel Phelps, 4 acres on Webster St.	300 00
Warren Powers, 148 acres west of village, ½ acre on Elm St., and store near Baptist church	1,200 00
John H. Russell, 2 acres on Webster St.	300 00
Calvin Russell, 50 acres in northwest part of town	125 00
Noah Smith, 137 acres in the Porter neighborhood	342 00
David Sperry, 138 acres in Sperry dist., northwest of village	489 00
Lyman Sperry, 213 acres in Berry dist., northwest of village	564 00
John Sims, 1½ acres on Franklin St.	200 00
Benjamin Seeley, tavern on site of present Howard Block	700 00
Ashley Stowers, 50 acres near Dimick cemetery	125 00
Abijah Stowers, 60 acres east of village	150 00
Benjamin Smith, 175 acres on Potash road	350 00
David Stratton, 50 acres near Barnard bridge	125 00
Ebenezer and Alanson Stratton, 62 acres in northwest part of town	186 00

Daniel Sherwin, 6 acres on upper Webster St	$36 00
Joseph Spencer, 100 acres in Sperry dist	300 00
Paul Thorndike, 1 acre on Webster St	350 00
Elihu Thomas, 2 acres on Webster St	350 00
Paine Turner, ½ acre on Elm St. and ¼ acre near Main St. bridge	150 00
Abner Whipple, 60 acres on Potash road	180 00
Roswell Wilcox, 50 acres on North Bangor road, 2 miles west of village	200 00
Asa Wheeler, 50 acres on Potash road	150 00
Truman Wheeler, 86 acres in northwest part of town	215 00
Nathan White, ⅜ acre (house, lot and shop) on Webster St	250 00
Enos Wood, 100 acres on Bangor road (the D. Hardy farm)	350 00
John Wheeler, 50 acres on Potash road	150 00
John Wood, 134 acres cornering on Elm and Park Sts	1,139 00
Adin Wood, 100 acres on Whippleville road and 1½ acres on Franklin St.	400 00
Arunah Wood, ½ acre and shop on Elm St	200 00
Elias Watkins, 50 acres in southwest part of township	75 00
Luther Winslow, 100 acres in Keeler dist	300 00
Oliver Wilder, 50 acres in Porter neighborhood	125 00
Oliver Wescott, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line	250 00
Nahum Whipple, 165 acres east of village	756 00
David Whipple, 11 acres east of village	70 00
Henry Winchester, 50 acres near Barnard bridge	150 00
Harry S. Waterhouse, 2 acres on Webster St	350 00
Ebenezer Webb, 106 acres in northeast part of town	238 50
Samuel Webb, 100 acres in northeast part of town	200 00
Oliver Webb, 100 acres in northeast part of town	225 00
Ebenezer Wood, 50 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm	112 50
Almon Wheeler, ½ acre, now the Elks Club on Elm St	200 00
Nathan Wood, 200 acres near Barnard bridge	450 00
Abel Wilson, ½ acre on Webster St., near Baptist church	200 00

While many of those in the foregoing list are no more than names to the present generation, and not a few of them left little or no impress and have no descendants here now, I conceive that the record is nevertheless worth preservation, and that to those who care for knowledge concerning the beginning of Malone it must be found interesting, not simply because it shows where men preferred to settle in the years when choice of location was practically free, but also because with the supplemental data which follow it is informative of the builders of the town.

Cone Andrus (spelled originally Andrews) came from Cornwell, Vt., though I think that he had lived earlier in Connecticut. He died here in 1821. He was the father of William, Leonard, Lucius, Albert and George, was a farmer, resided on Elm street, and built the first hotel (except Oliver Brewster's log house) that the town ever had — the one that stood just at the present railroad crossing, where Elm street begins. He was conspicuous in the public life of the town, was a member of the committee that had charge of building the court house, and held minor offices many times. During the war of 1812 he served as a cavalry

lieutenant, and before the war he deeded to the State land for an arsenal and afterward, for one shilling, the Arsenal Green, worth a good many thousand dollars to-day, for a public green and parade ground.

Nathaniel Blanchard was also a man of substance and influence, as is seen from the fact that he was the town's second supervisor, and later was assessor and held a number of other offices.

Oliver Brewster had intended when he started from Vermont to fix his habitation farther west, but found the roads beyond Malone impassable. The farm at the top of Brewster hill, just west of the village, being for sale, he bought it, and until he moved into the village, locating on the site of the Methodist church, made his home there in a log house and kept the place as a tavern. It was on his farm that a detachment of General Wilkinson's army was encamped in 1813–14. When James Constable passed through Malone September 23, 1805, reaching Brewster's between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, he found a dance party just breaking up, with discontent at having to quit so early, but with no alternative, as the violinist's instrument was reduced to a single string. Evidently dancing was no less popular then than now, for the party numbered forty, or probably from a quarter to a third of all the adult people living in what is the present town. Mr. Brewster and Cone Andrus were for a long time overseers of the poor, and in some years had as much as two hundred dollars to expend. Mr. Brewster was the brother of David, who came a little later. The latter was a tailor, with a shop where the Methodist church stands, and afterward at the west end of the Main street bridge. He was one of the influential Democratic politicians of his day, and was postmaster under President Jackson, with the office in his shop, where the Democratic "slates" for the county used to be made. Henry S. Brewster was the son of David, and became county clerk in 1847.

Ebenezer Brownson resided first on the Elias Dewey farm in the southern part of the town, and then on Webster street, where his home became the rendezvous for the lawyers of the time. Whether he was a lawyer himself, or if he had any occupation at all except that of office holding, there is nothing to show. He was for two terms first judge of the court of common pleas, and was surrogate, county clerk and member of Assembly. He also held his share of the town offices, and was Harison's first supervisor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jehiel and Ebenezer Berry, whose descendants are numerous in Malone, were men of high character. The former, who located on the North Bangor road on what became the Bicknell place, kept a tavern

for a year or two. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ebenezer was on the farm next east. Both served the town as commissioner of highways.

John Barnes, not active in public affairs except to hold a town office occasionally, was a soldier in 1812, an upright citizen and a deacon in the church. He was the grandfather of O. J. Barnes, the seedsman.

Noel Conger, one of the Beeman surveying party, used to be said to have taken two hundred acres of land, facing Main and Fort Covington streets, in the western part of the village, in payment for his surveying services. He was said also to have been the first man to cross Salmon river at the chasm where the stone bridge now is — making the crossing on a hemlock log which he felled for the purpose. He remained for about twenty years. and then removed to St. Lawrence county.

Jesse Chipman had been a revolutionary soldier, serving a number of enlistments in Vermont commands — among which was one in the "Green Mountain Boys" before Quebec in 1776, and two terms in Colonel Ira Allen's regiment. He was private, corporal and sergeant. In Malone he served one term as assessor.

Lemuel Chapman was sheriff in 1812, having had training for the office as a town constable.

Stephen Dunning lived just west of the poorhouse, and Mrs. Pepper, the daughter of Noah Lee, who lived first in Burke, and then just across the road from Jehiel Berry's until he moved into Bangor, told thirty-odd years ago that the first religious service in Malone was held at the Dunning house — Mrs. Dunning holding a candle for the clergyman while he read his sermon. The clergyman was a Mr. Cannon from Connecticut, but Mrs. Pepper neglected to state the date of the occasion. Her account conflicts with the understanding generally prevalent a generation ago, which made the place of the first religious service by a Mr. Ransom back of the John Mazuzan house on the corner of Main and Rockland streets, and the time July 4, 1804. Mrs. Pepper's father came in 1803, and her brother, Benjamin, was the first male child of American parentage born in the town.

Harry S. House, of sound judgment and quiet life, one of the early supervisors and also many times assessor, was the father of the banker of later years who bore the same name.

Stephen D. Hickok was a captain of a militia company in the war of 1812, and led his command on the alarm of the battle of Plattsburgh, though not reaching there in time to participate in the engagement. He became afterward a lieutenant-colonel in the militia.

Apollos Lathrop was at one time a partner of Jacob Wead in the distillery at "whiskey hollow," and later a merchant on Main street. He was the father of Loyal C. Lathrop, who was elected sheriff in 1842, and the greatgrandfather of Frank D. and Frederick L. Allen, successful attorneys in New York city, and also of William L. Allen of Malone.

Noah Moody is said to have had the first dwelling house within the village limits. It stood about where the courthouse now is. Mr. Moody built the latter structure. He became a considerable land owner, and was a good deal of a factor in town affairs. He kept the first drug store and the first book store in Malone, and was afterward a surveyor.

William Mason was a farmer, and in a paper thirty-odd years ago reciting incidents of early times and men Vice-President Wheeler classified him as "a man of grand native intellectual strength, resembling in his mental conformation Silas Wright." According to Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Mason delighted in philosophical monologue, and discussed moral and political questions with fine analysis and great thoughtfulness. Mr. Mason served at two periods in the war of 1812.

Reeve and Samuel Pack, originally farmers, built the first tannery on the east side of the river. Reeve was a sergeant in the war of 1812, and was elected sheriff in 1822.

Lemuel Parlin, a farmer, also served in the war of 1812. He was the father of Martin L., who was surrogate in 1843, and was elected to the Assembly in 1859.

Benjamin Smith, also an 1812 soldier for two periods, was a farmer. He was the brother-in-law of Benjamin Clark, who was at one time the principal merchant of the town. It was through this relationship that Smith came to be so commonly a given name in the Clark family.

Asa Wheeler (not a relative of Vice-President Wheeler) was supervisor and assessor in the early life of the town, and was appointed county clerk in 1811 and again in 1815.

David Sperry has no descendants here. A son, David R., of geniality and always bearing Malone in affectionate remembrance, removed to Illinois soon after the close of the Civil War, and engaged at Batavia in the foundry business and manufacture of farming implements, acquiring a handsome property. He was one of the earliest advocates of highway building on intelligent and enduring lines. He died December 30, 1896. Lyman Sperry, twice a soldier in the war of 1812, was the grandfather of Lieutenant Lyman B. and Harlan P. of Malone and of Dennis S. The last named has lived in the West for many years, and is interested in a large and prosperous stationery and blank book business in St. Paul.

Dr. Paul Thorndike, whose office stood on the Baptist church corner until he removed to the old Thorndike homestead on Webster street, was the father of General S. C. F. Thorndike, who was elected county clerk by two majority in 1849, was afterward for many years in the railroad offices at Malone, and served as provost marshal during the drafts for the Civil War.

Roswell Wilcox was a tanner and currier as well as a farmer, and had a small tannery and shop at the brook two miles west of the village.

Luther Winslow served two terms in the war of 1812, and was known as "Captain." He was the father of the first girl born in the town, who was named Malone. She married and removed to Ohio. Russell J. Cunningham is a grandson of Captain Winslow.

Enos, Nathan and John Wood, the first settlers, located: Enos on what has since been known as the D. Hardy farm; Nathan on the Fort Covington road, near Barnard's bridge; and John at the corner of Elm and Park streets. All three had been revolutionary soldiers, and though then hardly more than boys were with their father and two other brothers as minute men in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. Enos was known as "Major" and John as "Captain." Joseph Safford, father-in-law of John, had been a captain in the continental army, and was always called "Colonel." He came here at an unknown date, and died in 1808. Enos served through two enlistments in the war of 1812, in one of which he was a lieutenant, and his son, Adin, was an ensign in Captain Tilden's company at Fort Covington. The sons of Enos were Adin, Arunah and Enos, Jr. The younger Enos became a Presbyterian minister, and died at Potsdam in 1896 at the age of eighty-six years. Arunah was a cabinet maker, with a shop where Mrs. John Lincoln now lives. The only descendants of this line now living in Malone are Herbert J.* and Enos (sons of Henry J.) and their children, living near the old Adin Wood homestead on the Whippleville road — which Adin is understood to have taken in payment for work for Mr. Harison. Nelson and George H. were sons of Arunah, and neither left male children. Nelson was one of Malone's principal builders, and wherever a house here has heavy portico pillars two stories in height, particularly on Park street, the structure was of Mr. Wood's fashioning, or copied from the pattern that he set. George was at one time principal of Franklin Academy, and afterward became a lawyer, though not aggressive or persistent in the practice. He lived in the West for a number of years, but passed his old age in Malone. A daughter of

* Deceased since this was written.

Nathan married Frederick Barnard (father of Nathan W. and of Mrs. Harry P. Orcutt), and another was the wife of Asa Stickney, father of Charles J. It was from Frederic Barnard that the overhead railroad bridge north of the village took its name. Junia ("aunt" to everybody) was the daughter of John, and, a spinster, was for long years one of the best known and best loved women who ever lived in Malone. In her later life she was without means or a home of her own, but in every family there was always an eager welcome to her and insistence that she continue a member as long as she would. Her mission was to help and serve, and wherever there was sickness or need in any way for her sunny, cheerful presence and deft care she managed in some way to learn the fact, and always responded.

All of the foregoing were here at least as early as 1805, and a number of them two or three years previously.

Joel Amsden, known as "Major" and in fact a captain of a local militia company in the war of 1812, came in 1806, in which year he was assessed as owning with Captain Warren Powers $350 of real estate and $525 of personalty. He became a merchant in a small way, with a store on West Main street at about where the late P. Clark lived for many years, and also had a hotel adjacent, and later built another hotel near the site of the Knapp or Commercial (now Paddock) Block. During the war of 1812, upon an alarm one night of the approach of the British he proceeded with a stub of pipe between his teeth and a lighted candle in his hand to distribute powder from a keg to members of his company, when the candle dropped into the powder. Fortunately it struck butt end down, and was snatched out in time to avert an explosion. The major was the father of Lauriston, who was county clerk in 1834, and the grandfather of James Sumner and Floyd.

Samuel Andrus bought 14 acres from Cone Andrus in 1807, "beginning at the old well, so-called," and extending easterly along Elm street. The old well was out in the street somewhere in front of the dwelling house built by Howard E. King (now owned by Mrs. Scott Boyce), and within my recollection a pump stood there. Samuel was the father of Cone Andrus. One of his daughters became the wife of Harry S. House, and another married John Porter.

Zerubabel Curtis came in 1806, and owned two hundred acres in that part of the village which we call the Flat and to the east of it. He was the first settler in that vicinity, which was known as "the road to Hatch's"—meaning to the tavern in Burke that was kept by James Hatch. He was appointed sheriff in 1814, and had been a cavalry sergeant in the war of 1812.

William Cleveland came at an unknown date between 1808 and 1812, and kept a hotel on Webster street, on the lot next north of Franklin street. He was also part owner of a distillery. He removed to Fort Covington, where he had a tavern, and at one time was a partner of Meigs & Wead in one of their many business enterprises.

Leonard Conant, a pillar in the church and a high-class man in all respects, came earlier than 1812, and was a soldier in the war of that period. He was followed by two brothers, one of whom was Ophir, a physician. Jeremiah, another brother, was a drummer in the war of 1812. Leonard was a brother-in-law of Dr. Roswell Bates of Fort Covington, and an uncle by marriage of Dr. Sidney P. Bates of Malone. Marshall, lawyer and railroad official, who removed to La Crosse, Wis., forty-odd years ago, was a son of Leonard.

Appleton Foote located originally in 1803 in Moira, where he built a saw mill, and after a year or two removed to Malone. Here he built the house and immense barns that formerly stood on the site of the armory, and ran the place as a hotel until the autumn of 1813. Mr. Foote was the contractor for building the center arch of the stone bridge on Main street in 1817, for which he was paid $2,000. Richard G. Foote, a prominent lawyer in his time, was a son of Appleton.

John L. Fuller came about 1808. He was the son-in-law of the Elder Hiram Horton, and father-in-law of Samuel C. Wead. He acted as the agent of Mr. Harison in selling lands to settlers, and lived at one time back of where the Thompson hardware is, at another on the corner of Webster and Jane streets, and at still another on the Clark place, corner of Academy and Duane streets, where he erected a store-house and office, which was used nearly thirty years later for school purposes while the academy was being rebuilt. He also made a clearing at the Foster Atwood (now Charles Wilcox) farm, but I do not know that he ever lived there. He had a store on Main street, and was one of the big men of his time.

Hiram Horton the elder located about 1807, and purchased from John Wood the saw mill and grist mill which the latter had begun, together with fifty-two acres of land, which included a few acres where the passenger depot is and also everything south of Main street between the river and Willow street except a parcel along the street just east of the bridge. The price paid was $1,950. A year later he bought twenty acres on the west side of the river, between Duane street and the Salmon, extending east to the Branch stream, for $500. Mr. Horton finished the saw mill and grist mill, sold off lots from time to time, and became

prominent in many ways. His home was where the Rutland passenger station is. He was early supervisor, and became first judge of the court of common pleas. His son, Hiram, succeeded after a few years to his interests, and for half a century was one of the foremost men in the town. No man did more than the latter (perhaps no one as much) to secure the building of the old Northern Railroad. Among his other services for it he indorsed the company's notes to the amount of half a million dollars. He was member of Assembly in 1844 and Presidential elector in 1864.

Zenas Heath was the father of Francis T., who was editor and proprietor of the *Palladium* for a dozen years, and also for a long time the leading druggist of the town. Besides pursuing the business of farming, Zenas engaged in teaching, and then in operating the Whippleville grist mill. He arrived in 1808, and served in the war of 1812. His sister married Major Dimick, the abolitionist and underground railroad operator.

The date of the arrival of Lemuel Holmes is unknown. He was called "Colonel," and was a great joker — always making the best of adverse conditions and minimizing disappointments and misfortunes. He had an interest in a saw mill in the paper mill district, but moved after a time into the southern part of the town, the first settler south of Whippleville. L. W. Whipple is his grandson.

Obadiah T. Hosford was here in 1812 — possibly still earlier — and lived on the Frederick P. Allen (now John W. Fay) lot on Elm street. He came on horseback from Connecticut, and his grandson, William, says that the horse which he rode was the second horse owned in Malone. Mr. Hosford was best known and is best remembered, however, as landlord for thirty years or more at the Hosford House, which was just south of the present railroad crossing at the beginning of Elm street. For a good many years during the period when there was so great a scarcity of currency he was about the only man in Malone who always had money.

John Mazuzan must have been one of the very earliest settlers, though I find no reference to him in any record until 1810, when he was elected assessor. His first residence was at or near the corner of Rockland and Main streets, and it was told by early residents that the first religious service held in the town, in 1804, was appointed to be held in his house, but that the attendance was so large that adjournment had to be taken to the field, where the congregation found seats on stumps and logs. Mr. Mazuzan moved later to the Andrew S. Keeler (now John Kelley)

lot on the north side of the street. He was a farmer and also a merchant, and held the office of town clerk for fifteen or twenty years.

Joseph W. Moulton apparently came in 1812, and was a lawyer. His office was on Webster street. Beyond that I am unable to learn anything about him except that he paid $40 for his office lot, and sold it two years later to Dr. Horatio Powell for $1,150.

Isaac Parker arrived in 1808 or earlier, and Isaac Parker, Jr., a little later. The latter had at his death one of the largest farms in the town, and was the third man to engage here in growing hops for commercial purposes. Samuel Hyde, who was a cabinet maker, with a shop on Webster street next south of the old Baptist church, was the second, and Rev. Stephen Paddock the first. Isaac, Jr., served in the war of 1812.

Captain Warren Powers (date of arrival unknown) was a leading business man — a merchant, part owner of a distillery, and I think interested with Major Amsden in the first Amsden hotel. His store was near the present Baptist church.

John H. Russell dates at least as early as 1807, as he was town clerk in that year, and in 1808 and for five succeeding years clerk of the board of supervisors — for services in which latter capacity in 1808 he was paid $14. He was a lawyer, and became postmaster. That his duties as postmaster could not have been onerous is evident from the fact that at that time mail came from the east only once a week, and the quantity could not have been large, as the entire lot for all of the country between Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg was carried by a man on his back, who covered the route on foot. John H. was the father of John L. and the grandfather of Judge Leslie W. Russell of Canton.

Benjamin Seeley, a first settler in Moira, and then a resident of Bangor for a year or two, came in 1809 or earlier, buying the hotel which stood at the railroad crossing, and also the lot on which the county buildings were erected, and which latter premises he conveyed to the county in 1814 — two or three years after the county had begun building thereon. Manifestly such transactions were not then as carefully negotiated and concluded as at present, for there is no record here or in the Clinton county clerk's office that either Mr. Seeley or Mr. Moody (from whom Seeley must have bought) ever had title to it.

John Hawley (spelled Holley on the assessment roll) lived three or four miles east of the village, on the north road to Chateaugay. The fine spring which is known by his name was on his farm. He was the grandfather of Harry H.

Elisha Nichols and Captain John Wood married sisters in Vermont, and not improbably came to Malone together. Mr. Nichols preceded Jonathan Stearns as a merchant on the corner of Main and Academy streets.

John Porter's name appears first on the assessment roll in 1808. He was the ancestor of the late Hiram H. Porter, and also of Nelson W., now one of the stirring business men of our village.

Noah Smith, father of the genial and popular Wade, and grandfather of Warren T. and of Mrs. E. E. Hogle, bought 100 acres in 1805 for $250. The story is current in the family that Mr. Smith and five others came together, and had only a single piece of salt pork between them, which they passed back and forth to boil with vegetables merely enough to flavor the latter, until one of the group, forgetting what was due to the others, ate the pork. Mr. Smith was an ensign in the war of 1812.

Joseph Spencer located on the Fort Covington road, probably about 1810, and just south of the Westville line. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of his six sons, only Mason, Newell and William were sufficiently identified with the town to be factors in its affairs, and to be particularly well remembered. They were sturdy men, and William, locating in Bangor, was a soldier in the Civil War. Byron M. and Harmon W. are grandsons of Joseph, and a considerable number of other descendants of a younger generation are residents of Malone. With the Sperrys and the Berrys the Spencers at one time made up a large part of the population of the northwest quarter of the town, and a better neighborhood was not to be found in the county.

Oliver Wescott (written Waistcott on the assessment roll) arrived about 1808, and was a farmer. He was commissioner of highways, and held other town offices. Mr. Wheeler wrote concerning him that he "was possessed of rare perception and sound judgment," and "would, with preparation, have stood in the front rank of jurists and legislators."

Henry S. Waterhouse was here before 1807, and was a brilliant surgeon. He remained for more than twenty years, practising his profession, and always had a few medical students in training under him. His garden on Webster street was one of the burial places for the soldiers who died here in 1814, at which time Deacon Jehiel Berry, a mere boy, was making his home with him. Mr. Berry told in the *Palladium* thirty-odd years ago that at that time he uncovered a soldier's body in the haymow, which undoubtedly went into the dissecting room; and Hon. Ashbel B. Parmelee remembered that the doctor's own neighbors were always in anxiety after the death of a loved one because

of a prevalent belief that the doctor robbed graves in order to obtain subjects for use in instructing his students. Dr. Waterhouse's first wife and six children lie in the Webster street cemetery, with their graves untended and unvisited by any relative for more than three-quarters of a century. After a second marriage the doctor went to Burlington to take a professorship in the University of Vermont, and removed from there to Key West, Fla., where Mrs. Waterhouse joined him in 1829, and died a few days after her arrival in circumstances that cast suspicion upon the husband. Within a short time thereafter the doctor and his only surviving child were drowned while sailing on the ocean.

Abel Willson, who came about 1812, was the grandfather of Malone's waterworks superintendent, George A. Willson. He was a merchant, became supervisor, and was elected county clerk in 1829.

Almon Wheeler, father of Vice-President Wheeler, located about 1812, and was a lawyer, with office just east of where Putnam's Block now stands, and residence on the site of the Elks' clubhouse. He became postmaster, and was rated an able practitioner. But his gains were less than nothing, and he left to his widow and children only a good name and a heritage of debt.

In checking up some of these names with the earliest town records the reflection comes spontaneously that the men of that day recognized and obeyed the obligation of service. There may have been, as now, anxiety for responsible and remunerative official place, but there must have been also praiseworthy readiness to accept petty and irksome duties, as the busiest, most prominent and most dignified residents appear to have undertaken to serve as poormasters, constables, pound-keepers, overseers of highways, and even as sextons of the town cemeteries. Thus Cone Andrus, Lemuel Parlin and Oliver Brewster were poormasters year after year; Cone Andrus, Oliver Brewster, Jonathan Lawrence, John Wood and Jonathan Stearns pound-keepers; Hiram Horton, Appleton Foote, Harry S. House, William Mason, John H. Russell, Benjamin Seeley, Oliver Wescott and others overseers of highways; and Francis L. Harison (son of the owner of the township) sexton of the Webster street cemetery, and Jesse Chipman of the Dimick cemetery. If the foremost men of Malone to-day would accept similar trusts our taxes would be lighter.

THE OLD POUND

The pound of earliest days was an institution, and had terrors for the young as the bastile of France had for suspects and evildoers.

Town meeting voted regularly that cows and other cattle, horses, swine and sheep must not run at large, and designated certain barn-yards as pounds, and their proprietors as pound-keepers, with penalties to be paid by owners of offending animals to the keeper for distraining them. Any one finding an animal roaming the street or ravaging a garden had the right to drive it to a pound, and to him also a fee (a quarter of a dollar as I remember the amount) must be paid when the animal was loosed. Not infrequently the system sent children supperless to bed because the family kine could not be found, or perchance because the luckless owner lacked the money to redeem it. Later the town built a public pound in the northeast corner of the Academy Green, and later still one at the corner of Rockland and Main streets. The latter was discontinued and the stone inclosing it sold in 1866. At times the election of a pound-keeper was made a joke, and at one election in the fifties the editors of the *Palladium* and *Gazette* were named as opposing candidates for the office of hog-reeve.

TAXES PAID BY NOTES

Another incident of primitive procedure requires mention. In 1812 a resolution was passed by the board of supervisors, directing the county treasurer "to take a note from Albon Man and George L. Harison, if the same shall be by them requested, towards the taxes due from Mr. Pierpont and Mr. Harison, payable in the month of September, next."

PEN PICTURES OF EARLY MALONE

Forty-odd years ago Samuel C. Wead and a dozen years later Anslem Lincoln gave in the *Palladium* their recollections of Malone as it was when they first saw it, in 1815. They varied only two or three houses in their remembrance of the buildings then in existence, and analyzing the two articles carefully it is possible to construct a picture of the village or "Center" as it then was. Main street at the east end of the bridge was ten or fifteen feet lower than it is now, and on the west side was much higher. The stone bridge had not been built, and the chasm was spanned by stringers on which poles instead of plank were laid for a driveway. The court house stood on ground probably twenty feet above its present foundation, the original structure having been lowered fourteen feet at one time, and the present building set lower still. The road in front towered higher, as on the north it ran along a dugway. A half dozen small merchants had practically a monopoly of the mercantile business, viz.: John L. Fuller, between the bridge and Mill

street; Jonathan Stearns, at the corner of Main and Academy streets, on the site of the Smith House; Noah Moody and John Mazuzan, on the site of the present Baptist church; Warren Powers, just east of this church; Joel Amsden, opposite from Powers's; Abel Willson, at a location not stated, but probably on Webster street; and Oliver Booge, just opposite the Wead Library on Elm street. On the east side of the river Fuller's store was the only building on the south side of the street between the bridge and Mill street, and a shop the only one east of Fuller's within the village limits, while on the north side of Main street there were a small house near the bridge, one where Dr. Philips and Fred F. Fisk afterward lived, another adjacent to Arsenal Park, the arsenal, and one or two on the Flat. On Elm street there were the Hosford Hotel at what is now the railroad crossing, the Horton home on the site of the present passenger station, a store and six dwelling houses. In a field near the Colonel Seaver homestead (Pearl Street was not opened until twenty years later) there was a single house, and in the millyard a barn, a mechanics' shop, a tannery, a carding mill, a grist mill, a saw mill and two tenements — one of them the mill house. On the west side of the river, on the north side of Main street, besides the court house and the Amsden store and tavern, there were four residences, and on the south side of the street, besides the stores, only five houses, a tannery, a triphammer works, and the hotel which Mr. Amsden had just started to build near the Knapp or Commercial Block. Webster street had the old academy and fifteen dwelling houses, and Franklin two or three. There were also three asheries, making a total of between sixty and seventy buildings of all kinds. Dr. Bates could count from memory only seventy in 1821, of which he located twenty-four or twenty-five on the east side. Elm and Main had all of these except two, and Main and Webster all but two or three of those on the west side. Fort Covington, Duane, Park and all of the other present streets had not been opened, or were without a single building. Of the residents in 1815 three were physicians, three lawyers, two tanners and shoemakers, two harness makers, two hotel keepers, and a handful of carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

A pen picture of the village of yet earlier date than Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Wead's was drawn by Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., upon his arrival in 1810 to enter upon the pastorate of the Congregational church. All was dense forest on both sides of Main street, and when the trees were in leaf the academy could not be seen from the Main street bridge. The village then consisted of about a dozen frame houses and five or six log cabins.

And Constable had called Malone "nearly full" ten years before!

Oliver Booge was instantly killed in 1815, and from his books as turned over to the administrators of his estate I was permitted forty or fifty years ago to copy some of his charges to customers in 1814: Wheat, $2 per bushel; corn and rye, $1 each per bushel; hay, $8 per ton; eggs, 20c. per dozen; raisins, 38c.; ham, 20c. and tea $2 per pound; segars, 12c. per dozen; whiskey, $1.50 per gallon; butter, 17@18c. and sugar, 17@20c. per pound; pork, $25@$30 per barrel; cotton cloth, 60@72c., cambric, 88c.@$1.50, and calico, 62@75c. per yard; and steel, 40c. per pound.

SOME EARLY INDUSTRIES

While in the preparation of these sketches I have been mindful that "a famine in China will always seem less than a dog fight in one's own alley," the "dog fights" in Malone have been so numerous that it is impracticable, and would be cumbersome and tedious, to undertake to recite them all. Some of the affairs of the mongrels at least must be but barely touched, or omitted altogether.

Of the minor industries my list includes eighteen saw mills in the town (not all of them early), of which nine were on the Salmon river, four on the Branch stream, two on Trout river, and one each on Roaring brook, the Duane stream and Winslow brook. The earliest were the Wood or Horton mill in the millyard in the village; the Luther Winslow and Lemuel Holmes mill at the George M. Sabin place, below the paper mill, long before Mr. Sabin came; and one at "whiskey hollow." James Duane built one at what is called "the little falls," afterward known as the Man or middle mill; James H. Titus one at Titusville (originally called Glen Hope, and now Chasm Falls), and another at the outlet of Lake Titus; ———— Burnham one near the Chasm Falls church; William Lyman one just above Whippleville; Harvey Whipple and Scott G. Boyce one each at Whippleville; William King one in the village, where the Jay O. Ballard & Co. factory is; James Tracey and Nahum Whipple each one on Trout river; Elijah Keeler, Timothy Bemis and Lucius A. Simons each one on the Branch stream; Lyman Glazier one on Roaring brook; Josiah Nason one on the Winslow brook; and Scott G. Boyce one on the Duane stream. Many of these changed ownership later, or were replaced by new mills on or near the same sites. The only ones of them all now in existence are those on Mill street and at Whippleville.

The first tanneries, which probably were only vat yards, bark mills and perhaps sheds, were built, one by Reeve and Samuel Peck in 1807

on the east side of the river in the village, near the Horton grist mill, and the other by Stephen Bailey and Elihu Thomas in 1809, directly across the river. Another and even smaller and more primitive tannery existed for a short time two miles west of the village, built and operated by Roswell Wilcox. The Peck tannery appears on the assessment roll twenty years after its erection with a gradually diminishing valuation, as though it were outliving its usefulness, and disappears entirely in 1837, when it was bought by William King, and merged with a more pretentious establishment which Mr. King had built in 1831 on an adjacent lot. Enoch Miller, William Robb, Hiram H. Thompson and Webster Brothers were in turn owners after Mr. King. This tannery was burned no less than six times between 1831 and 1893, after which it was not rebuilt. It grew in time to be a great establishment, with nearly or quite one hundred operatives, and for a generation was deemed a menace to neighboring property, as almost every time that it burned it carried destruction to other buildings, including stores on Main street and once the Lincoln tannery on the opposite side of the stream. One of these fires, that of 1879, was the most disastrous as respects property values that Malone has ever known with the exception of that which destroyed the old Ferguson House. While Malone prized the industry because of the employment it afforded to so large a number of men, a sense of positive relief was nevertheless experienced when, after the fire of 1893, it became known that it had disappeared forever.

Anslem Lincoln came in 1815, and with Curtis Burton bought the Bailey-Thomas tannery in 1817. Unable to pay for it, it was sold to Charles Blake of Chateaugay in 1820. A couple of years later Mr. Lincoln and Enoch Miller acquired it, running it for ten years, when Mr. Lincoln bought out Mr. Miller, and built it over. He then operated it for forty years or more, finally selling to his son, John, and Henry A. Miller. After a time the latter became sole owner, enlarged it, and gave its product a reputation for excellence that was nowhere surpassed. It worked only about half as many men as the other tannery, and yet had quite as large an output. It is now operated by Thomas Garnar & Co. of New York, with William W. Morgan as superintendent. Garnar & Co. are the largest bookbinding house in America, and practically all of the product of this tannery, and also that of others owned by them elsewhere, is used in their own business.

The first carding mill was built by the elder Horton on a lot north of the grist mill, but was converted into a hat factory, which was worked by Dean Hutchins and John Cargin. Both stiff and soft hats were

made, and later ———— Gregory was the proprietor. Mr. Horton erected a larger carding and fulling mill south of the saw mill, of which Orlando Furness was for a time the operator, with Philip B. Miller as foreman. This building is now occupied by Henry Baker for a wheelwright shop.

Malone has had five distilleries, nearly every one of the owners and operators of which were men who, if now living, would abhor the business and deem it a reproach to be engaged in it, so changed is sentiment in regard to the manufacture and use of liquor. But a hundred years ago alcohol in some form was deemed indispensable in every household, and the distilleries were thought to be rendering a public service in making it. Some of the distilleries used grain, and others potatoes. The first of them, built at an unknown date and abandoned prior to 1821, was the property of Warren Powers, and stood on Webster street on the lot just south of the Harison (afterward the Robert A. Delong, and now the Ernest E. Müller) place. It appears on the assessment roll of 1814 as the "still lot." In 1821 Dr. Horatio Powell, William Cleveland, Rev. Stephen Paddock and Deacon Leonard Conant bought the boiler and other equipment in the Powers establishment, and built a distillery a mile farther south, near the Paddock spring. It burned the same year, and its destruction was thought to be a public calamity. Jeremiah Conant rebuilt it in 1827, and sold soon afterward to Samuel Greeno. It burned again about 1830, when Mr. Greeno abandoned the site, and rebuilt east of Duane street, at the foot of the Water street hill. How long he operated there I do not know, but either it or the "whiskey hollow" distillery (probably the latter) was running at least at late as 1845. The Greeno establishment was converted into a tenement house, and was burned in 1859. Still another distillery was built by Benjamin F. Whipple in the ravine near the J. D. Hardy farm, south of the Paddock spring. Yet another, built earlier than 1820, gave the name "whiskey hollow" to the locality where the lower electric light plant is. It was owned by Jacob Wead, John Wood and Apollos Lathrop, and had a considerable product — the output of one distillery here in 1835 having been valued at $7,000, equivalent to perhaps thirty-five or forty thousand gallons.

The story of other industries will be told in subsequent pages.

COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENTS

The individual undertakings, necessarily along narrow lines, and the home life of the pioneers it is not feasible nor essential to the scheme

of this sketch, to follow in detail. We know through tradition that are yet familiar stories in many of our families, and also by the written testimony of a few who were in and of the early days, that the mode of living was simple in the extreme, even rude, and was unattended by luxury and only rarely lightened by amusements, though each of the hotels had a bowling alley, and baseball was played Saturday afternoons where Memorial Park is; that rigid economy had to be practiced by everybody; that there was a closer approach to entire equality than has since been known, with no class distinctions based upon birth or wealth; and that neighborly sympathy, kindness and fellowship abounded.

But the main things that count in enduring influence are that these pioneers, even those who made no profession of religion, stood for enterprise, clean living, character and morality. Capable of large endeavor, but restricted by lack of means in its exercise, they nevertheless aimed true, cherished high standards, and wrought wisely and enduringly. Of community achievement, which is really the measure of a locality's life in its broader aspect, one undertaking stands out significant of the spirit of enterprise which we like to think is a characteristic of Malone, and others loom large in the beneficent influence which they have exerted through all the years.

Though we have no record at all concerning its beginning, or as to who were its promoters and supporters, it is known that there was determination early that there should be educational facilities superior to those that the old district school could supply, and that for a quarter of a century from 1806 there was repeated effort to establish an academy. The two-story frame building of wood formerly on Academy Green, but there no longer, was known for years as the Harison Academy. It was built from timber cut and hewed on the spot. But accurate, definite information regarding it had been lost even a generation ago, for in a public address in 1882, Hon. Ashbel B. Parmelee, himself identified with the town from an early day, lamented that we were without more certain knowledge relative to its beginning and early history. It was never chartered as an academy, but Mr. Parmelee stated that tradition ran that the higher branches were taught there, though by whom, or how the institution was supported, was not known. In 1810 there was a special town meeting, called for the express purpose of requesting Richard Harison to deed four acres of land for school uses, and a committee was appointed to press the request. Mr. Harison complied, conveying the premises to the judges of the court of common pleas, in trust,

and when Franklin Academy secured its charter in 1831 these deeded the plot to the trustees of that institution. A writer told in the *Palladium* sixty years ago that two early teachers were discharged for intemperance (fortunately their names are lost), each having had a bottle of brandy in his pocket in the school room during school hours. Happily the character of our teachers since then has been of the highest, and their examples proper for the young to follow.

As early as 1810 the Malone Aqueduct Association was incorporated by act of the Legislature to supply the village of Malone with wholesome water by means of aqueducts. Appleton Foote, George F. Harison and Warren Powers were named in the act to receive subscriptions for stock, which might be issued in ten dollar shares to the aggregate amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The right to condemn lands and water was conferred, and it was provided that dividends of not to exceed fourteen per cent. might be paid on the stock, while all earnings in excess of that percentage were to be paid to the treasurer of the village, for application to the cost of employing a night watch. Inasmuch as there was then no village, nor any treasurer, the latter provision seems absurd, though indicative of a prevalent desire to have public order conserved; and delve though you should deeper than the ditches were excavated, you will find no record of what the association did, nor how it throve or languished. It is a fact, however, that something like a third of a century ago, during the progress of work on our present water system, pipe logs were found on Water and Catherine streets, no memory of the laying or use of which even the oldest inhabitant recalled, and it was understood that similar pipes were laid on Webster and Main streets. There was, too, in the long ago a pipe line from the Hosford Spring, east of the fair grounds, across the Flat, but whether it belonged to the 1810 system is not known. The source of supply for the Foote-Harison-Powers system was a spring in the then Parmelee sugar bush, which was east by south from the Webster street cemetery. Such an enterprise in such a time is certainly remarkable.

The Congregational church was organized in 1807 with twenty-seven members; and the Baptist church December 12, of the same year, with a dozen members. The date of the organization of the Methodist church is not definitely known; but Dr. Hough says that a minister of that denomination was here in 1811, and a correspondent of the *Palladium* in 1858 stated merely that the organization was effected between 1810 and 1818. The parish appears for the first time in the minutes of the Genesee conference in 1818, when the church was credited with sixty

members. Prior to 1818 it was probably under the jurisdiction of the Canada conference, from which I have been unable to obtain data bearing upon the matter. But as there were sixty members in 1818 undoubtedly there must have been organization some years earlier.

Thus we have evidence of three separate religious movements and of two important civic enterprises almost with the beginning of the town's life, and when there was but a handful of people, all of them poor, to push things. The spirit which they reflect was prophetic of the development that followed.

Franklin Academy

As already shown, provision was made almost at once upon the erection of the town for educational facilities of a higher order than the common schools afforded, though the institution then established had more of a private than a public character. It was, therefore, not altogether satisfying. The requirements for an academic charter in 1811 had been merely that an institution have an assured annual income of a hundred dollars, but the people were too poor to provide even that paltry sum, and the effort to gain the Regents' sanction had to be given over temporarily. In 1823, however, agitation began in earnest to secure an academy which should be in fact a public institution, and all that the name implies. Again unsuccessful for a time because of inability to satisfy the Board of Regents that adequate pledges were in hand for a building and for maintenance — the requirements in this regard having been increased to two hundred and fifty dollars a year — a later movement (begun in 1827 and prosecuted more or less vigorously for several years) resulted in 1831 in securing the necessary funds, and a charter was granted April 28th of that year — not for the Harison institution, however, but for a new establishment to be known as Franklin Academy. The scheme employed for procuring funds is noteworthy. Seventy-three men executed mortgages on their homes and farms conditioned for the payment of interest at seven per cent. on the amount of the respective obligations so given. The largest principal sum pledged was only $225, and the smallest $15. Some were for odd amounts, one having been for $21.49, which meant that the mortgagor should pay $1.50 per year. All of the mortgages had a life of twenty years, at the end of which period contributions under them were to cease, and the instruments be discharged. Scarcely any money was in circulation at the time, and few men in the community had assured cash incomes even for taxes and other imperative requirements, so that the men who

engaged to pay even a small amount secured by mortgage dreaded lest he be compelled to default, with consequent loss of his property. It may thus be realized that in signing, all except those who were the most prosperous did so hesitatingly and with trepidation. Nevertheless public spirit and self-sacrifice triumphed, and the proposed institution was guaranteed an annual income of a trifle under three hundred dollars. Franklin Academy thus came into existence, and for more than three-quarters of a century has been doing beneficent work of value beyond all calculation. The names of the mortgagors deserve a place in these pages. They were: Benjamin Clark, Samuel Smith Clark, Jacob Wead, Jonathan Stearns, Hiram Horton, Asa Hascall, Horatio Powell, Charles Blake, William B. Foot, Richard G. Foote, Samuel Peck, Thomas Russell Powell, Obadiah T. Hosford, Elias Dewey, Jr., Frederic Barnard, Samuel Field, Alva Orcutt, Daniel Brown, Wm. R. Vilas, Ebenezer Berry, Oliver Westcott, David Sperry, Nahum Whipple, Orlando Furness, Harry Horton, Clark Williamson, Roswell Wilcox, Noah Moody, William Mason, John Mazuzan, Lemuel Parlin, Ebenezer R. Daggett, Bliss Burnap, Noah Smith, Silvester Langdon, Nathan White, Elijah Keeler, Ashbel Parmelee, Aaron Beman, Myron Hickok, John Wheeler, Jehiel Berry, Asaph Watkins, Myron Berry, Samuel Greeno, Truman Bell, Nathan Strong, Joseph Spencer, Porter Moody, Anslem Lincoln, Josiah Learned, Hiram L. Lewis, Elias Watkins, Arunah H. Wood, Jonas Stone, Martin L. Parlin, Charles Carlisle, Lemuel K. Parlin and Cephas Watkins, all of Malone; Joseph Plumb, Samuel Wilson, Talmadge Barnum, Barnabas Barnum, James Barnum, Elijah Barnum, Joshua Dickinson, Anderson Wilson and George Adams, of Bangor; Timothy Beman, of Chateaugay; George W. Darling and Ashley Wyman, of Constable; and Luther Bradish, of Moira. Hugh Magill and William Green of Malone became contributors in like manner for six years dating from 1846.

In addition, the town of Malone voted to the enterprise the moneys in the hands of its overseers of the poor, amounting to $270.11, which were loaned out on mortgage, thus adding $18.91 to the academy's assured annual revenue, independent of tuition fees and the institution's share of the State literature fund.

An academic building was erected, and in December, 1831, the doors of the institution were opened. During its first year of existence eighty pupils were in attendance, and the total income, exclusive of interest paid on account of mortgages, was $927.

In 1835 the building was almost destroyed by fire, and was replaced

in 1836 by the three-story stone structure which served the school's needs until 1868. The State loaned the town of Malone two thousand dollars for the new building of 1836, and the town donated the amount to the academy. The first floor was divided into two rooms for study and recitation uses; the second had one class room and a number of smaller rooms which were rented to students who in early years lodged therein and boarded themselves; and the third floor was divided wholly into rooms that were similarly used. Afterward these rooms were permitted to be occupied solely by those who were thought to be altogether trustworthy students, and for study purposes only, though notwithstanding the restriction rogues did occasionally gain the privilege of occupying them, and unseemly pranks occurred in them both by day and by night.

In 1868 the stone structure was torn down, and a more commodious one, of brick, three stories in height, was erected, containing an assembly room that would seat five or six hundred persons, but without any of the private study rooms. In 1867 the village graded schools and Franklin Academy had been consolidated, and the new building housed both the academic department and some of the higher grades. It was wholly destroyed by fire in December, 1880, and was promptly replaced by a building of practically the same size, similarly arranged, to which an annex of about equal size was added in 1911 at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars.

The academy opened in 1831 with but a single teacher, Simeon Bicknell, whose successors have been: Nathan S. Boynton, Lorenzo Coburn, Worden Reynolds, John Hutton, Elos L. Winslow, Rev. H. S. Atwater, George H. Wood, Daniel D. Gorham, D. D. Cruttenden, John I. Gilbert, Gilbert B. Manley, William S. Aumock, Martin E. McClary, John S. McKay, Edward D. Merriman, Olin H. Burritt, Lamont F. Hodge, Fred Englehardt and Robert N. Northup. Every man in the list was of a character beyond reproach, and most were exceptionally efficient as instructors, with a fine influence upon the students under them. Among the earlier principals a number continued to make Malone their home after concluding their service with the academy, and attained eminence in political and business walks. Of the later ones, nearly all severed their relations with the institution because the high grade of their work attracted the attention of larger places, and so brought them offers of better salaries than Malone could afford to pay, and also larger opportunities.

From the single teacher with which the academy opened the faculty

has grown to sixteen in number; a respectable collection of apparatus for work in chemistry, geology and physics has been provided; and the district has a library for reference and general purposes that contains over ten thousand volumes. The work is of a high grade, and the institution is rated by educators and the State department of education as among the best of like schools in the State. It has at present an enrollment of four hundred and fifty students, and besides the usual academic courses it has a business and commercial and an agricultural department, and one in home making. Its graduating class for 1915–16 numbered fifty-five, and for 1917–18 fifty-four.

Franklin is the only academy in the State that was ever chartered for a limited period. In 1851 the charter was extended in perpetuity. When application was made for such extension the trustees reported the value of the academic lot as $1,500; of buildings $4,000; library $237; apparatus $188; and other property $1,534, with a debt of $701. Conditions attached to the extension were that the endowment should never be reduced below $2,500, that the premises should be used for academic purposes only, and that before April 27, 1854, the institution should be reported free of debt, or the charter become void.

Though merged with the village graded schools fifty years ago, Franklin Academy continues to retain its corporate existence, with a self-perpetuating board of trustees, who choose from their own number five of the ten members of the village board of education — the taxpayers of the district electing an equal number.

The academy has three separate scholarship funds: one of three thousand dollars bequeathed by Hiram Taylor of Bangor; one of two thousand dollars given by Mrs. Mary A. Leighton of Malone for a memorial to her daughter, Josie; and one of five thousand dollars, devised by Dr. Henry Furness of Malone. The income from these several funds is divided annually between eight needy and deserving students, and because of these scholarships no small number of boys and girls who must otherwise have foregone advanced studies have been enabled to enjoy the benefits of academic instruction, broadening them and fitting them for life's duties.

After the erection of Franklin Academy the so-called Harison Academy building, known later as the central school building, went into disuse for school purposes for a time, and became a tenement, with the Odd Fellows occupying a part of it for a lodge room. Then it became a school house again, and until 1868 accommodated the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, with a male principal in charge of the

higher grades. These principals were Cyrus Bates, Cyrus Thomas, Sidney L. Sayles and Marcus Johnson. The predecessor of Mr. Sayles had not been a good disciplinarian, and the pupils under him had grown to think that they could run the school. How that view worked out one of the students under Mr. Sayles told twenty years later, when Mr. Sayles was under criticism for having handled a boy roughly in a school in St. Paul, Minn.: "Tore his clothes? That's nothing. We have seen the time when we considered ourselves lucky if we didn't get an arm or our whole head torn off by that same professor. At the old central school house in Malone we have frequently marched up stairs — three steps at a time — with professor just ahead of us, his hand twined affectionately in our hair, with an occasional yank to help us along. And wasn't it a beautiful sight to see him go for a boy in the schoolroom! A hand lighting on his coat collar so lightly as to drive his spine half way through the seat, and when the victim lit he was generally as far away as the school house walls would let him go. And it wouldn't do any good to hold on to the desk, either. After Sayles had run that school a month there wasn't a desk but what had been loosened from the floor a dozen times, and the trustees thought it only a waste of time and nails to fasten them down again."

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

St. Joseph's Academy was founded, under the auspices of Bishop Gabriels, by Ursuline Nuns in July, 1898, from the mother chapter at Bedford Park, near New York city. The Edwin L. Meigs or Horace A. Taylor residence property on Elm street was purchased and greatly enlarged, involving an expenditure of about $25,000. Both day and boarding pupils are received, and the branches taught conform to the usual public school curriculum, with Christian doctrine added. The institution holds a charter granted by the State Board of Regents, and employs eight teachers. There are at present 25 boarding pupils and about 300 day students. Protestant as well as Catholic children are accepted for instruction.

In the early days of 1884 Henry C. Rider, himself a deaf-mute, came to Malone, and proposed to a number of well known and influential citizens the establishment here of a school for the deaf and dumb. He backed the proposition with statistics showing a considerable number of children of this afflicted type in the northern counties, growing up in ignorance and without any vocational training to equip them for a better life than that of common laborers, and urged that such a school

as he was advocating must attract the attendance of these and become a success. People considered his project interestedly and favorably, but at first there seemed to be no one willing to work actively for it except Mrs. Letitia Greeno and Mrs. J. J. Seaver, whose efforts enlisted co-operation after a little time, with the result that the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes was soon incorporated. The first term of school opened September 10, 1884, with 12 pupils in the Parker or Rounds house on the flat, and with Henry C. Rider as superintendent, and Edward C. Rider as the sole teacher. A fund of nearly a thousand dollars was raised by subscription to defray expenses until the institution should become self-supporting. Mr. Rider's forecast in regard to attendance was quickly justified, and it was not long until parts of three buildings additional to the original quarters had to be obtained for dormitories. Three years later the institution had so proven its success and the necessity for its continued existence that the State appropriated $40,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building, and in 1889 $20,000 additional was voted for completing the edifice. Subsequent State appropriations for additional structures and to replace the original building, which was destroyed by fire, total $200,000. Pupils over twelve years of age are instructed and maintained at the expense of the State, and those under that age by the counties in which they respectively reside. The State allowance is $400 and $30 for clothing per pupil per school year, and that by the counties $400. Not only deaf-mutes, but also children of defective hearing or speech are included among the pupils. Of these latter there have been a number whose infirmity or affliction had caused them to be regarded while in attendance at public schools as dull or stupid, but who made such progress under the special training here, which considered intelligently the peculiarities of each case, that they have had pronounced successes in life — at least one of them having won high standing as a physician in a large city. The use of arbitrary signs for communication between pupils is discouraged and prohibited, all instruction being oral as far as possible. This method is pursued through lip-reading or "hearing" of speech by the eyes. The art is not easy of acquirement, but once mastered the results are marvelous. While it is difficult to read a single word from the lips, in grouping words into sentences one recognized word may enlighten the whole. Then, after a little, the ability to form and utter speech follows. The proficiency which some of the pupils acquire in lip-reading and speaking is wonderful, and, as a single illustration, it is not at all uncommon for these deaf children when in attend-

ance at a " movie " to read from the pictures what the actors were saying in their rehearsals. But occasionally a child evinces incapacity to read the lips or to acquire ability to talk, and in such cases the finger-alphabet is employed. Ordinarily it requires four or five years of painstaking instruction before a deaf-mute acquires even the slight comprehension of the English language that a hearing child possesses at five years of age — which indicates something of the awful handicap fastened upon these unfortunates. Besides instruction in the studies common to all schools, the institution gives vocational training in printing and carpentry to the boys, and in cookery, sewing and dressmaking to the girls. The institution has a farm of 41 acres, on which the boys help in planting and harvesting the crops, so that they learn also about practical agriculture. The pupils at the autumn term in 1917 number 110, the literary teachers ten, and the vocational instructors four. The annual expenses reach a total of about $35,000, most of which, other than payments for salaries, is for supplies bought from our home merchants. No enterprise ever justified more abundantly its inception and maintenance, and hundreds of men and women who have had the benefit of training in the institution are to-day leading happier and more useful lives than otherwise could possibly have been their lot. The elder Mr. Rider resigned the superintendency some years ago, and Edward C. Rider succeeded him, and continues to hold the position. In personality, zeal, excellence of judgment, executive efficiency, considerate kindness to the pupils and great tact in managing them, the trustees of the institution are confident that no other like school has his superior as its head, and that Malone is exceptionally fortunate in having him as a citizen and as superintendent of so valued and beneficial an institution.

WAR INFLUENCES

It is not to be overlooked that from the summer of 1812 into the winter of 1814–15 there were war activities, with markedly disturbing effects in Malone and throughout the northern part of the county. Many were withdrawn from home pursuits to engage in military service; genuine terror prevailed lest marauding Indians or general enemy incursions jeopardize property or even life; enterprise and development were halted, even paralyzed; greed led men into treason in supplying the enemy with cattle and provisions; moral standards were lowered, affecting alike public and individual conduct; and immigration not only practically ceased, but people who had already located moved out. Malone's population decreased by thirty-two in these four years,

Chateaugay's 218, and Dickinson's 226. Constable actually gained 73. How Malone was touched otherwise by the war is told in another chapter. While the war continued, and considerable bodies of troops were garrisoned in the county, money flowed freely, but at once upon the close of hostilities an almost inconceivable scarcity began to be experienced, and continued for years. Men had to save literally penny by penny to accumulate cash for taxes, and grain at the distilleries and potash were the only commodities salable for money.

1815 AN IMPORTANT YEAR

Nevertheless the year 1815 witnessed arrivals and events of far-reaching local consequence. Among the most significant arrivals of that year are to be reckoned those of Benjamin Clark and Jacob Wead, men apparently of means, certainly of aggressive and venturesome enterprise, and with relationships that are interesting. Mr. Wead had married Mr. Clark's sister, and other sisters were the wives of Apollos Lathrop, Paul Thorndike and Jonathan Lawrence, while daughters of Mr. Wead became the wives of Hiram Horton and John L. Russell, and a daughter of Mr. Clark married Dr. Horatio Powell. Add that John L. Fuller was the son-in-law of the elder Horton, and Benjamin Smith the brother-in-law of Mr. Clark, with doubtless other ramifications unknown, and we have a chain of family connections, embracing so many strong men that they must have been able to control and dominate the community. Mr. Clark's sons were Samuel S., Benjamin W. and Charles J. Mr. Clark, the head of the family, was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1825; Samuel S. was elected county clerk in 1831; and Benjamin W. sheriff in 1845. Benjamin S. W., a son of Samuel S., and a man of scrupulous honor, resolute character and great executive ability, became a merchant, was elected county treasurer in 1857, was identified for a long time with the management of the Farmers National Bank, was appointed inspector of State prisons in 1876, and then agent and warden of Sing Sing prison. In 1878 he was made State superintendent of public works, a newly created office, and was afterward until his death in 1916 either a national or State bank examiner.

The elder Clark and Mr. Wead entered into partnership in the mercantile business, their store having been on the Baptist church corner, where Mr. Clark afterward (in 1826) erected a stone building almost a counterpart of the one that still stands at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets, which was arranged on the ground floor for store

uses, and the floor above for living apartments. It was regarded at the time as the finest building in the county, and merchandising was continued in it until 1851 or later. Here was the center of trade for a number of years, and it was here, in the original frame building, that the people assembled in 1816, "the year without a summer," when starvation seemed imminent because of the almost complete crop failure, to await the arrival of a load of flour that was expected from Fort Covington, but which failed to come — causing poignant disappointment and almost despair. Scarcity, almost destitution, prevailed until Noah Moody went to Troy on horseback, and there bought a cargo of flour, which the people were so eager to secure, even at the price of sixteen dollars per barrel, that they bought it from the wagons as the latter were driven into the village. Upon the occasion of the disappointment at the Clark & Wead store strong men wept for the hungry little ones at home. Mr. Wead retired after a few years from the Clark & Wead store to enter upon business by himself in a building which he fitted up for a store and dwelling combined on Elm street, next east of the Episcopal church. Mr. Wead was apparently more versatile than Mr. Clark, or perhaps more venturesome, for while the latter stuck pretty closely to the counter, the former, besides continuing in merchandising, engaged in a number of outside enterprises, including lumbering in several localities, distilling, and operating a grist mill and other works at "whiskey hollow." He was also for a number of years practically the town's banker, representing here the Ogdensburg Bank and then the Clinton County Bank, and was county treasurer by appointment of the board of supervisors. The last few years of his life he was paralyzed, but until physically incapacitated had a larger part in the industrial and general affairs of the community than any other individual until his son, Samuel Clark Wead, and Guy Meigs succeeded to most of his interests, and became even more important figures in the town and county.

Jonathan Thompson, discharged from military service at Sacket Harbor, and intending to return to his New England home, was attracted by Malone and what he thought to be its possibilities in 1815, and located. He became an important factor. Securing the contract to carry the mails from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg, he began the work with a single horse, which he himself rode with the mail in his saddlebags, but as demand grew for passenger service he kept adding to his equipment until he had a hundred horses and a number of coaches. The grade of the courthouse hill in Malone was so steep and the track

so heavy with sand in those days that the stages were driven up the hill leading to the academy, and diagonally across Academy Green to Franklin street. The road across the green was discontinued in 1851.

OLLA PODRIDA

A recital in a summary and disjointed way of incidents and developments will help to picture old conditions and practices, as well as to make a partial record that may be found interesting and also useful for reference:

The first town meeting was held in 1805 at the farmhouse of Jonathan Hapgood, near the line now separating Constable and Malone — that point doubtless having been deemed central as regards population, as the entire county west of Chateaugay had very few inhabitants outside of Malone, Constable, Westville and Fort Covington. Moira had a few settlers, and Bangor and Bombay none or next to none, while Fort Covington's people included so large a percentage of aliens that they might be regarded as negligible. Not one of the other present towns west of Burke, Bellmont and Franklin had a single inhabitant. Subsequent town meetings were held in the Harison Academy until 1813, after which they were held for years in the court house. With all of Malone's progressiveness, it has never reached the point where it was willing to provide a suitable town house.

The entire amount of claims allowed against the town of Harison in 1808 was $701.94, which included $290 for wolf bounties and $250 for highways — making the entire cost of compensation of all town officials and for all other town purposes only $161.94. (The supervisor alone now receives annually about seven times the latter sum.) Malone or Harison's assessed valuation in the same year was $172,636, and its total tax, including its share of the county expenses, was $713.70, or probably about one dollar for each inhabitant. The entire county budget ranged for the first five years between $3,286.02 and $1,699.91 — the larger figure having been due to appropriations toward building the court house. Now Malone's annual town expenses aggregate more than twenty-seven thousand dollars, and its part of the county budget in 1917 was $56,398.07, or in all over seven dollars per capita. It is to be borne in mind, however, that projects which were not thought of a century ago are now public charges. It is a foolish habit, lacking reason, to long for "the old times," and yet in this day of high cost of living and extravagance men might properly sigh, if not for the old scale of expenditure, at least for the old rates of taxation.

The second Amsden hotel, located near the site of the present Knapp, Commercial or Paddock block, on Harison Place, was begun in 1815, and was destroyed by fire something more than twenty-five years later. It was called the Franklin House, and was kept at one time by Jonathan Thompson. It had President Van Buren as a guest for a few hours in 1839.

The stone arch bridge was built in 1817. Prior to its erection a wooden bridge, strengthened by buttresses, had spanned the stream at quite a lower level. The first flooring of this first structure was of poles or saplings, with plank substituted later; and notwithstanding the buttresses it was a shaky, wavering affair as loaded teams passed over it.

The first visit of a President to Malone was that of President Monroe in 1817. The stone bridge not having been completed, the President crossed on foot, and his team forded the river above.

In the early days of the old court house, when it was jail also, Orlando Furness had a shoeshop in the basement of the building, and boarded the prisoners.

The speedway in early years was across the Flat, but according to the testimony of some of the pioneers the few horses then owned here (the whole number even as late as 1825 was only 341) were almost all for working purposes, and races could hardy have been exciting.

An agricultural society was organized in 1820, and held annual exhibitions at Malone for five or six years.

Daniel Gorton established a paper mill in 1820 on the west side of the river, just south of the tannery. The output was all handmade, and at first by Mr. Gorton alone. Subsequently he was able to give employment to two girls. It was his custom to manufacture a quantity of stock, and then, shutting down the mill, to peddle it throughout the country. The industry was continued until 1831, when it was abandoned, and Mr. Gorton returned to his old home in Massachusetts.

The first newspaper, the Franklin *Telegraph,* was founded by Francis Burnap in 1820, and continued for nine or ten years. Jacob Wead, B. Clark and Peter Hoople were the only merchants who had advertisements in the paper in 1820, though two shoemakers and a dresser of deerskins each had an announcement in it, and "Ben the Butcher" called upon debtors to settle, as else "he will be in a horrible pickle." One advertisement, after stating that farm products and potash would be taken in exchange for goods, naively added that "cash will not be refused if offered." The school tax collector offered to accept good wheat delivered to Captain Warren Powers or good corn and rye delivered at J. Wead's distillery in satisfaction of taxes, and the *Tele-*

graph's publisher advertised for clean paper rags at two and a half cents per pound in payment of subscriptions. The paper contained next to no local news, while its advices from Washington and New York bore date about two weeks earlier than their publication, and from Europe about two months before. But it was an excellent newspaper for the time, and its occasional editorials indicated a good deal of ability.

In 1822–3 hope began to be entertained that the isolation of the town was to be lessened through the construction of a canal from Ogdensburg to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The story of the project is told in the chapter on "Transportation Development."

"Whiskey hollow" promised at one time almost to rival the village in importance. It had a saw mill and grist mill very early, with a distillery not much later, and then a brickyard, a pottery, a hemp mill and a rope walk, and in 1831 an iron forge. John Wood, Jacob Wead, Apollos Lathrop and perhaps two or three others appear to have been the earliest operators at the point named, but the principal activity was under the direction of Guy Meigs and Samuel Clark Wead, beginning about 1829. In 1832, when a proposed tariff revision was pending in Congress, information was sought from various industries throughout the country, and Meigs & Wead reported that their forge was started in the spring of 1831 with a capital of $2,500; that it had paid for wages and material $4,320; that it employed five men in the forge, three at the mine, and ten in making charcoal; that bloomers' wages were $1.25 a day, and colliers' 90 cents; that the general scale of wages then prevalent in the locality was $9 to $12 per month, exclusive of board; and that the proprietors expected to realize a profit of 12½ per cent. The forge was run for twelve or fifteen years, its supply of iron having been procured from a mine about three and a half miles west of the village. One night in the forties when the Millerites were in hourly expectation of the end of the world, the glare of the furnace fire was taken for the coming of the flame that was to envelop the earth, and the disciples of the cult were certain that the day was at hand when "there should be time no longer."

The only business buildings now standing on Main street that were erected prior to 1831 are one at the corner of Main and Catherine, which was so long occupied by Hubbard & Mallon, and now by the Duffy store, and the other the cotton factory, now owned by the Malone Light and Power Co. The former was built by Daniel Brown for a

carriage shop, and a quarter of a century later a new front was added, the original structure having set back several feet from the street line. The upper part of the cotton factory is altogether changed from its original appearance. The next oldest of our store buildings was erected by Meigs & Wead in 1831 on the corner of Mill street, and is now occupied by the Peoples National Bank. For the site of the former Mr. Brown paid $30, and the consideration for that of Meigs & Wead was $100.

Malone's first fire engine was bought in 1832, and, an extremely crude contrivance, amounted to little more than a pump set in a box on wheels. It was operated by a crank on each side, and not more than eight men could work on it at a time. It was back-breaking business when one kept at it long. The water had to be dumped into the box from buckets, and the stream which the pump delivered was small and feeble.

The Miller House, which occupied a part of the site of the present Flanagan Hotel, and which for a long time was *the* hotel of the town, was built by W. D. House, a tailor, for a residence. Orlando Furness bought it, enlarged it, and was landlord in it until his death, when Philip B. Miller succeeded him. While Mr. Furness was there he was also the operator of the Horton fulling, carding and cloth-dressing mill, with Mr. Miller as foreman. The day that the latter married the daughter of his employer was a busy one in the mill, and Mr. Miller continued at work until within an hour or two of the time fixed for the ceremony, and an hour later was again at his post. Wedding trips were not common in those days.

In an issue of the Franklin *Telegraph* in 1824 a story is told of Wesley Johnson having been jolted from a load of flax, after a pitch-fork had first fallen from the load with the stale entering the ground, so that the tines stood upright. Mr. Johnson fell upon these, and they pierced his body from the breast and protruded from the back. Sixty years later Mr. Johnson was still living on Webster street, and, as told by the *Telegraph*, one of the measures taken in 1824 to accomplish his recovery was to medicate the tines of the fork, which, wrapped in flannel, were put away to aid in healing the wound!

Another item published the same year was to the effect that mercury placed in an open cup on a window sill by Dr. Roswell Bates in Fort Covington had congealed, and that a resident of the same town, finding that a bottle of whiskey in his pocket had frozen, bursting the bottle, removed the glass, and ate the whiskey.

An advertisement in 1833 in the *Northern Spectator,* which was the successor of the *Telegraph,* offered pay of three shillings per cord for choppers, the men to board themselves — which was not poor pay if all could equal the efficiency of a boy who was reported in the *Palladium* (successor of the *Spectator*) in 1835 to have chopped and piled six cords in a single day. The present price for chopping is two dollars and a half a cord. Wages generally in 1835 were five shillings a day without board, and a day meant from dawn to dark — not merely eight hours. Few domestic servants were employed, and the best were expected not to ask more than five shillings per week.

Tastes and customs change notably, as witness an advertisement by Amos H. Greeno in 1833, in which he announced that he would slaughter a beef creature every Tuesday evening, and be ready to deliver cuts from it Wednesday morning. In the present day stewards of high-class hotels and restaurants will not buy beef that has not hung in a cooler for six weeks.

In 1834 William Barlow advertised that his two minor sons, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, had run away, and forbade any one to trust or harbor them on his account. He offered a reward of one cent for their return to him at Malone.

In 1834 wool was quoted at seventy cents and butter at eighteen cents a pound.

In 1836 the *Palladium* reported the organization of the Malone Female Reform Society, which was founded upon the belief that prolonging of visits with any gentleman after the usual hour for retirement was one of the first steps toward licentiousness.

The date of the erection of the first Horton grist mill, which was of wood, is not known, but was earlier than 1806. It was razed in 1853, and the present stone structure erected on the same site. W. W. & H. E. King were part owners of it at one time, and sold their interest in 1868 to Eugene H. Ladd. William E. Smallman bought the Horton interest later, and the mill was run for a long time, until Mr. Ladd's death, under the name and title of Ladd & Smallman. Henry Y. Spencer then acquiring an interest in it, the concern took the title of the Smallman & Spencer Company, which sold in 1917 to the Malone Milling Company, of which George D. Northridge is the head. I am told that, whereas in old times there was a flouring mill in almost every hamlet, this is now the only establishment between Rouses Point and Ogdensburg that grinds wheat. Its flour business consists altogether in custom grinding, which keeps it busy from early fall to early summer

every year. Grain comes to it to be ground from almost every station on the railroad between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

As late as 1835 the only stores on the east side of the river were those of King & House, Meigs & Wead, Samuel Greeno and Alva Orcutt, and on the west side those of Benjamin Clark & Sons, Lauriston Amsden, Noah Moody, David Brewster and Jonathan Stearns.

The Academy Green seventy-five years ago was four feet lower than its present level, and was all rock strewn.

Daniel Gaines was landlord of the Miller House in the fifties. His son was blind, a vocalist and pianist, and of nature as gentle as a girl's. He became a minister in the central part of the State, was known as "the blind evangelist," and was a brilliant and impressive speaker.

An attempt was made in 1847 to have the board of supervisors set off township number nine from Malone, and annex it to Duane. The Malone town meeting in that year entered a protest against the partition, and nothing came of it. Some ten years afterward the proposition was revived, and again defeated. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the people in the southern part of Malone and in eastern Bellmont agitated seriously the project to form a new town from Bellmont and Malone, but the latter never got any further than talk.

The list of Malone's town clerks includes William A. Wheeler, John Hutton, Ashbel B. Parmelee, Joel J. Seaver and Frederick D. Kilburn. The office did not use to pay a quarter as much as it does now, and it seemed to be the policy of the town to bestow it upon poor young men who were trying to get a start in life.

As long ago as 1848 Malone formally complained through resolution adopted at a town meeting that it was unjustly treated by the supervisors in the equalization of assessments, and made thereby to pay an inequitable and excessive share of the county expenses. The complaint has continued intermittently ever since, and probably is justified by the facts.

In 1834 the town meeting requested the commissioners of excise not to grant any license for a fee of less than $20. In view of the fact that if liquor licenses were now issuable here, the fee for a saloon or a hotel would be $800 or for a store $600, the request of 1834 seems modest.

The first passenger train from Rouses Point reached Malone September 19, 1850, and its arrival was greeted by the firing of cannon and a general jubilee. The road was opened through to Ogdensburg September 26, 1850, building having proceeded simultaneously from both termini.

In 1855 the State appropriated $5,000, to be expended by Wm. King, Buel H. Man and Aaron Beman at a compensation of $2 a day each for time actually employed for clearing and improving the rafting channel of Salmon river and its tributaries and for constructing piers, booms and dams; and appropriated $5,000 additional in 1857 for completing the work. Ebenezer Man, Hiram Horton and B. S. W. Clark were the commissioners to expend the second appropriation. It was with a part of these grants that the dam at Mountain View was built. The act appropriating the money provided that State lands adjacent to the improvements should not be sold at private sale, but only at public auction in blocks of 640 acres each at not less than *thirty cents* per acre!

Kerosene was introduced in Malone in 1859, and then sold at a dollar and a half per gallon. Three years later the price was thirty-four cents, advancing afterward to a dollar or more, and at one time since then it sold as low as seven cents. A gas company was organized in 1870, and gas came into use in 1871 at $4.50 per 1,000 feet. The gas house was destroyed by an explosion in 1884, and when rebuilt the price of gas was fixed at $3 if bills were paid promptly. The village was first lighted by electricity November 27, 1886, the generator having been located in an annex to the Whittelsey woolen mill. The works north of the village were built in 1899, and those at Chasm Falls in 1913.

Memorial Park at the junction of Main and Elm streets was laid out in 1870, and the soldiers' monument in it was given in 1893 by John W. Pangborn, who had begun his business life in Malone, but removed to New York in 1853. The monument cost $3,000.

In 1867 and for a few years immediately following ice skating was as much a craze as roller skating became forty years later. An ice rink was built on Catherine street in 1867 by Jerome and Russell Wentworth, Benj. Webster and L. R. Townsend, and did a great business.

Malone had its first telephone service in 1882, and in 1899 a second and competing service was installed. The two combined in 1913, and the Malone exchange has about 1,400 subscribers.

The first silos in the county were built in 1889 by B. F. Jewett of Bangor and Nelson W. Porter of Malone.

Church fairs were more common thirty or forty years ago than now, and invariably excited more interest and produced more money. Almost always some lottery scheme was a feature of them, prizes being awarded by lot, with voting at a price per vote for a cane, a ring, a

watch or some other article to be given to the winning candidate. At one of the St. Joseph's fairs in 1870 the receipts were $1,800, and those of Notre Dame the same year $800. In 1880 St. Joseph's church netted $1,200 from a fair, and Notre Dame $805. In 1899 a fair for the benefit of Ursuline Academy netted $2,200.

The appended census figures for Malone ought to be of interest, and certain of them should inspire thinking and action:

	1825	1835	1845	1865	1875	1900	1915
Population	1,673	2,589	3,634	6,330	7,365	10,000	10,880
Aliens	58	200	369	914	760	.....	375
No. of neat cattle	1,753	3,033	3,558	4,025	4,504	.....	.....
No. of horses	341	568	789	1,081	1,029	.....	.....
No. of sheep	2,781	4,655	9,445	8,935	2,586	.....	.....

Data for years later than 1875 are not available as to some of the items, as the State has taken no census in the past forty years except as to population, and the published reports of the federal census contain no agricultural statistics for divisions smaller than counties. We know, however, that since 1875 the number of milch cows in the entire county has increased by about fifty per cent., of which Malone has doubtless had its share; and the agricultural census taken by school children in 1917 shows only 812 sheep owned in the town — a loss of more than two-thirds in forty years, and of almost 90 per cent. since 1865. In 1876 a single buyer from Connecticut bought in the county and shipped to Hartford 5,000 sheep and lambs, while in 1884 the number bought here and shipped to New England markets was over 11,000. At one time a little later the price paid for lambs was about two dollars per head, and now it is twelve dollars or more. It is incomprehensible that farmers do not give more attention to sheep husbandry, though it is undeniable that they have experienced no little discouragement through dog depredations. For illustration, carefully collected statistics showed that 234 sheep were killed in the county by dogs during the year 1902, and in 1904 one farmer in Malone lost 25 head of blooded animals in a similar way in a single night. But protective laws are now better, and the dog nuisance ought not to be as serious as formerly. Under the new conditions it is hoped that the flocks may increase. According to the school census taken in 1917, there are five school districts in Malone in which not a single sheep is kept, and in each of seven other districts the number is less than ten.

The school lot on Main street was a cemetery until 1874, when most of the bodies were transferred from it to Morningside Cemetery. The grounds have been graded down quite a bit, and formerly were inclosed

on the front by a stone wall. The village school district bought the lot from the cemetery association, which bought from the Congregational society, and erected the school house in 1878.

In 1881 only three churches in the town had any debt, and in the same year the village, the town nor the county owed a dollar.

In 1851, when the Congregational society voted to erect its second house of worship, effort was made to locate it on Arsenal Green, but of course the conditions of the grant of the property to the State were a bar to such occupancy.

About 1840 a man named Griffin made wooden clocks in a shop that stood where the Empsall store now is (formerly the Greeno & Austin stand), where the building known as the "Ark" used to be; and he provided Malone with its first town clock. It was placed in the steeple of the Congregational church, but, the works having been of wood, weather warped them, and the clock lasted only a short time.

How the habits and customs of a people change is not more strikingly shown by any one condition in Malone than by the matter of cookery. Until nearly two generations after the first settlement every housewife had to be her own baker. Then a Mr. Buck started a bakery on Duane street, and if his own girth were a test must have made good stuff, which the boys of his day aver was the case. A part of his house was used for a school, and Mr. Buck was generous in treating the pupils to crackers, cookies and cakes. A few years later John Taylor started another bakery on the flat, to which his son, Robert C., succeeded. And then there was a third by Jacob Davis on Catherine street. All were closed years ago, but five others have succeeded them, and are in operation. In addition, there are a number of women who make considerable quantities of bread regularly, and also cakes and pies for sale, and great chests of bread are brought here daily from St. Johnsbury, Vt., Plattsburgh, Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Albany and other places, and are on sale at most of the stores.

In very early times all but one or two of the stores were outside of what is now the business center — on Elm, West Main and Webster streets. Then came a period, continuing for a long time, when all of the merchants except a very few small tradesmen on Catherine, Mill and Brewster streets were on Main street, and mostly on the east side of the river. But recently stores have sprung up in considerable numbers in almost every outskirt. From Pearl street east to the Congregational church practically every lot on the south side of Main street, and for more than half the distance on the north side, has come to be

a business place within thirty or forty years, and stores are scattered along the flat, in the Junction section, in the paper mill district, well out on West Main street, and in other quarters.

Where and how Malone has otherwise grown is not realized until the localities are recalled which within the recollection of men not very old were farm fields. Fifty years ago all of the section known as Brooklyn Heights was a pasture, without a single building on it, and all of the territory south of Water street between the Branch stream and the Salmon had but one or two houses, with the locality accessible only by way of Duane street or by a single narrow footbridge which spanned the river at a point almost due east from Monroe street. Forty years ago First street had but three or four houses, and Second, Third and Fourth streets had not been laid out at all. Still more recently the streets that diverge from Park to the west, and others that now parallel the latter, have been opened. As late as thirty years ago the Whittelsey and Short farms had but a couple of dwelling houses. Academy street was extended south from Francis hardly more than forty years since, and where streets now run from Webster to Duane there were still more recently only gardens, pastures and sugar orchards. The conditions west of Rockland and south of Franklin and west of Webster were very similar within my recollection. Now these localities are all thickly populated, and in some of them there are particularly attractive residential properties.

A memoir of Dr. Theodore Gay, written by his son, William W., in 1906, contains many matters of interest additional to the tribute by an admiring son to one of the exceptionally strong men of his generation. After listing most of the residents on Elm street in the long ago, with description of their premises, Mr. Gay writes: "Every yard was jealously inclosed by high and usually disfiguring fences, many of them allowed to fall into a disgraceful state of decay, eyesores to the neat and orderly. It was not until about 1880 that Malone realized that it had been wasting money in expensive, useless and unpicturesque palings. The first to banish his fence was the late Luther Whitney. The second was Dr. Gay, whose example was speedily followed by others, the result being the pleasing, carefully kept, uninclosed and hospitable lawns which cheer the eye everywhere in the village." And referring to the fees which the doctor used to charge it is told that payments, if made at all, were mostly in produce. Among the credits on an account book in 1843 these are cited: Butter from several debtors at ten cents a pound; 30 pounds of veal at 2½ cents per pound; a pair of stockings

valued at $1; two bushels of buckwheat, $1; two bushels of apples at four shillings; 330 pounds of beef, $4.65; three bushels of oats at 25 cents; 14 pounds of pork, $1.40; a sheep, $1.50; a quarter of veal, 73 cents; and a pair of chickens at a shilling apiece. And such was the remuneration that a skillful physician received for village calls at 50 cents each or for country visits at $1 to $1.50 each according to the distance traveled, and with the supplying of medicines included!

School houses in the village were few until shortly before the civil war, and there was almost always a private or "select" school (sometimes more than one) which found accommodations in a single room of some private house, and which were supported by tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils who attended.

Main street was lined formerly from end to end of the business section with hitching posts and rails. Besides being unsightly and unsanitary, the arrangement made for cruelty to animals through leaving horses exposed for considerable lengths of time in all sorts of weather, narrowed the traffic width of the street, and increased danger in case of a runaway. After long and somewhat acrimonious agitation, the last of the posts and rails were removed about 1901. Many farmers scolded bitterly at the procedure, and some went so far as to transfer their trading to neighboring hamlets. Who would restore the posts now if they could?

Referring to this condition brings remembrance that in early times church sheds were thought to be as indispensable as a church itself. A considerable proportion of every congregation except St. Mark's resided in the country districts, and accommodations had to be provided for teams while the owners were at service. Sometimes a couple of neighbors would join in building a section of shed, which they kept under lock and key, but in general the sheds were wholly church property, and free for use by any one. St. Joseph's and the Methodist churches still maintain sheds.

From about 1870 to 1890 Malone had a notably fine volunteer fire department. Though Malone Engine Co. No. 1 had ceased to maintain its aforetime interest and enthusiasm, the organization was still in existence until about 1880, and there were hose companies and a hook and ladder company zealous for service, and eager in their pride of organization and efficiency. Hope Hose Company was composed of young business men of high standing and social prominence, and Active Hose Company of yet younger men and boys of a like class. There was intense rivalry between these two organizations with respect to report-

ing first at a fire, and also in racing at firemen's tournaments. Each was accustomed to give occasional balls, which were always the society events of the season, and were as fine and enjoyable as good taste and generous expenditure could make them. But earlier than 1890 a good deal of the enthusiasm and interest had disappeared, and in that year an electric fire-alarm system was installed, and the department was reorganized into a paid service, with men and teams always at the engine house, with the consequence that little general interest is manifested. There was more fun under the old plan, but the new doubtless gives better results in respect to the saving of property.

Malone was variantly Whig and Democratic before the civil war, with the margin usually close, but has since been Republican without variableness or shadow of turning. Of course the majorities have had a wide range, having approached a thousand once or twice, and now and then having dropped to a hundred or two, with the usual figure nearer the minimum than the maximum. The largest registration of voters ever entered for the town was in 1904, when it exceeded 3,000, and the vote the same year was nearly 2,400.

Malone has usually been a "wet" town, but was nominally "dry" by determination of its own voters in 1846 and 1847, by the State statute of 1855 until the act was declared unconstitutional a year later, again in 1887 and 1888 by its own action, and now once more by a decisive vote in the spring of 1917. Quite probably prohibition prevailed in other years also of which I am not informed, but in general the "wets" have controlled — often without a contest, and easily even when a fight was made. In my boyhood and young manhood men of sterling character, with the widest opportunities for observation, used to tell me that conditions were worse under no-license than under license, and of my own knowledge that was the fact in 1887 and 1888. In the earlier experiences men who were accustomed to indulge in occasional drinking, or even in periodic "sprees," when liquor was easily procurable at home, bought the stuff in quantities in license localities, or at "blind tigers," and would keep "pickled" as long as the supply lasted. In 1888 the places where illicit traffic was prosecuted or individuals operated as "bootleggers" ran into the scores, and "bums" had no difficulty at all in supplying their wants, while decent people could not procure alcohol or brandy at all for legitimate uses, or in order to get it had to employ the offices of those who knew and could pull the ropes. There was no determined, dominating sentiment to compel regard for the law, and prohibition was nearer meaning free rum

than suppression or even restriction, so that the "dry" majority of 10 in 1887 and of 242 in 1888 became a "wet" majority of 500 in 1889. Present conditions under the no-license regime which began with the first of October, 1917, are altogether different, and the change is probably due principally to the better public sentiment that now obtains. So far as is known or even conjectured, there are no "blind tigers" or "bootleggers" at work; tradesmen report larger purchases and better payments by those whose earnings formerly went largely for drink; our streets are more orderly; the jail is all but empty; and the report of the village police justice for the month of November did not include a single case of intoxication nor any other offense directly attributable to liquor.

In 1906 a Captain Wenwright, a stranger, came to Malone, and announced his intention to build a trolley line from Malone Junction, via Westville and Fort Covington, to Hopkins Point on the St. Lawrence river. The village and the towns granted him a franchise, and considerable grading was done and ties and other material bought. A water power four or five miles north of Malone village was to be developed for generating electric current for operation, and a spur was to be built from West Constable to Trout River. Difficulty was met in obtaining the approval of the State railroad commission, and after repeated delays and disappointments Captain Wenwright became discouraged and abandoned the undertaking. Several thousand dollars had been expended, however, on work and in the purchase of material, though very little of it came out of Captain Wenwright's pockets, but represented borrowings and credits. It transpired that he had practically no means of his own, and that his expectation had been to finance the enterprise by issuing bonds.

The *Telegraph* told in 1824 that there was jubilation in Malone because of the promise that thereafter the town should have a regular semi-weekly mail service, with receipt of Albany papers within five days of the date of their publication; but a year later no mail at all had been received for five days, and it was many years before there was a really good service. Complaint was common in 1837 that mail arrived from Albany only in six to eleven days, and that many times the bags were found to be empty; and as late as 1857 it took three weeks to get a letter to and a reply from Duane, and newspapers from Malone were two weeks in reaching subscribers at Saranac Lake. It was not until 1835 that the people even thought of asking for a daily mail, and in examining the lists of letters advertised as uncalled for at that period

and earlier one wonders if it really mattered much whether there were mails once a day, one a month or once a year, for included in such lists appeared always the names of some of the most prominent men in the town — merchants, farmers living within a mile of the office who were so well known that they were leaders in their respective circles, and even clergymen and physicians. Postage was payable either in advance at the mailing point or at the destination by the addressee, and in view of the well known scarcity of money then prevalent it is probable that most letters came collect, and that these long lists were due to the disinclination or the inability of the addressees to pay the postage due.

The board of supervisors caused notice to be published in 1824 that unless assurances were given that the court house would be cleaned after its use by the various religious societies or private organizations it would be closed against everybody except for distinctively public and official business. The next year the sheriff published a notice apportioning the use of the building for purposes of worship — one-half of the time to the Congregationalists because they were the most numerous, and one-fourth each to the Baptists and Methodists. The notice discloses that there had been bickering between the denominations concerning the degree of use of the court house that they should respectively enjoy, and also as to the responsibility of each for its cleaning. In the hope of ending such strife the sheriff made the apportionment as stated. and announced that he would not enforce the resolution of the supervisors, but would have the building cleaned at his own expense.

The population of the village in 1835, more than thirty years after the arrival of the first settlers, was only 104, which had increased in 1840 to 670, and in 1853, when the village was incorporated, to 2,039. In 1855 it was 1,993, and in 1860 exactly 3,000. While every census since then has shown some growth, there has never been anything like a "boom" as the word is understood in the West. The population in 1915 was 7,404, of whom 283 were aliens. Soon after incorporation the village bought a new fire engine, of the hand-brake type, which cost, with hose, $1,427. The machine had its own suction pipe, and would do good work while men endured to pump it. There was no system of water works then, and cisterns for fire uses were built at a cost of $311.25 at the Congregational church, near Memorial Park, at the Methodist church (then at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets), and near the academy. The organization of old Malone Engine Co. No. 1 in its early life was a distinguished one, and included practically every man of affairs and prominence in the village. Its meetings were

animated and rollicking with innocent fun, and its annual suppers were notable social affairs. It disbanded in 1881, and the engine was sold to Ellenburgh in 1901 for $250.

A notice published by the village trustees in 1855 required the building of sidewalks on a number of specified streets, but not on Elm or Main — from which it is concluded that these had already been so equipped. East Main street was formerly Church street, West Main was Court street, and Pearl originally Horton and then King street.

Dr. Bates wrote of early Malone that it was a rare thing to see people out riding on Sunday, and that "after the churches closed the streets were empty, and a peaceful silence reigned. When the sun went down the Sabbath was ended. The womenfolk resumed their usual occupations of knitting, mending and spinning." Rev. James Erwin, who conducted protracted revival services here in 1836, wrote: "The people of that town were great church goers. I have had a wide observation of the church going habits of people in many sections of the country, but never found any other town that excelled Malone in that respect. * * * The good people of Malone came from far and near 'to worship in His holy temple.' Every church was usually crowded. * * * Those from a distance brought the largest loads, and usually were the first to arrive at the church. I have often held up the custom of that town as an example for other communities to follow." How gratified would be the pastors of our churches to-day, and what an inspiration it would be to them in their pulpits, if this condition now obtained. But apparently a change began to appear within the dozen years succeeding the period of which Mr. Erwin spoke, for in 1858 a correspondent of the *Palladium* complained of Sabbath desecration by ball playing, neglect of church attendance, etc., as having "sprang up within ten years." Moreover, the tendency noted in 1858 has continued progressively ever since.

Malone had telegraphic service first in 1851, or about a year after the railroad was finished.

While the only early iron works of consequence were the forge at "whiskey hollow," there yet were others of a sort both earlier and later, the history of some of which, however, is fragmentary and to some extent obscure. In 1815 "Tough" Hastings, whose real name, I think, was Levi, had a large blacksmith shop and triphammer works at the west end of the Horton dam, just off Duane street. An angry helper one day struck him with an iron bar, breaking the frontal bone and destroying one eye. He was left for dead, but made a quick recovery, and soon afterward pitched headforemost into a well. His

head was badly cut and bruised, and when, regaining consciousness, the surgeon inquired if he was suffering pain, he replied in the negative, adding that he was not subject to headache. Always thereafter he was known as "Tough." How long he operated the Duane street concern is not known, but twenty years later it or another building on or near the same site was a scythe and axe factory, of which William B. Earle was the proprietor. It was in the same building that Mr. Gorton had his paper mill for about ten years from 1820, and also, somewhat later, Abijah White a pail factory in which he turned out four hundred pails a week. The building long known as "Earle's museum" was erected by Mr. Earle for the help that he employed in the scythe and axe factory. Samuel Field had an establishment in 1829, at a location not now known, where he cast plows, and Oren Moses, Sr., and son, Myron, had a foundry in a building that occupied the site of the creamery (formerly a starch factory) on Water street. Besides making castings this shop manufactured rifles and also built a hand fire engine very like the old Malone No. 1. Samuel Hyde had a machine shop and Oren U. Beach (father of Manley L.) a foundry at or near the Hastings-Earle plant, which Mr. Beach operated from about 1840 to 1853, when the equipment was sold to Charles C. Whittelsey and Daniel N. Huntington, and removed to a building erected for it at the foot of Foundry (now Shepherd) street, near the freight depot. Whether S. C. F. Thorndike and William H. Keeler were also partners in the business I am unable to ascertain, but at least they were joint purchasers with Mr. Whittelsey and Mr. Huntington of springs west of Webster street and south of the cemetery, which were piped to the foundry. The same year that this concern was started Charles B. Beardsley and Andrew S. Keeler built the foundry and machine shops which still stand on Catherine street. Mr. Huntington having sold to Mr. Whittelsey, the latter bought the Catherine street works, abandoning his own shops, and operated them until 1883. The date of his deed to the latter property was 1859, but he may have had possession a little earlier. During his proprietorship he had at different times a number of partners — among them Carlos D. Meigs, and Hiram E. and Charles Perkins, and his son, Sidney S. In 1876 he leased to his son, Sidney S., and Chester H. Wead, and in 1881 sold to J. C. Saunders, Sidney S. Whittelsey, Malachi H. Barry, Charles Fury and Leslie C. and Chester H. Wead. The property has since had various owners and, first and last, has done a considerable business — making stoves, steam engines, Kniffen mowing machines, wood pulp grinders, and now

bodies for motor trucks. Its present owners are the Thomas Hinds Company.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Industries other than those heretofore listed on the Duane street lot include a flax mill by Simeon J. Harwood in 1864 and 1865, when the price of cotton was soaring, and planing mills by John R. Jackson and J. L. Keeney, Ladd, Smallman & Wentworth, and P. J. Murtagh.

Jonathan Stearns, merchant for many years, began planning in 1826 to erect a cotton factory — a strange undertaking considering the distance that the raw material had to be brought in a time when there were no railroads, nor water communication nearer than Plattsburgh. Nevertheless he had his building completed in the early autumn of 1829 — a solid masonry structure rising sixty feet from the river level at the Main street bridge, and with the upper room furnished with wooden benches, so that it might be available for religious uses and other public meetings. The building is now owned and occupied by the Malone Light and Power Company. In 1834 the mill made 177,777 yards of cloth, and the product, though coarse, is said to have been of good quality. But high freights (the rate from Plattsburgh to Malone used to be $2.75 per one hundred pounds) and other handicaps made operation unprofitable, and in 1841 Mr. Stearns was forced into bankruptcy. Three or four years later Hugh Magill and William Greene purchased the mill, and ran it until the interior and the machinery were destroyed by fire March 13, 1846, with a loss of $50,000, on which the insurance was only $16,000. The walls of the building remained intact, and for a year or two the village had hope that the industry might be revived. But Mr. Magill and Mr. Greene having been crippled by their loss, and no one appearing to engage in the enterprise, the building, or a part of it, was converted into a mill for grinding gypsum for land plaster, and was otherwise variously occupied until 1864, when Mr. Whittelsey and Charles Paddock made it into a woolen factory, which they called the Union Mills. As a cotton factory it had employed as many as a hundred hands in times of its greatest activity. Mr. Magill removed after the fire to Illinois, where he made full financial recovery; Mr. Greene remained in Malone, and for many years was engaged in the liquor traffic on Harison place, where Rushford now has a second-hand store. Upon the retirement of Mr. Paddock in 1868 Mr. Whittelsey continued the business alone under the name of the Malone Woolen Mills until 1887, when a stock company was formed

to continue the business and also to engage in the manufacture of men's clothing, but the enterprise was not a financial success. In 1890 the factory was leased to Jay O. Ballard and William C. Skinner, who continued to operate it until their removal to their present location. An electric plant was installed in the building by S. S. Whittelsey in 1907, and operated by him for a time. It was sold in 1909 to the Malone Light and Power Co.

William King built a potato starch mill in the village in 1844 or 1845, which I am confident was the first in the county. It was located on Catherine street, on a part of the lot now occupied by The Lawrence-Webster Co. woolen mill and garment factory; and after operation for seven or eight years in the manufacture of starch was idle until converted into a machine shop. Other starch mills that the town has had at one time or another have been: One on Roaring brook, one near the church at Chasm Falls, and one just above Whippleville, all built and owned by George W. Hale, though William Lyman and Sherman Stancliff had had one earlier at the last indicated point; one south of Shepherd bridge and one in the Berry district in the northwest part of the town, by W. W. & H. E. King; one on the Branch stream, two miles south of the village, by George N. Keeler; one in the village, opposite The Lawrence-Webster Co. mills, by George N. Keeler and Stephen D. Paddock; and one on Trout river, in the northeast quarter of the town, which was owned in its final days by Hubbard & Mallon. The business ceased to be profitable about 1896 by reason of competition of starch made from corn, and I think that none of the Malone mills was run after 1898, though a few like mills in other towns were operated irregularly and occasionally until 1905.

The quarrying of sandstone was at one time a considerable industry. The most important of the quarries was west of Duane street, in the outskirts of the village, and was developed earlier than 1850. It was worked extensively following the building of the railroad, with Dennison S. Willard as superintendent — the owner at that time having been T. P. Chandler, the president of the old Northern Railroad Company. It employed thirty to forty men, and the stone was shipped in large quantities to Boston and other New England cities, and also even as far west as Chicago — Mr. Chandler finding the markets for it. It was used largely at home also, the old jail and county clerk's office, the railroad machine shops and freight depot, the Knapp or Commercial block, the King block and many other buildings having been constructed with it. Another quarry which promised at one time to be valuable is on the Branch stream on the Keeler (now Shields) farm.

The stone here is of a handsome pink shade and takes a fine polish, but some of it crumbles and shales upon exposure to air. It was while working this latter quarry that Albert Broughton invented a machine for polishing stone which produced a surface as smooth as glass, whereas the process theretofore employed gave the stone a scratched finish, resembling the surface of sawed lumber. The machine was patented, and was found adaptable to polishing glass also, which work had had to be done theretofore by hand. Captain Alexander Lindsay acquired an interest in the patent, and sold rights under it in England and elsewhere.

The Duane paint bed, which is on the west side of Salmon river, a short distance above Shepherd bridge, was discovered in 1850, and was worked for a number of years by Henry B. Duane. The works consisted only of a mill for grinding the metal and a kiln for drying it. This paint was used largely all through this section, more particularly on barns and outbuildings, and was very durable. It was a reddish brown in color. The mill was burned in 1870, at which time it was owned by R. S. Brown and Marshall D. Abbott, but had been in disuse for several years.

Titusville, Glen Hope or Chasm Falls

Titusville dates as a settlement from 1831, when Mr. Titus of New York city began acquiring wilderness lands in Franklin county, and continued his purchases until, thirty-odd years later, he owned something like forty thousand acres, which subsequently became the property of A. B. Parmelee & Son. He gave the name Glen Hope to the locality, which changed into Titusville, and is now Chasm Falls, and built a store, a saw mill and a grist mill at the head of the falls on the east side of the river, and a scythe factory on the west side. Newell M. Cunningham (father of Russell J.) came in 1832 from Massachusetts to have charge of the scythe factory, and was joined in 1833 by his cousin, William B. Earle, who worked with him until he removed to Malone village, and there started a like factory of his own. The Glen Hope factory was sold to Meigs & Wead, and later to Mr. Cunningham, who moved it down the stream, and operated it on his own account for several years, and until scythes came to be made by machinery, which drove out the hand-made product. The equipment of the grist mill was sold to Harvey Whipple, who removed it to Whippleville, and installed it in a mill that he had built at that hamlet. The saw mill was owned in turn by William King, Meigs & Wead, S. C. Wead and

Buel H. Man, Mr. Titus again, and A. B. Parmelee & Son. Twenty-odd years ago the saw mill and a considerable tract of adjacent land were bought for ten thousand dollars by Syracuse parties, who planned a large development of some kind, with suggestion that it would employ enough help so that a village would spring up. They made something of a mystery of their intentions, and either because of their own financial reverses or inability to enlist other capital the expected enterprise was not undertaken, though a survey was made for a railroad spur to connect with the Adirondack and St. Lawrence at Stancliff's siding, and the lands around the head of the falls were plotted into village lots. The property stood idle thereafter until sold at a handsome advance in price in 1913 to a corporation which was subsequently merged into the Malone Light and Power Company, when the largest and finest power development in the county, with the possible exception of the Paul Smith work at Franklin Falls, was instituted. A concrete dam was built, and from it a steel penstock six feet in diameter led down the stream for two-thirds of a mile — giving a head of 270 feet at the power house, which, the river having been turned into a new channel, is built in the old bed. The work is fine and thorough throughout, and its potentialities are a generation of 3,500 horse power. The expenditure on the undertaking, inclusive of cost of lands and water privilege and of the transmission line for a distance of nine miles to the village of Malone, was about $425,000. In June, 1914, an overflow at the old dam, which an hour's work applied in time might have rendered harmless, wrecked a part of the penstock, and destroyed entirely the county highway for a considerable distance — necessitating building the latter anew over a different route. The company's damage was about $10,000, and that to the road nearly $6,000. Great as the work here is, only a very small force of men is required to care for it and operate it, and consequently it has not added appreciably to the population. Except that there is an increased number of farmers in the vicinity, the place is no larger than it was eighty years ago. Apart from the farms and the electric plant, there are in the locality only a creamery, a store, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, and a so-called hotel, which of course had no custom except at its bar, and now that the town has become "dry" is likely to disappear.

WHIPPLEVILLE

Whippleville, three miles south of the village, is the only hamlet in the town. Though the locality had perhaps half a dozen settlers at an

earlier date, the place had its real birth in 1837 or 1838 with the purchase of most of the surrounding lands by Harvey Whipple, who chose to make his home there because of the water power and because the country thereabout was a forest. Mr. Whipple built a saw mill early, which is still in operation, with a planing mill added, and afterward a grist mill, equipping the latter from the mill at Titusville. Zenas Heath was lessor and operator of the grist mill in 1842, and in 1849 Mr. Whipple sold a third interest in it to Samuel A. Culver. It has had many owners since that time, was rebuilt in 1868 by John A. Hogle and Henry M. Tobey, and is now run by Fred H. Lyman. The saw mill also has passed through many ownerships, and is at present the property of Fred. H. Lyman. Another saw mill, run by steam, was built by Scott G. Boyce and William W. Wheeler, and was burned. A tannery was erected in 1860 by Mr. Whipple for Enoch Miller, who operated it for several years. It was burned in 1882, at which time it was owned by P. D. Moore & Co. of Boston, and was about to be abandoned. In 1872 John A. Hogle was induced to build a two-story-and-a-half-hotel for Merrill Hungerford, his son-in-law, and Egbert Platt, who ran it for a time, but without profit. It was kept afterward by S. Boutwell, and then by Mrs. Hogle, but never did much business. It burned about fifteen or twenty years ago. The hamlet had two hotels in 1917 which were opened more for the sale of liquor than for a general accommodation of guests; but the town having become "dry" one of them closed at once, and the other soon afterward. There are two stores in the settlement, and always from about 1860 there has been one or more, kept by almost as many proprietors as the period numbers years. The hamlet contains forty dwelling houses, and has an estimated population of about one hundred and fifty. The school district is slightly larger than the hamlet proper, and the school has twenty-nine enrolled pupils.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Industries other than those already mentioned that Malone has had at one time or another, but which are not now in existence, include:

Brick-making by Jacob Wead, and then by Meigs & Wead, at "whiskey hollow," some ninety years ago; in the eastern part of the town by Henry M. Tobey, Andrew Dumas, Joseph Dumas, J. Dennison Fisk, O. U. Beach, ———— Richards, Prescott and Philip Patnode, Chester Nash, and Alfred A. Rounds, the latter of whom had an output in 1868 and 1869 of fifty to sixty thousand brick per day; by Bell &

Colton just off West Main street at about the same time with Rounds; and by Joseph Dumas later on Constable street. Mr. Rounds has many monuments in the town as a builder, including the Rutland passenger station, the poorhouse, the courthouse and the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church.

Planing mills and general woodworking establishments by Martin Kearney, and later by Charles A. Burke and John Kelley, on Catherine street; by Orville Moore on Milwaukie street and afterward on Pearl street; and successively by John R. Jackson and J. L. Keeney, Ladd, Smallman & Wentworth, A. M. Erwin & Co., and P. J. Murtagh on Duane street.

A small broom factory, established soon after the civil war by Frank Benoit, and worked by him individually for something like thirty years, until 1908, when a corporation organized therefor took it over, and Samuel Benoit, son of the founder, was made manager. Difficulty in obtaining supplies of broom-corn interfered with full success, and the factory was closed in 1916.

A match factory, which was a good deal of a joke, by T. B. Cushman, employing no one except himself and daughter, and turning out a product more adapted to kindling profanity than for starting a fire.

A slaughter house and pork packing establishment north of the village in 1880 by N. P. Gravell & Co., which was to have a capacity of three hundred hogs a day, and was to compete in this section with the big Chicago packers. It was not a success.

A stone flouring mill, five stories in height, near the Gravell plant, which was begun by George F. Dickey in 1868 and finished in 1870, with the expectation that it would have an output comparable with that of the large mills at Oswego and Rochester. It was too big a proposition for Mr. Dickey's means, however, and the property soon went into the hands of Henry A. Paddock. About 1882 it was bought and run by A. Munger for a number of years. For a time it did an ordinary country mill business, and after Mr. Munger's death was converted into an excelsior mill. It burned in 1911.

A flax mill on Duane street by S. J. Harwood in 1864 and 1865.

A soap factory near the Rutland Railroad freight depot by Baker S. Horrigan and George D. Lytle.

A plant for making trousers and other garments for men, established on Amsden street in 1898 by a corporation styled The Malone Manufacturing Company. The business was not profitable, and was discontinued after a few years.

INDUSTRIES NOW IN OPERATION

In addition to the industries heretofore listed and described (viz., the Garner & Co. tannery, the Horton grist mill and the foundry) works now in operation comprise:

Malone's first woolen mill was built by John Horton of Madrid and Hiram Horton of Malone, but whether they ever operated it themselves is now unknown. They sold it under contract in 1844 to John Starks, who had previously had a similar mill at Fort Covington, and he sold a half interest in it the next year to George A. Cheney, who apparently had active connection with its operation for only a short time, as Cyrenus Gorton soon became Mr. Starks's partner. Starks & Gorton evidently failed to prosper, for in 1849 they made an assignment, with debts, exclusive of mortgages and judgments, amounting to over six thousand dollars. The property was sold in 1850 by the assignee to D. Stiles McMillan and Theodore Rogers of Fort Covington for $3,810 plus outstanding obligations of $2,274, which they assumed. Mr. McMillan bought out Mr. Rogers after a short time, and then continued the business alone successfully until 1863, when he sold and removed to Wisconsin to engage still more prosperously in lumbering. Not only was "Mac" a very prince of good fellows and a man of hustling business proclivities, but he proved to be a manufacturer whose goods gained a reputation throughout this section for durability that was unsurpassed. Though rough and of plain patterns, his cloths wore like iron. The establishment has grown into a big factory, owned and operated by a corporation styled The Lawrence-Webster Company, valued at tens of thousands of dollars, and all of its cloths since 1885 have been made into garments on the ground, with sales extending all over the world, and with a pay-roll bearing a hundred names or more.

Jay O. Ballard & Co. have a woolen mill and men's garments factory on the site of the old Parmelee saw mill, with surrounding grounds handsomely laid out and kept — making, with the well lighted and sanitary buildings, one of the most attractive industrial establishments to be found anywhere. This concern began operations in 1891 in the old Whittelsey mill at the bridge on Main street, and continued there until 1901, when it bought at its new location, erected suitable buildings, and installed all new and modern equipment. It has had a remarkable success, employs a hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty hands, and would work a still larger force if procurable.

In 1872 Samuel C. Wead began the erection north of the village of a paper mill for the manufacture of wrapping paper from straw. The

project assumed proportions as the work progressed far exceeding Mr. Wead's original expectations, and involved a heavy expenditure. The plan was changed, a pulp mill was added, and the output became news instead of wrapping paper. After Mr. Wead's death the business was continued by his heirs, but after a time passed into outside hands, who failed to make it a success. Finally the plant was closed, remained idle for a time, and was sold under foreclosure. In 1900 it was bought by Brayton R. Clark and other Jefferson county gentlemen for five thousand dollars, the merest fraction of its cost, and after a time the pulp mill at Chasm Falls was also acquired. The paper mill has been operated since 1901 by a corporation entitled the Malone Paper Company, capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and was practically rebuilt and new machinery installed. The mill was burned in 1903, and was soon replaced. The pulp mills have been demolished, and a sulphite equipment added in their place. The investment has paid handsomely, and the mill employs about one hundred hands.

The Rutland Railroad machine shops were built in 1857. The number of men employed in them has varied considerably in the past, depending in part upon whether the business of the road was active or dull, and also in part upon the interests that were in control. When the road was under lease to the Central Vermont, most of the machinery was removed to St. Albans, and only a handful of men found work here, at short hours and small pay. At one time all of the locomotives and passenger coaches and freight cars of the road were made at Malone, but now operations consist mainly in making repairs. In the old days a hundred and fifty men or more were employed, and the present number is about one hundred and twenty.

The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway Company also has shops at Malone Junction, which give employment to between thirty and forty men. It is intended that these shops shall be enlarged and equipped with additional machinery, so that they may handle all of the repairs of the division instead of sending the worst wrecks to Oswego.

In addition to the employment afforded in their shops, both the Rutland and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence make Malone headquarters for many of their train crews and bridge and track gangs.

The American Hide and Leather Company has a station at Malone which treats and reships all of the hides and tallow bought by it between New Hampshire and Syracuse. It keeps eight or ten men busy.

Planing mills and sash, door and trim factories are owned and operated by John Kelley on Amsden street, Charles Boardway on Water street, and Cyrel Dupree on Pearl street.

The Malone Shirt Company was incorporated in 1901 to manufacture shirts from material to be supplied and cut by the big factories in Troy, and has since been operated with varying degrees of success. It has a building on Duane street erected expressly for the business, and is at present driven with orders. It employs about eighty girls, who make excellent earnings, and would increase the force considerably if additional girls could be found to take on the work.

The same parties who are in control of the shirt factory recently formed the Malone Broom Company, Inc., with W. L. French as president, Morton P. House vice-president, J. E. McSorley secretary, W. H. Gibson treasurer, and Samuel Benoit superintendent. It is hoped to interest farmers in growing broom-corn, and thus to secure the raw material locally for operating.*

In 1907 Kirk-Maher Company succeeded Symonds & Allison in manufacturing ice cream and candy, the volume of business at that time running under a hundred thousand dollars a year. Growth has been enjoyed until branch ice cream factories were established in 1917 at Plattsburgh and at Watertown. The annual sales at the home factory have mounted considerably until they now reach three hundred thousand dollars, about equally divided between ice cream and candy. Something like fifteen thousand gallons of cream are used yearly at Malone, and incidentally it is of interest to note that the existence of this and other similar establishments, supplying a luxury, explains in part the scarcity and high prices of butter and cheese.

The Malone Bronze Powder Company, Inc., was organized in June, 1916, by Canadian capitalists who have a factory at Valleyfield, Que., which had been sending considerable quantities of bronze and aluminum powders to the United States, with payment of heavy rates of duty. In order to develop further the business in the United States, as well as to save the customs duties, a factory was established at the Junction in Malone; almost before it had been completed an enlargement of it was begun, and a second is now building. These works employ about thirty hands, with Merton P. House of Malone as resident manager, and are prosperous.

The Malone Lumber Company was incorporated in 1906 with a capital of $15,000 to deal in lumber and building materials, and established yards and a finishing shop at the Junction. The property was sold in 1917 to Berton L. Reynolds and Charles W. Wilding, who

* The business has been sold to Canadian interests, which have transferred the plant to Malone Junction, and added materially to its capacity.

continue the business as a partnership under the corporate name of the original concern. The plant employs ten or a dozen men.

Of course there are also marble, wheelwright and blacksmith shops and small cigar factories, such as are usually common to most small places.

If the list seems scant in proportion to the population of the town and village, suggesting the query whether the professions and tradesmen are out of balance with the manual workers, there can be no answer other than confession, with admission that practically every citizen wishes that there were more factory chimneys and more utilized water powers, and a larger number of carriers of dinner pails. Nevertheless the facts stand in evidence that a substantial prosperity prevails; that growth has been continuous through a great many years; that while none are very rich the people generally are in comfortable circumstances; that as a rule the merchants are prospering; that those in the professions are earning reasonably satisfactory incomes; that seldom does a house stand vacant for any length of time; and that the two banks in the village have combined deposits exceeding a million and a half dollars. What are the underlying sources of this strength and so gratifying conditions it would be difficult to declare fully and with precision. The shops are a part of course, and that Malone is the shire town of the county, and appreciably larger and more attractive than any other place within sixty miles to the east or west, and nearly twice that distance across barrier mountains to the south, with no competing point at all on the north, explains a good deal more. Much of the surrounding country is good farming lands, tributary to this market. Our churches and schools are magnets constantly attracting people from smaller places, so that they and their children may enjoy a pleasanter environment and greater educational advantages; and that the village has all of the advantages incident to an excellent public library, a fine general hospital, the maintenance of a uniformed police for the protection of persons and property, a fire department that is nowhere excelled, an unrivaled water system, superior gas and electric lighting plants, two lines of railway, and practically no town debt except its share of county bonds issued for building substantial highways, must also be deemed of large importance. In a word, there seems to be lacking but a single requisite essential to a progressive municipality; and that is a comprehensive public sewer system. In lieu of it, however, many streets are cared for by sewers installed and maintained by individual associations.

WATER WORKS

Until 1857 the village inhabitants were wholly dependent for their water supply upon the river, cisterns, wells and springs. Baptiste Monteau had a hogshead on a truck in which he conveyed water to families from the river, and it was customary for many families to fetch water in pails from springs or their neighbors' wells (both of which were more numerous then than now) for drinking uses. In 1857 the Malone Water-Works Company was incorporated, and purchased a spring, flowing a hundred thousand gallons a day, south of the village, as a source of supply. Mains which were supposed at the time to be abundantly large, but which proved to be wretchedly insufficient, were laid along the principal streets, and it was thought that provision had been made to cover all domestic and fire needs of the village "for generations to come;" but less than twenty years had elapsed when clamor for more water began to be insistent, and after a time another spring near by, and then still another, to the east, and even the Branch stream, were added one after another to the system. Still the supply was inadequate, and the head for fire purposes miserably insufficient. In 1888 the water company was reorganized, with a considerable increase of capital, the Horse brook, seven miles south in the Adirondack foothills, and fed altogether by springs, became the principal source of supply, with mains of a capacity to deliver a million gallons a day at the reservoir, which was located on the Pinnacle, near the village, at an elevation that affords a pressure of ninety pounds in the business center. Though there is no finer system anywhere, nor any purer water, which, however, would be preferable if it were less "hard," there is still complaint at times that the quantity is insufficient. The village acquired the works by purchase at a cost of $225,000 in 1906, and the revenue from rentals is enough to meet interest obligations and to cover payment of bonds as they come due, as well as to cover expenditures for maintenance and extensions. The village has no other indebtedness except about $75,000 for brick paving.

THE HOTELS

Real or so-called hotels have been numerous in Malone, though most of them call for but scant mention. The very earliest were apparently outside of the village limits, and were for the accommodation of immigrants bound westward for settlement. One was kept for a year or two about 1805 on the north road near the Bangor line by Jehiel Berry, and another at about the same time by Oliver Brewster on the same

road at the top of the hill west of the village. A few years later John Daggett (grandfather of Ferdinand L.) had one on what is now the poor house farm, and Bronson Keeler one a mile west of Whippleville. So far as I know there were never any taverns in the country east or north of the village, nor until recently any south with the exception of Mr. Keeler's and also one at Whippleville built in 1872.

In the village the first hotel, built by Cone Andrus earlier than 1807, was near the railroad, on a part of the lot now occupied by the Howard House, which was a tavern or hotel stand for more than a century. Its first landlord was Abijah Abbott, the second a Captain Perry, the third Benjamin Seeley, and the fourth Obadiah T. Hosford, who sold to Abel H. ("White") Miller. In 1851 while continuing to use the old structure, Mr. Miller built the brick hotel that was burned in 1866, which he called at first the Malone House and subsequently the Franklin House, and which was connected with the original hotel by a wing. After Mr. Miller the establishment had a number of landlords, including Charles Nash and James L. Hogle. It was replaced after the fire by the Ferguson House and Empire Block, one of the most imposing structures ever erected in the town. Then Oliver Howard purchased it, and was its owner when it burned in 1888. A year or two later Mr. Howard rebuilt, and for twenty years and more the house was the principal hotel of the place. It has been vacant as such since 1914.

Joel Amsden had an early hotel in the village, nearly opposite the Baptist church, and a few years later built another, which he called the Franklin House, about where the Commercial or Paddock Block is, and William Cleveland had a tavern on Webster street, just north of Franklin street. The latter became a private residence, and was burned in 1882.

The date of the building of the Appleton Foote tavern, where the armory stands, is not ascertainable with certainty, but was probably 1807 or 1808; unquestionably before 1810. It flourished until the winter of 1813–14, when it was taken for a hospital for the sick of General Wilkinson's army, and afterward, for a day or two, as headquarters for the British commandant who raided this locality in the winter of 1814. It was never reopened as a hotel, but was occupied by Mr. Foote as a residence until his death, and then by James W. Sawyer. When the armory was built it was moved to Franklin street, and a part of it now occupies the lot on the north side of the street next west from Webster street. Mrs. Foote was from New Jersey, and as a child had carried water to the Continental soldiers during the memorable battle of Monmouth.

The Miller House, originally a dwelling house, enlarged and converted into a hotel by Orlando Furness, stood where the Flanagan House now is, and for a long time was the leading inn of Malone. Philip B. ("Black") Miller kept it after Mr. Furness, and it was there that Alexander Flanagan made his reputation as a landlord. In 1866 and again in 1870 it was the Fenian headquarters when raids upon Canada were contemplated or attempted, and was also headquarters for Generals Meade, McDowell and others when they came here with troops in Fenian times to compel observance of the neutrality law. The building almost tumbled down.

The Flanagan Block, built for stores and offices and now so used, was made to serve for hotel purposes by the Flanagans for a time about a third of a century ago, following the burning of the Ferguson House.

The Smith House, opposite the court house, was built about 1866 or 1867 by James L. Hogle, who was its landlord for a number of years. Since his occupancy it has had no end of managers — most of whom failed to make it pay. It is now managed by Fred A. Smith, and has a good business.

The original Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets was made a boarding house and later a hotel by Alonzo R. Paddock soon after the new church was erected in 1866. Frank A. Eldredge succeeded Mr. Paddock, and for several years past Charles H. Moody has been the proprietor. The house has never had a bar, nor until now has it particularly sought custom other than boarders and county transients. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Moody greatly enlarged the building, and improved many of its interior arrangements and equipment — making it an attractive structure architecturally and enabling him to offer guests fine accommodations. It is called the Franklin House, the third in Malone to bear that name.

In 1872 John A. Hogle erected a two-story-and-a-half hotel building at Whippleville for his son-in-law, Merrill Hungerford, and Egbert Platt, who ran it for a few years, and were succeeded by S. Boutwell and Mrs. Hogle. It had little custom of a hotel character, and its business was more properly that of a boarding house. The building burned fifteen or twenty years ago.

In 1875 James L. Hogle bought the old William King homestead at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which had been in use as a furniture store, enlarged it, made many alterations to adapt it to hotel purposes, and ran it for many years as the Elmwood House. Henry A. Gray, now county superintendent of highways, came into possession in

1898, refitted and refurnished the house, changed its name to The Olympia, and six months after his opening the property was entirely destroyed by fire.

After the Raines law was enacted a number of places were opened on Catherine street and at outside points in the town which were termed hotels solely that the privilege of selling liquor might be obtained, and some of them became no better than pest holes. At one time there were a dozen or more pseudo hotels in the town, about some of which the less is said the better. Happily most of them are now closed by reason of the town having voted "dry."

John Soper built a hotel at the Junction something like fifteen years ago. It is still running, and has a considerable custom.

The new Hotel Flanagan, on the site of the old Miller House, and the most modern and probably the largest hotel in Northern New York, was begun in 1913, and opened in July, 1914, by Samuel J., John A. and Joseph J. Flanagan. It contains over a hundred rooms, and every item of equipment is high class. The cost of the house, including site, was over a hundred thousand dollars.

Banking

The data subjoined in regard to Malone's banks are taken largely from a paper prepared by Matt C. Ransom, and read by him at a meeting of the Franklin County Historical Society held June 12, 1903:

Prior to 1846 Malone had had only such banking facilities as were afforded by Mr. Wead's representation here of the Ogdensburg Bank and the Clinton County Bank at Plattsburgh, and by an individual institution called the Farmers' Bank, organized in 1842, but not now remembered by anybody, and which perhaps never did any actual business. The accommodations thus provided, though better than none, could have afforded only slight convenience and benefits. The Farmers' Bank continued to have a nominal existence until 1850. In 1846 Samuel C. Wead, in partnership with four gentlemen of New York city who probably supplied most of the capital, organized the Franklin County Bank as a private or individual bank, which did business in the store of Meigs & Wead, with Mr. Wead as manager. It early issued bank bills or circulating notes to the amount of $15,000, increased later to $79,370, but what its deposits were, or if it had any at all, is unknown, though, if any, they must have been insignificant in amount. This bank ceased to do business and went into liquidation in 1851, when the Bank of Malone, capitalized at $100,000 and afterward increased

to $150,000, was incorporated by Mr. Wead, John and Hiram Horton, Edwin L. Meigs, William King and William Andrus of Malone, Henry B. Smith of Chateaugay, Leonard Fish of Bangor, and a number of individuals residing in Vermont. Mr. Wead was the first president, and William A. Wheeler the first cashier. Business was begun September 15, 1851, and while a bank building was in course of erection was continued in the law office of Asa Hascall on or near the site of the present Episcopal Church. The bank building was a one-story stone structure located where the Wead Library now stands. The bank's first report of condition, as of November 20, 1851, showed deposits of only $5,220.81, and profits of $73.71 — which, however, were fictitious because the loss and expense account (carried in resources, but in fact a liability) was $431.94, so that the capital was actually impaired. Even four or five years later the deposits ranged only between about $20,000 and $75,000, and at the bank's final report in 1864, a few months before it closed its doors and transferred its business to the then newly organized National Bank of Malone, the deposits were only $158,688. Mr. Wead continued to be president of the bank throughout its existence, but Mr. Wheeler resigned as cashier in 1863, when Harry S. House succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded in 1865 by George Hawkins.

The Farmers National Bank of Malone (the first national bank formed in the county) was chartered in December, 1864, with a capital of $100,000 (since increased to $150,000), and began business January 14, 1865, in the store now occupied by Frederick I. Stockwell, and two months and a half later had deposits of $48,944.74. Edwin L. Meigs was the first president, and his successors have been Nathan Knapp, William G. Dickinson, Andrew W. Ferguson, Darius W. Lawrence from 1874 to 1913, and now Matt C. Ransom. The cashiers have been H. S. House, D. W. Lawrence, B. S. W. Clark, William F. Creed, O. S. Lawrence and Fred F. Fisk. Besides the Stockwell store its places of business have been in the Empire Block, the railway passenger station temporarily after the Empire Block fire, the Howard Block, and since 1915 in its own model banking house at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which was erected expressly for it at a cost of about $60,000.

The National Bank of Malone, organized as the successor of the State Bank of Malone, was chartered March 21, 1865, with a capital of $150,000 (afterward increased to $200,000), and began business soon afterward on the corner of Mill and Main streets, in the same building

where Mr. Wead had operated the Franklin County Bank. Mr. Wead became president of the new institution, and so continued until his death in 1876, when Sidney Lawrence of Moira succeeded him until the bank went into liquidation upon the expiration of its charter. George Hawkins was cashier from 1865 to 1883, when he resigned on account of ill health, and John C. Pease of Rutland, Vt., was chosen in his place. The first report of the bank, of date only two or three weeks after it began business, showed total resources of $416,613.27, deposits of $168,408.87, and surplus and undivided profits of $14,674.59.

It having been deemed more expedient to organize a new bank than to procure a renewal of the charter of the National Bank of Malone. The Peoples National Bank of Malone was incorporated early in 1885, with a capital of $150,000, and began business March 1st of that year with Howard E. King as president, and Frederick D. Kilburn as vice-president in practical charge of the management. The latter resigned in 1896 to accept the office of State superintendent of banks, and was succeeded by N. Monroe Marshall, who became president in 1899, and still holds that relation. Hiram T. French was cashier until his death in 1900, and the position has since been filled by M. F. McGarrahan.

Mr. Pease, having resigned the cashiership of the old National Bank of Malone, in 1885, engaged with others in organizing The Third National Bank of Malone with a capital of $50,000 — a disastrous venture. It never had deposits in excess of about $60,000, and in 1890 it was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency because of unsoundness and unsafety. The depositors were paid in full, but the losses of the stockholders were total. Oliver Howard was the first president, and S. A. Beman the second and last. There has never been any other bank failure in Franklin county except that of a New York city concern which had offices at Tupper Lake and Fort Covington in 1905 with losses to the depositors in the places named.

A comparison of the first reports respectively of the Farmers National Bank and of the Peoples National Bank each with its own like statement as of September 11, 1917, shows striking growth, representative not only of successful management and prosperity of the institutions themselves, but measuring also the richer and improved condition of the community:

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK

	April, 1865	Sept., 1917
Deposits	$48,944 74	$767,515 51
Profits	3,480 67	226,011 39
Total resources	208,557 14	1,196,526 90

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

	March, 1885	Sept., 1917
Deposits	$234,690 24	$868,872 64
Profits	1,836 19	373,373 81
Total resources	320,001 44	1,448,375 48

It is thus seen that in sixty-four years there has been a gain of more than two and a half million dollars in the so-called "banking power" of Malone, while if the comparison be made for the entire county the increase has been over five and a half millions.

NEWSPAPERS

Malone's first newspaper, and also the first in the county, called the Franklin *Telegraph,* was established in 1820 by Francis Burnap, and continued to be published for nearly ten years. It was Whig in politics during most of the time of its existence, though it supported the anti-Masonic party at the height of that craze. It was succeeded in 1830 by the *Northern Spectator,* which was founded by John G. Clayton, who came to Malone expressly to give the county a Whig organ. He represented the New York *Commercial Advertiser* in starting the paper, which he sold after two years to George F. Allen.

Publication of the *Spectator* was discontinued for a few weeks in 1835, but was revived in March of that year as the *Frontier Palladium* under the proprietorship of Frederick P. Allen, a brother of George F. Under that title and as the Malone *Palladium* it was continued until 1909. Francis T. Heath succeeded Mr. Allen as proprietor in 1845, and Joel J. Seaver became Mr. Heath's partner in 1850. In 1854 Mr. Heath sold his interest to John K. Seaver, but returned to nominal ownership and editorship for a time a few years later. The firm of J. J. & J. K. Seaver continued until 1877, when the office and business was leased to Oscar P. Ames and Frederick J. Seaver, who subsequently purchased the paper and plant. Upon the death of Mr. Ames in 1899, his son, Clinton L., succeeded to his interest, and upon the death of the latter in 1904 Mr. Seaver acquired sole ownership, and continued as editor until publication of the paper was discontinued. Mr. Seaver was in the State service during this period, and as he could not give the business adequate attention closed it. The *Palladium* was aggressively Whig in politics until 1854, when it championed the Knownothing movement for three or four years. From 1858 to 1909 it was steadfastly Republican.

If in the long ago the policy of making a country newspaper dis-

tinctively the purveyor of local news had prevailed, as is now so largely the custom, the preparation of historical matter would be a vastly easier and more accurate work. But the Franklin *Telegraph*, the *Spectator* and the *Palladium*, as well as the older of the other papers to which reference remains to be made, rarely contained items of home news until about 1870, and the exceptions were generally meagre and unsatisfactory.

The Franklin *Gazette* was founded at Fort Covington in 1837, but ten years later the office of publication was transferred to Malone, where the paper was continued under various ownerships until 1911, when it was discontinued. The *Gazette* was leased about 1870 for six years to A. N. Merchant — Mr. Flanders remaining its editor. It was then sold to John Law. The *Gazette* was always strongly, even bitterly, Democratic in politics, and during the civil war was so outspoken in support of the so-called State-rights construction that Mr. Flanders was arrested on summary warrant issued by the President or Secretary of War, and taken to Fort Lafayette at New York and then to Fort Warren at Boston, where he was confined for about four months. Joseph R. Flanders, a brother, though never announced as one of the owners of the paper, is known to have shared in editing it at times. He also was arrested at the same time with Francis D., and was subjected to the same imprisonment. No specific charge was ever preferred against either, nor was any hearing given them. The procedure appears to have been simply an exercise of the war powers of the President, and to have had for its purpose a suppression of utterances which were believed to be calculated to discourage enlistments and to be prejudicial generally to the cause of the Union. Publication and editorship of the paper was continued by Mrs. Flanders during Mr. Flanders's imprisonment, and its tone was at least no less extreme than it had been. The writer of this sketch was authoritatively informed many years ago that a communication from Mrs. Flanders to Jefferson Davis during the civil war was intercepted by federal officials, but is not sure whether that occurrence was a factor in causing the arrests referred to. At the time of the imprisonment of the Flanders brothers the forts in which they were confined were crowded with inmates who had been arrested for similar cause, and most of whom were from border points, like Baltimore and Louisville. No appeal to the courts was permitted to any of them. On his way to Malone the United States marshal who made the arrests stated to a gentleman at Syracuse that his instructions were to brook no interference, and that if any attorney or judge should

undertake proceedings to halt or hinder him he was to apprehend such person also. As further indication of Mr. Flanders's extreme views and outspoken utterance of them, the fact is recalled that when the Papineau rebellion was gathering head in Canada in 1837 the *Gazette,* expressing approval of it, was denied postal privileges in the Dominion. A similar proscription against circulation of the paper in the mails of the United States was enforced for a period of sixteen months during the years 1862 and 1863.

The *Jeffersonian* was published at Malone during the years 1853 and 1854, and was an outgrowth of the Democratic factional strife of that period. Joseph R. Flanders was its editor and one of the proprietors, William B. Earle and Carlos C. Keeler having been joint owners with him, but with no part in editing the paper, which was uncompromisingly and radically "hard-shell," and which showed uncommon vigor and ability. Upon the removal of Mr. Flanders to New York city to engage in the practice of law, the publication was discontinued.

Alfred Lincoln and Samuel Thorndike, bright young men, and law students or perhaps admitted practitioners, published a small paper for a short time before the civil war. It was of folio form, each page about eight by twelve inches in size, and had different titles at different times. One issue before me, dated July 6, 1857, was called *The Chafer,* and another, dated January 17, 1860, the *Truth Teller.* It was printed surreptitiously in the *Gazette* office by *Gazette* employees at night, though the type was set in its own office, which was on the second floor of the building now known as Houston Block, at the west end of the Main street bridge. The sheet contained personal items and gossip mostly, and in tone was snappy, if not scurrilous. Nathaniel Fisk, father-in-law of the senior editor and proprietor, threw the type out of the office window into the river one day, and that ended the enterprise.

The Malone *Farmer* was founded by George H. Stevens in 1886 with avowal that its mission would be especially to represent the farming element, to fight unnecessary and excessive expenditure of public moneys, and in particular to reduce the charges for county printing. Julius Q. Clark was its publisher for a time, and it next went into the control of Andrew E. Clark, a son-in-law of Judge Henry A. Paddock. The appearance of the paper in its early years was cheap and dirty, and its contents corresponded. It is now owned and conducted by Halbert D. Stevens, Frederick L. Turner and Leon L. Turner, and has become one of the high-class weeklies of the State, with a large circulation. The remark may perhaps be permissible that it does not dwell now much upon the cost of public printing. It is Republican in politics.

About 1890 William F. Mannix started a newspaper which he called *The Independent,* and the *Farmer* having ceased to be as fully as desired the especial representative of the interests which were originally back of it, a corporation was formed to acquire and conduct *The Independent* as the official organ of the Patrons of Industry. The grouping of the directorate was a curious one to those who understood then local conditions, the names having been Lyndon K. Young, George W. Briggs, M. A. Martin, H. A. Taylor and Gordon H. Main, with George H. Stevens as manager. The name was changed to *The Farmers' Advocate,* and up to the time that the corporation ceased to be the owner its publication cost Mr. Stevens about $1,200. E. N. W. Robbins bought the concern in 1896, and continued publication of the paper for about five years, with an annual loss of $800 to $1,000. The paper was discontinued in the latter part of 1900.

A Mr. Murphy brought *The Forum* here from Massena in 1902, and published it for a few years at about the period when Bryanism and Hearstism was permeating the State Democracy, and when municipalization of the water-works system was a local issue. The latter proposition was to cut theretofore prevailing rates squarely in two, and give a rich return to the village. The paper had little character or standing, but was a rank champion of pretty much everything that savored of radicalism or socialism. It was removed to Kansas after a few years.

The Malone *Evening Telegram* was started as a daily in 1905 by Charles M. Redfield, then a stranger in the county, and has continued ever since under his ownership and editorship. It has had a remarkable prosperity, and has a circulation of five thousand copies. Other dailies in places corresponding to Malone in population have almost always had a languishing existence during their early years, but the *Telegram* secured a large number of subscribers at once, and has always commanded a goodly line of advertising. It is newsy, and while nominally Republican in politics the counting office control sees to it that it is never offensively or aggressively partisan, nor very assertive on any controverted question of any sort.

Frederick L. Long came from New York in 1912, and began the publication of a Democratic daily, but the enterprise lived only a few months.

Malone's More Serious Fires

Malone has suffered seriously from fires, and a list of the more notable of its losses by this cause is appended for reference purposes:

The first academy building was partly burned in 1835, and small as

the loss was in dollars it was yet as grievous in proportion to the population and wealth of the community as was that by the destruction of the school building, almost on the same site, in 1880. The structure burned in 1835 was replaced with one of stone, which latter was razed in 1868.

The second Amsden hotel, at the junction of Main street and Harison place, and known as the Franklin House, was burned about 1843 or 1844.

The cotton mill built by Jonathan Stearns about 1829, and subsequently owned by Hugh Magill and William Greene, was burned March 13, 1846. The building was occupied also as a dry goods and general store by Magill & Greene, and most of the store stock was saved. The loss was $50,000.

A fire memorable because of attendant weather conditions rather than by reason of the amount of loss destroyed William King's residence on the corner of Main and Pearl streets March 27, 1847. The greatest snow storm ever known in Malone had continued throughout the day, and light, fluffy snow lay four feet deep on the level, so that the engine could not be brought to the ground, nor water hauled from the river.

The tannery on the east side of the river, owned by W. H. Webster, was wholly destroyed August 23, 1865, together with 800 cords of bark, and the fire, spreading northwardly, consumed also P. Clark's livery barn on Mill street, and on Main street the two stores then owned by Rufus R. Stephens and C. W. Allen and George W. Fisher. The Stephens store was occupied by James N. Palmer with ready-made clothing. The Main street buildings contained also Odd Fellows' Hall, the village school district library, D. N. Huntington's insurance office, C. B. Conant's tailor shop, a billiard room, and the store of Allen & Fisher. The loss was $16,000 exclusive of the tannery and bark, which were valued at $15,000.

The old Hosford Hotel, a frame building erected earlier than 1807, adjacent to the present Rutland Railroad, caught fire January 20, 1866, when the temperature was ten degrees below zero. The structure stood about twenty feet north of the brick Franklin House, erected in 1851, and was connected with the latter by a wing. The old hotel contained Wantastiquet Hall, a famous dance room in its day, and rooms in it were used as an annex to the Franklin House. Both structures were completely destroyed. They were owned by A. W. Ferguson, Nathan Knapp and B. S. W. Clark, and had as tenants J. T. White (book

store), Amander Heath (grocery), S. B. Carpenter and Samuel Greeno (meat markets), Sanford and Mackenzie Lewis (saloon), Mrs. Darrah and Miss Darling (millinery shops), and James L. Hogle, landlord, whose loss was $5,000. The loss on buildings was $10,000, while the individual losses of tenants was slight. Mr. Hogle undertook to buy the lot on the corner of Main and Webster streets, where the Baptist church now is, with the purpose of building a hotel there. But the proposition fell through, and, instead, he built at the corner of Main and Academy streets, now the Smith House.

St. Joseph's Catholic church, then recently built and not wholly finished, was discovered to be on fire soon after the close of morning service September 4, 1870, and was entirely destroyed. The insurance was only $13,000, which was hardly more than the debt upon the property.

The tannery of Webster Bros. was discovered by the watchman to be on fire October 20, 1879, and, instead of giving the alarm promptly, the man ran nearly a quarter of a mile to notify the foreman privately. By the time that the alarm was sounded the entire structure was wrapped in flames, and, with but a scant water supply, nothing could be done to save the establishment, nor much to protect adjacent property. The heat was so fierce that the Lincoln & Miller tannery on the west side of the river was soon burning, and was destroyed. Two wooden buildings on Main street overhanging the river, and owned by G. W. Fisher and M. E. Lynch, the stone stores known as Field's Exchange or Horton Block, and owned by Myron B. Horton, and also the two stores next east, owned by Mrs. W. W. King and Edward Cherrier, the stone marble shop on Mill street south of the tannery, and P. Clark's Block and Joseph Cogland's saloon, also on Mill street, were all burned. The principal tenants were John H. Moore (fruits and confectionery), N. Morse (books and boots and shoes), D. F. Mannix (clothing), and the Odd Fellows. Webster Bros. reckoned their loss at $50,000 while the other losses were estimated to aggregate $45,000. It was the biggest fire that had ever visited Malone up to that time.

On Christmas eve, 1880, the three-story brick academy and high school building, erected in 1867 and 1868, and containing eight class rooms and a large assembly hall, was utterly destroyed. There was little water for fighting the flames, and the stream delivered from the hydrant until the steam fire engine was got at work was miserably weak. Nor was the steamer effective, because the supply of water was insufficient to feed it. The cost of replacing the building was $42,000.

January 28, 1888, a fire originating in the crockery store of M. C. Tullar, situate in that part of the Ferguson House structure that was called Empire Block, extended quickly to Lawrence Hall and thence to the hotel proper. The weather was intensely cold, there was little water in the reservoir, with a feeble hydrant pressure, and owing to heavy ice in the river the steam engine was slow to start, so that the flames gained a big headway, dooming the entire structure. An explosion blew the front wall of the hotel outward, and Isaac Chesley, an estimable and popular merchant, was buried in the debris and killed. The building was owned by Oliver Howard, and the principal tenants were John M. Spann (hardware), M. C. Tullar (crockery), Abner Croff (furniture), Kempton & Barnum (dry goods and groceries), Thomas Carpenter (ready-made clothing), Wm. P. Cantwell (law offices), Frank P. Penfield (undertaker), Sanford & Bartlett (millinery), the Farmers National Bank, and Frank Tallman, lessee of the hotel. The fire was the most destructive that Malone ever suffered, the aggregate of losses having been estimated at $150,000. As a result of the calamity, however, the long agitated enlargement of the village water works was brought about.

January 18, 1892, a fire originating in the Houston building (adjacent to the river, on the south side of Main street) destroyed all that part of the structure that stood above the street level, and also R. D. Rice's shoe store and the building next west, which was occupied by Davis Bros. as a drug store. The Houston building was so cut up by partitions that the flames found many hidden places in which to work, and approach by the firemen not being possible except from the front, the fire was a difficult one to fight, even with an abundance of water driven by a good head. The tenants were N. J. Lyon (meats), Ernest Muller (jewelry), Davis Bros. (drugs), Miss Kate Hart (groceries), and Pond Bros. (cigars). The losses totaled about $16,000.

June 6, 1893, the tannery of Webster Bros. burned for the sixth and final time, but since its destruction in 1879 the water supply had been increased, so that, though the building was larger than ever before, hard work prevented the flames from extending to other property. Nine powerful streams were poured upon the tannery. It had not been operated for some time, and contained little stock. An offer of $15,000 for it had been made a short time previously, and refused because ridiculously inadequate.

A fire originating in the insurance office of Hutchins & Wilson December 3, 1895, was one of the most stubborn and persistent ever

known in the town, and although enough water was poured into the building to float it into the street if it had not been anchored its upper floors were gutted, and also those of the building next on the west, with considerable damage to two others adjoining. The buildings were owned by Mrs. J. R. Flanders, S. A. Beman and George C. Williamson, Mrs. E. Cherrier and Thomas Adams, whose losses were figured at $11,000. The tenants who suffered were R. McC. Miller (drugs), George C. Williamson (general merchant), E. N. W. Robbins (printing office), F. G. Shufelt (boots and shoes), and Hutchins & Wilson, S. A. Beman and M. T. Scanlon (offices), with combined losses of about $14,000.

May 26, 1896, the hardware store of H. D. & R. C. Thompson and the building adjoining, owned by the Wells Knapp estate and occupied by J. J. Murphy with dry goods and groceries, were burned. The losses were estimated at $50,000. The origin of the fire was unknown, though it was suggested at the time that it might have been caused by lightning.

The Olympia Hotel, which had formerly been the Elmwood House, on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, was burned February 11, 1899 — the fire starting when the proprietor and most of the help were absent, serving a banquet at the armory. The mercury stood at fifteen degrees below zero, which, with the inflammable character of the building, made it impossible for the firemen to do effective work except in protecting adjacent property. The losses sustained by the help were heavy, and that of the proprietor, Henry A. Gray, was estimated by him at from $15,000 to $18,000. The house had been opened under the new management only about six months before, and contained a lot of new furnishings.

The Malone Paper Company's mill was burned May 26, 1903, with a loss of about $100,000. At that date the village water mains did not reach to the locality, and the nearest hydrant was half a mile distant. Besides, the steam fire engine was out of town, fighting forest fires, and no effectual effort to save the property was possible.

In the afternoon of April 2, 1911, fire broke out in the basement of the main building of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, a three-story and basement brick structure which had cost about $60,000, and just as it was thought that the fire had been extinguished by the use of the school hose it was discovered to have crept between partitions to the second floor, where the flames were bursting through the windows. The beginning of the fire was in the northeastern corner of the building, a strong wind was blowing from the west, and fire walls divided the struc-

ture into three parts — eastern and western wings and a central section, so that complete destruction seemed almost impossible. Nevertheless, and though, as one observer remarked, no building ever fought harder to save itself, the flames worked along corridors and through doorways and burned everything except a hospital annex. A considerable part of the contents was saved. The new buildings which replaced the one that was burned cost about $130,000.

The worst fire horror that Malone ever had occurred April 17, 1913, when a building on the corner of Catherine and Mechanics street, in use as a hotel, but without equipment of fire escapes, was destroyed. The place was known as Hotel Wilson, with William and Mary Wilson understood to be its proprietors, though a relative named W. M. Bailey was nominally in control. The building was a mere shell, erected originally as a carriage repository, and in half an hour after the alarm had been given it collapsed. There were thirty-five boarders and guests in the house, and the family and help brought the number of inmates up to forty-two. So rapid and fierce was the progress of the flames that curtains of fire or clouds of smoke filled the hallways before the occupants could get from their rooms even in an undressed state, and many of those who succeeded in escaping had to leap from the windows. A number suffered thus broken legs or arms or were otherwise seriously hurt, while others were severely burned. After the fire had been extinguished and the debris partly cleared away, the bodies of six persons were recovered from the ruins — some partially consumed and others so charred as to be identifiable only with difficulty. In addition, Fred Tummons was so badly burned that he survived only a few hours. The dead were: Albert Robideau and John Tummons of Malone; Philip O'Connor of Saranac Inn — formerly of Constable; John Maas of Albany; Michael W. Cooney of Westville; and Tony Nicolina of New York. Nicolina was a harpist, and after having once escaped re-entered the building against warnings of the danger, in the hope of saving his harp. He was never again seen alive. William and Mary Wilson were indicted and tried for manslaughter, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Murders and Other Homicides

For nearly three-quarters of a century following its first settlement, there was no proven murder in the town, nor even a death that was strongly suspected of having been by murder. The record thereafter for a number of years runs almost as strikingly the other way, and gave Malone for a time a reputation that shamed and hurt. So many killings

occurred within a few years without a single one of them expiated that it came to be said that life to a visitor with money was unsafe here if venture were made into evil walks, or association had with a certain class of characters, who seemed to be able to rob and murder almost at will, and to defy detection. Happily the past dozen years or more show a cleaner page, and in particular since the legalized sale of liquor ceased on the first day of October the town has been as quiet and, superficially at least, as orderly as could be wished.

Early in the morning of May 24, 1867, the body of George H. Seabury of Chateaugay — who had been a student at Franklin Academy and at the time was home temporarily from Amherst College — was found on Main street, in front of the Hugaboom block, the site of which then was occupied by the original King store building, and in the basement of which there was a saloon. There were contusions on his face and forehead, and a pistol ball had pierced his heart. Letters and a purse in his pockets were undisturbed. Physicians testified at the inquest that death must have occurred almost or quite instantly. The contents of Mr. Seabury's trousers pockets, almost falling out, suggested that he had been carried up the saloon stairs feet foremost, and the belief was prevalent that he had been shot in the saloon, though no evidence of a trustworthy character was procurable to that effect, or determinative of who were the murderers. One dissolute character, indeed, did say when intoxicated that he was looking into the rear windows of the saloon and saw the fatal shot fired, but when he became sober denied having any knowledge whatever of the affair. Mr. Seabury was not in the habit of frequenting saloons, and the generally accepted theory concerning the crime was that he had been an agent in the employ of the Canadian or British government to ascertain and report upon Fenian plans and movements, and that he was killed by Fenians. No arrests for the murder were ever made.

George Barr of North Lawrence attended the Franklin county fair in 1870, and spent a part of the time while in Malone at the poker table. He was known to have had at least $500 in money on his person when, on the evening of September 28th, he left the hotel to take a train for home. Two days later his body was discovered in the river just below the Main street bridge. He had received a blow on the head, had been garroted, and his pockets rifled. The conjecture at the time was that he had been persuaded after leaving the hotel to abandon the purpose of returning to his home that night, and at a later hour had been murdered and robbed, and his body thrown over the bridge. The iden-

tity of his murderers was never known, nor did suspicion even point to any one very definitely as probably the guilty party.

It came to be whispered on the street at New Year's, 1881, and almost shouted from the housetops a few days later, that Emma Davis had poisoned Gertrude, the daughter of Samuel Manning, and niece of Warren L., with the latter of whom she had made her home in Malone for a number of years. Warren L. Manning had formerly been a merchant in Fort Covington, whose years numbered more than fourscore, who was understood to be wealthy, and who had no family other than the brother and niece with the exception of Mrs. Thomas Davidson, an adopted daughter. Miss Gertrude was twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and Miss Davis thirty-two years old, a member of the Methodist church in good standing, had formerly lived in Brandon, but for ten years preceding had been Mr. Manning's housekeeper, with a status that made her almost as one of the family. Two or three weeks later Miss Manning herself made complaint before a magistrate against Miss Davis, who was arrested and held for the action of the grand jury. She was indicted in March for administering poison with intent to kill, and was tried in the following September — District Attorney Badger appearing for the people and Hon. John I. Gilbert for the accused. The undisputed facts in the case were that Miss Manning returned from church one Sunday noon early in November, 1880, in apparently good health, and soon after dinner the same day became violently ill, vomiting and purging. There was improvement in her condition after a few days, but similar attacks recurred at intervals during the ensuing six weeks, with apparent partial paralysis and lack of sensation developing. At about the time of the second attack a physician was called, and was in attendance frequently thereafter, with a number of other practitioners appearing as counsel. At the trial Miss Manning, brought into court on a couch, testified to quarrels having occurred between herself and Miss Davis, that substantially every instance of a recurrence of her trouble followed soon after Miss Davis had administered food or medicine, and that upon one occasion she had found a greenish sediment in a cup of crust coffee made for her by Miss Davis, and also once in a cup of milk. A number of physicians testified to their belief that the case was one of arsenical poisoning, while others of equal standing scouted that view, and insisted that Miss Manning's condition was due to calomel, or was a manifestation of hysteria, which it was urged might simulate any ailment. Assuming the guilt of the accused, the motive attributed to Miss Davis was hope that with Miss Manning dead she might marry

Mr. Manning, or at least enjoy a benefit under his will. The jury not only returned a verdict of not guilty, but were at pains to file a statement with the court declaring that they had no doubt of the entire innocence of the accused. The presiding judge announced from the bench that he concurred entirely in the jury's view. While the case was neither a murder nor an attempt to kill as thus decided, the charge and the trial occasioned so much interest, and the community was so divided in opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Miss Davis, that it seems to demand a place in this recital. Miss Manning recovered her health, was married, and moved to a suburb of New York city. Miss Davis went to New England, and five or six years later a report was published that she had attempted to poison a wealthy man of Hartford, Conn., for whom she was housekeeper; and there were innuendoes that suspicious deaths had occurred in other families where she had worked in that section.

A child's ball bounded into a culvert on Rennie street June 4, 1887, and the child pursued it. Ten or a dozen feet from the culvert's mouth the child stumbled upon the body of a man, and naturally gave a panic alarm. Investigation by elders determined that the body was that of Eugene Van Ornam of Saginaw, Mich., who had been at work as a lumberman at Buck Mountain or Brandon, in the town of Santa Clara. It was learned further that Van Ornam had come to Malone on his way home four days before, and had been accompanied to a hotel by George King, a village tough, who had worked with Van Ornam for a time at Buck Mountain, but who was then employed here as a farm hand. King stated at the hotel that Van Ornam "had lots of money;" but while King was absent momentarily from the office, and unknown to him, Van Ornam deposited $142 with the proprietor for safekeeping. In the evening the two men visited a house of ill repute, but returned to the hotel at an early hour. A little later King was heard to propose going out again, but Van Ornam declined, though afterward consenting to go for half an hour, and the two left the hotel together, and were afterward seen on Rennie street. Van Ornam never returned to the hotel, and except for the chance loss of the child's ball his body might not have been discovered for weeks. The amount of money that he had when he left Buck Mountain was ascertained with certainty, and it was thus calculated that he must have kept in his possession forty-odd dollars after making the deposit at the hotel; but when the body was recovered there was no purse, watch, not even a penny in money, nor any identifying article whatever on it. King returned to

his place of employment the next morning, pleaded indisposition as an excuse for not taking up his work, and then sneaked away. An acquaintance who met him remarked that he "looked scared." At the inquest one witness testified that in the early evening, and in the immediate presence of Van Ornam, who was deaf, King made a proposition to rob him. Photographs of King were sent out by hundreds, a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for his apprehension, and an expert detective was put on the case, but nothing was ever heard of him from the hour of his departure. Two or three men were arrested by reason of suspicion of participation in the crime, or at least of guilty knowledge concerning it, but no certain evidence could be procured to justify proceeding further against them.

James McGee of White's Station in Canada, aged about fifty years, was found in a dying condition near the railroad machine shops June 30, 1894. One arm had been severed near the elbow by a car or locomotive. and there was a severe injury on the head, apparently caused by a blow. He recovered consciousness, and told that the night before he had started with two well known characters of the town to visit a disorderly house in the vicinity of the place where he was found, but determined to give up the plan, and turned back, when he was struck. Apparently he had been robbed, and left upon the railroad track so that he might be run over by a train, and thus his death made to appear accidental. He died the following night. Two of our village toughs were arrested upon this statement, and the coroner's jury charged them with murder; but the grand jury was of opinion that the available evidence did not justify the finding of an indictment.

The body of Adelor Fish, a young man, was found in the Horton mill pond June 21, 1902. His head had been crushed, and physicians testified that death had preceded the entrance of the body into the water. Fish had lived in the village, and four or five days before the body was found had started from his father's home with declaration of intention to go to a lumber camp in the southern part of the county for work. He was known to have $17 in money at the time, but when found none of it was on his person. It was proven that he had spent the day about town, drinking, and a hard character who was seen with him has always been believed to be the murderer. The same night that he was last seen alive this man assaulted and robbed another man on Amsden street, for which offense he was convicted and sent to prison for a term of seven years.

Barney Campbell, who had been giving song and dance exhibitions

in the saloons of Malone and vicinity, was shot and killed August 11, 1902, in the saloon and shooting gallery on Catherine street — the same building which became the Hotel Wilson — that was known as Zeb Coon's. Campbell was a rod or more to one side of the target, and, observing to a companion that the shooting was wild and reckless, was about to withdraw when a bullet pierced his heart. First excited reports of the affair represented that there had been a quarrel between the man who fired the shot and Campbell, but later testimony was to the effect that the gun was in the hands of one of the proprietors or of one of the help when it was discharged, or was in the act of passing from one hand to another's. There came to be acceptance of the theory that the affair was wholly accidental, but the proprietor was nevertheless arrested upon a charge of criminal carelessness. He was not convicted.

On March 13, 1909, Charles Devlin, Jr., was invited by Henry Brooks to accompany him on a drive from Bangor to Malone. Accepting the invitation, Devlin stopped at his home for a moment, and procured a hatchet, which he concealed under his coat. When the distance to Malone had been half traversed Devlin suddenly assaulted Brooks, and, abandoning the rig, the men had a fierce struggle in the road. Brooks's head was horribly cut and bruised, and the skull cleft with the blade of the hatchet. Devlin came on to Malone, proceeded at once to the jail, and demanded to be locked up — adding that he had killed a man. He seemed altogether self-possessed and calm, and later talked about a conspiracy against him and of a secret concerning him which Brooks knew and which he feared that Brooks intended to reveal. Devlin was undoubtedly insane, was so found by a sheriff's jury, and was committed to Matteawan, where he still is. Both men resided in Bangor, were day laborers — Devlin twenty-five years old, and Brooks twenty-one — and they had been particularly good friends. Neither was married, and Devlin was of intemperate habits.

Churches and Other Organizations

So far as known, the first religious service in Malone preceded any church organization by about three years, and between the date of such first service and the forming of a religious society there was occasional preaching by one or another New England missionary in a barn owned by Captain John Wood on Park street — afterward the S. C. Wead and now the H. A. Putnam place.

Then, in the spring of 1807, Rev. Amos Pettingill of Champlain and

Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard of Brandon, Vt., visited Malone, and effected the organization of the First Congregational Church and Society at the house of Abijah Abbott (which was the "tavern house" so called, that stood on a part of the site of the present Howard House). The original members numbered twenty-seven, and for one year, though how often we do not know, Noah Moody's house, now the site of the court house, was their place of worship. The early ministers who served the charge were a Mr. Robinson for three months during the winter of 1808, then Rev. Holland Wicks for ten weeks, followed by Rev. Simeon Parmelee for three months. In 1809 Rev. Ashbel Parmelee came from Vermont to Malone to marry Lucy Winchester, and from that visit a call resulted for him to become the pastor — a relation which continued unbroken for thirty-six years, and which, according to the testimony of men much older than the writer, had inexpressibly important fruitage. Writing in 1885, Dr. Bates referred to Mr. Parmelee as "a man whose impress still remains upon the town, and ever will continue;" Vice-President Wheeler that "his influence, ever running with the coming ages, will alone show its rich fruitage in eternity;" and Martin L. Parlin, differing with him radically in religious belief, that "no other man has done so much in laying the foundations of our prosperity, or has left so large and lasting an impress upon our town." Again quoting Mr. Wheeler, "I often think of him, as St. Paul said of himself, 'as one born out of due time.' He belonged to the days of Cromwell, * * * born under the dark shadow of Calvinism, and his life and teachings were pervaded by its peculiar tenets. * * * His aggressive nature and intense convictions of duty impelled him to ferret out evil of every nature, and, once found, he gave it no quarter." It requires to be added that for years he dominated the thought of the community and practically dictated to it what might and what might not be done or attempted in the way of indulgence in amusements, in regard to the walk of individuals, and as to religious observance: and all this he accomplished because his forceful personality created a public opinion that frowned upon the things that he disapproved, and made it a stigma upon any one to practice them. Mr. Parmelee's salary initially was four hundred dollars a year, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain: and never did his compensation exceed six hundred and fifty dollars annually, except that donations were given to him once a year. No parsonage was furnished. Nevertheless he supported on this miserably small stipend a family consisting of one son and seven daughters, and

kept open house for visiting clergy, agents for Bible and tract societies, music teachers, temperance and abolition lecturers, men in search of engagement as school teachers, and many others who imposed upon his hospitality.

Mr. Parmelee was ordained and installed February 8, 1810, in the academy. His life thereafter for many years was of intense activity and prodigious labor. Besides serving his own church, he engaged in missionary work in adjoining counties, acted without pay as army chaplain and attended the soldier sick in the war of 1812, felled the trees with his own hand on the lot where he built his home, and himself erected the structure.

From 1813 to 1828 the court house was the society's usual place of worship, though the academy was doubtless occupied on the Sabbaths when the Baptists or the Methodists were in possession of the former quarters. In 1817 the church affiliated with the Champlain Presbytery, and in 1823 the first Sabbath school was organized. In a historical sermon in 1883 Rev. C. S. Richardson, the then pastor, divided the life of the church into three periods, the first of which closed with 1825, and during which few matters of special importance occurred additional to the birth of the organization, the engagement of Mr. Parmelee as pastor, the demoralization incident to the war, a great revival in 1816, and the organization of the Sabbath school; or at least so runs the chronicle as it was written by one of the pastors — meaning, as I take it, that no other single incident or action stands out as of great moment. But the sum of the society's activities and influence in its earliest days must have been incalculable. Conditions of thought and society at that time, with the readiness of men and women to accept religious discipline, and the disposition of the organization to exercise it, made the church a factor in individual affairs as it never has been since, nor will ever be again. Thus I find in the Articles of Agreement in the record for 1822 that if any member walked erringly every brother having knowledge of the offense should, previous to consulting with any one, "go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone;" that "we deem it improper for brother to go to law with brother;" and that "we will restrain our children from attending balls or other amusements." Among the obligations imposed by The Covenant were engagement to hold family morning and evening prayer, to keep careful watch over each other, and to submit to the discipline of the church. Then follows the record of procedure under these provisions, which shows debts collected by the church after having heard the evidence,

and of disciplining of those who had violated rules of conduct. Complaints by one or another without really personal grievance, but as a matter of general concern, appear frequently in the record against offending brethren for breach of the Sabbath; for failure to observe the family practice of prayer or for non-attendance upon the stated meetings of the church; for misrepresentation or lack of care to speak the truth; for engaging in fighting; for intemperance and occasionally for actual intoxication; for taking wolves from the traps of others; for holding conversation and partially concluding a bargain for the rental of a house on the Sabbath; for an inn keeper permitting a ball to be held at his tavern, and, in one case, for calling a brother "an infamous liar"—which characterization, by the way, the accused established as having been justified, while the accuser afterward apologized and besought forgiveness for his sin. The instances were infrequent where the charges were not held to be well founded, after which it was customary to serve a letter of admonition upon the offender, who, if continuing contumacious, was then excommunicated. It is to be noted, however, that in only two or three cases did the accused fail to accept the church's finding, to express contrition, and to entreat forgiveness by the brethren and by God.

Procedure to-day of the sort outlined could hardly prove salutary, and would perhaps make conditions worse by reason of resentment arising from a sense of unwarrantable intrusion upon private concerns, but in the time under consideration, when the dicta of a pastor and of the congregation carried dread and terror, it can not be doubted that the methods in question operated to make men generally more seemly and correct in conduct, and to establish better conditions outwardly at least in the community as a whole.

As further disclosing the practices of this early time, it is interesting to note that the week-day prayer meetings were held commonly in the afternoon, and that where members who were in any way derelict with regard to the obligations imposed by the Articles of Agreement or by The Covenant requested letters of dismission because of contemplated union with a church of another denomination, such requests were denied.

In 1825 it was determined to erect a church building. A lot for it on Webster street had been given as early as 1810 by Richard Harison, but all of the public buildings having been on the west side of the river it was thought to be but just that the church should be on the east side, and accordingly it was located at the corner of Clay and Main streets,

with the front so far to the north that it actually encroached upon the highway. The corner stone was laid May 30, 1826, and the edifice was dedicated February 7, 1828. It was of stone, had a spire of considerable height, and cost $8,000. The pews were along either side of the auditorium, were square with high backs and uncushioned seats, which were on three sides; and the pulpit, in the north end, was reached by a winding stairway of a dozen steps. The members numbered 136 at the date of dedication.

The anti-Masonic furore threatened to disrupt the church in 1829. A considerable number of the most prominent and most highly respected members were Free Masons, but the majority were in bitter opposition to the order. Because of the belief and attitude of these latter, fourteen members of the church who were Masons, including the pastor, engaged in a formal written announcement to procure dismission from the lodge, upon the principle that "if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh." But they made no declaration impeaching the character of Masonry, nor confessed contrition because of former affiliation with it. This course appeared to satisfy most of the congregation, but a few were irreconcilable, and refused to attend the services unless and until the Masons should beg forgiveness and avow penitence. Failing to obtain compliance with that demand, these withdrew and united with the Baptist church, the leading ministerial representative of which in Northern New York was a pronounced anti-Mason of crusader type.

In 1840 a revival added one hundred to the membership of the church, and in 1841 the custom of standing during prayer was changed to sitting or kneeling.

The third period in the life of the organization is listed as having begun in 1851, when portions of the church building being in danger of tumbling down it was demolished, and the erection of a new house of worship commenced. During the period of building services were again held in the court house. The membership had increased to two hundred, and the new structure — of brick above a stone basement — cost $9,000, inclusive of an organ, and answered the needs of the society until 1883. Its auditorium being the largest in town, it was used not infrequently for lectures, for war meetings from 1861 to 1865, for musical conventions, and for the academic graduating exercises. The final service in it was held April 5, 1883, after it had been voted to erect the present imposing and majestic structure, during the building of which Lawrence Hall was occupied. The cost to the society

of the present building and furnishings, inclusive of the organ, but not of the fine memorial windows, was $46,000, but to the contractor it was considerably more. There is no finer church edifice in Northern New York, and it was a source of particular satisfaction to the members that at the date of dedication it had been paid for. The members then numbered nearly four hundred, though many who were inactive or who had removed from town were included in the count. The actual, live membership in 1917 was 375.

A chime of nine bells was hung in the church tower in 1886, a gift by Eli B. Smith.

The First Baptist Church of Malone was founded December 12, 1807, with twelve members, but not legally incorporated until September 28, 1831, when Asaph Watkins, Asa Hascall and Nahum Whipple were elected as the first trustees. Unfortunately all of the records of the church for the first eighteen years of its existence have been lost, if any were kept, and also those for a number of years since 1825. Thus everything touching the period of the infancy of the church, with the single exception of its birth, is a blank. Not one name of those who must have been its preachers has been preserved, nor a line about its growth, or whether it had a sustained activity from the first or merely languished for a time. It is generally accepted, however, by those who have sought for the facts that Nathaniel Colver, whose life is sketched in the chapter on Fort Covington, and who was a man of tremendous force and remarkable eloquence, was the first formal pastor, serving from 1825 or 1826 to the spring of 1827, and serving also at the same time his own charge at Fort Covington. Mr. Colver was followed by a Mr. Smith for a short time, and the pastorate was then vacant for about two years, but has been filled continuously since except for occasional periods now and then of weeks or possibly a few months each. We know from the Congregational church records of date two or three years prior to 1825 that there must have been Baptist activity then, as occasionally a Congregationalist avowed belief in baptism by immersion, and Congregational and Baptist committees were in conference concerning occupancy of the court house as a place of worship. The Sabbath school was organized in 1833; a little earlier the building of a church edifice had been undertaken, and in June of that year the first service was held in it. The structure was of stone, located on Webster street, and the main auditorium was on the second floor. It was remodeled and redecorated in 1853. The basement was used for school purposes while the new academy was in course of con-

struction, and in 1881 the building was purchased by the county for an armory. A new church building of brick, with ample basement accommodations for business and prayer meetings, etc., was begun in the spring of 1870, and was dedicated September 8, 1874. It cost $34,000, which exceeded by about $3,000 the pledges and payments in hand. Six years later this debt had increased to $5,000, but was then extinguished after a money-raising campaign of three months. In 1917 the church steeple had become unsafe, and had to be taken down. During the winter of 1918 a service water pipe burst under the church floor, and the escaping water undermined the foundation walls of one of the towers and also a part of the wall of the main edifice. The damage is thought to be between six and eight thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is 433, though that figure includes a considerable number of non-residents. Rev. J. B. Webster, who had been pastor for a number of years, resigned in 1917 to "do his bit" in the war as a chaplain. Rev. Ivan Rose is his successor.

The Methodist Episcopal church was not incorporated until May 2, 1835, when the name "The Malone Methodist Episcopal Church" was adopted. At that date the conference records credit the society with having 310 members. In the autumn of the same year Oliver Brewster gave the organization a lot on the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets, where the Franklin House now is, and the erection of a church edifice was begun. It had a stone basement with a frame superstructure, and was finished, at a cost of about $3,000, in 1838. It was known as Hedding Chapel, the eminent bishop of that name having presided at the dedication. The services of the church prior to its possession of a home of its own had been held in the court house, at the academy and other school houses, and perhaps occasionally in the cotton factory. Two years earlier than the incorporation the first leaders' meeting had been held, and in a paper prepared by Frank Bigelow a few years ago he noted interestingly that it was provided that if any member should be absent from a meeting a fine of not less than six nor more than twenty-five cents should be imposed, and for similar neglect by the president the fine should be not less than twelve nor more than fifty cents. A like rule to-day enforced would probably fill the church's treasury to overflowing. An account of the remarkable revival of 1836 is given in subsequent pages.

Nothing especially eventful appears to have occurred between 1838 and 1866, though, as Mr. Bigelow suggests in his historical sketch prepared in 1902, great changes were in process, but were wrought so

gradually as hardly to be perceived. In 1863 it had come to be felt that Hedding Chapel was no longer adequate to the society's needs and that its finish and general appearance were not quite all that the house of worship of a strong and thriving organization ought to be. Accordingly a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Brewster streets, and in 1866 construction of the present brick church was begun. The cost was $40,000, exclusive of organ and bell, which were the gift of Warren L. Manning, and cost about $3,000. Dedication occurred August 21, 1867. The undertaking imposed a large indebtedness, which bore burdensomely upon the members, and wrote a dark page in the church's history. The present membership is about 600, and there are numerous subordinate auxiliary organizations, manifesting zealous interest and helpful activity. The name was changed in 1878 to Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Malone.

So much is authenticated by the local records. Of earlier conditions, while Mr. Bigelow was unable in 1902 to gather anything, it is my good fortune to have obtained data from the conference records beginning with 1818 and continuing to the present. In that year the conference report gave this church sixty members, which suggests convincingly that it must have been of still earlier organization; and, indeed, Dr. Hough, who wrote in 1850 when first-hand trustworthy oral information was obtainable, stated that the Malone circuit was formed in 1811 with sixty-one members, as a part of the Champlain district, with John T. Adams as minister, and a correspondent of the *Palladium* wrote in 1857 that the church (probably as distinguished from the circuit) was organized between 1810 and 1818. While Mr. Bigelow conjectures that some Methodist meeting must have been held here as early as 1802, because of the known circumstance that a missionary or circuit rider labored in Burke that year and would likely visit Malone, the suggestion would seem to be negatived by the generally accepted fact that the first religious service in the town was held July 4, 1804.

But to return to certainly established facts. In 1818 the Malone station was included in the Genesee conference, whose first appointee here was Charles Northrop. A list of his successors appears in the appendix, but Luther Lee calls for more than a mere mention. He served in Malone for two years (1827 and 1828), and afterward became one of the most fiery and most eloquent of abolition agitators. During his work here Malone was the center of a circuit, embracing Malone, Constable, Westville, all of the western towns of the county, parts of

Clinton and St. Lawrence counties, and appointments in Lower Canada. One who heard Mr. Lee in Bombay at that time has written that he was a queer figure of a man — low of stature, clad in a blue coat with brass buttons, white fur hat, white necktie and other habiliments peculiar to Methodist preachers of that age; had stiff black hair, shaggy eyebrows, a clear, piercing eye, an abbreviated upper lip which disclosed his upper teeth, a robust chin, and an eminently expressive and rather pleasing countenance. The writer adds that he was full of controversy, that "his sermon was a benediction, and my life has been better for hearing it." Ten years later this same witness heard him in a county west of Franklin on slavery, with "a cast-iron logic about him that convinced any reasonable man," and "from that hour I was an abolitionist." The witness thus quoted tells of a rumor for which he could not vouch that at eighteen years of age Mr. Lee could not read, but that, marrying a superior woman, he was inspired to study, that within three years he was licensed to exhort, and that he was soon afterward elevated to the preacher rank. Upon leaving Malone he preached in Jefferson and Lewis counties, and then devoted himself for three years to lecturing on slavery. From 1841 to 1852 he was the editor of an anti-slavery paper, and in 1844 he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal denomination because its attitude on the abolition question was not radical enough to satisfy him, and united with the Wesleyan Methodists; but in 1867 returned to his former affiliations. Among his church stations after 1852 were Syracuse and various places in Ohio and Michigan. He was also professor of theology in Michigan Union College at one time, and from 1864 to 1867 was connected with Adrian College in Michigan.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church was founded September 22, 1831, through the offices of Rev. Anson B. Hard, then stationed at Plattsburgh. The services, which were the first according to the Episcopalian ritual that were ever held in the county with the exception of lay readings by Major Duane in Duane, were at the court house, and twelve persons joined in effecting the organization. A number of these were not residents of Malone, at least four of the twelve belonging in other towns, and two more were from New York, living here only temporarily. Mr. Hard continued his ministration irregularly for a time and was succeeded for two years by a resident missionary who officiated twice a month in Malone, and once each in Chateaugay and Duane — the services here having been held in the court house or in the school house at the Arsenal Green, the latter of which has now been

converted into the Christian Science church. The first Sunday school was organized in 1834. Though not then, nor ever since, strong in numbers or in a wealthy membership, it determined in 1834 to erect a church edifice; but actually attempted nothing in that direction until 1843. The exact date of the completion of the building is not known, but certainly was not later than the autumn of 1846. For considerable periods between 1831 and 1849 the church had no rector, but with the exception of occasional intervals of vacancies has had one continuously since the latter year. Its most distinguished rector was the late Charles F. Robertson, D.D., during a part of the civil war period, who afterward became bishop of Missouri. Agitation was begun in 1867 for the erection of a new church building, was dropped for a time, revived in 1874, and in 1884 the old building was razed and the present edifice erected — a stone structure which avoids in a measure the old dry-goods box style of architecture. It cost about $20,000, for $4,000 of which debt had to be incurred; and as Episcopalian requirements are that the Lord must have more than an equity of redemption in a place set apart for His worship consecration had to be delayed until 1889, when the debt had been discharged. The present membership of the church is about 125.

Though the records of conveyances in the county clerk's office show only two or three Irish names among the grantees in Malone earlier than 1830, John Talbot Smith's History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg is authority for the statement that a few immigrants of that nationality were here in 1820. With very few exceptions arrivals of French were later still. The nearest Catholic church until after 1830 was at St. Regis, 26 or 28 miles distant, and it was not unusual for the more devout of Malone's residents who professed the Roman Catholic faith to walk to St. Regis and later to Hogansburgh to celebrate the festivals of Christmas and Easter. Then Father Moore of Huntingdon, Que., began coming here at infrequent intervals to say mass, and upon one occasion Father Rafferty of Plattsburgh preached at the court house. Mr. Smith fixes the time of these first services as in June, 1831, and the place at John McFarlane's home, which was near the poor house. In 1836 Malone was attached to the Hogansburgh parish, and continued a part of it until 1849, when it was made an independent charge. During these thirteen years Father John McNulty and Father James Keveney, rectors at Hogansburgh, and possibly now and then some other priest who chanced to journey through this section, held occasional services in Malone. In 1836 Father McNulty bought a lot fronting on

Main street, just west of Rockland, for a church, parsonage and cemetery, and it is remembered that graves were many in front and at each side of the old church building which stood at that point from 1837 until about 1862 or 1863. This building was an unpretentious frame structure with a capacity of perhaps a hundred and fifty worshipers. It was enlarged by Father McCabe, probably about 1850 or 1851, by adding a transept, and was unusual in appearance because of a roofless veranda or platform that reached entirely across the front and along the east side of both the main edifice and the transept. A new church was begun by Father Anthony Theves in 1862 nearly on the site of the present edifice, but though the church had increased largely in numbers from the beginning of Father McCabe's rectorship, the members were yet generally of quite limited means, and the new building project was so ambitious in design and proportions that the work had to be arrested or a priest peculiarly adapted to its prosecution found to carry it through. Father Theves was accordingly transferred to another charge, and Father Francis Edward Van Compenholdt, known as "the church builder" because of his achievements in this line in other parishes, was assigned here. He was a Belgian, and probably because his surname was formidable to the English tongue, was always known locally as Father Francis. The work went forward energetically for a time, under Father James J. Sherry after the departure of Father Francis, but with burdensome debt piling up, until fire broke out in the building soon after the close of services on Sunday, September 4, 1870, and the edifice was wholly destroyed. The insurance was hardly more than enough to cover the debt, so that the church had practically to start rebuilding almost as a new undertaking, the fire having wiped out the savings of years. Nevertheless courage and self-denial were equal to the emergency, and in the course of a little more than a year the exterior of a new building had been almost finished, when a high wind tore off the roof and tumbled two of the walls into ruins, causing damage to the amount of $10,000. Still undaunted, the society again undertook to build, and within a short time the work had so progressed that services could be held in the basement. But when Father Rossiter became rector he set his face inflexibly against the contracting of further debt, and thus it was not until 1882 that the building had advanced far enough toward completion to be deemed ready for dedication. In the course of a few years the debt was reduced by $25,000, and in 1905 the building was renovated and redecorated at a cost of several thousand dollars. In 1917 an organ was added at a cost of $3,500.

The first record of the church in the county clerk's office is the deed of the lot bought by Father McNulty, and the second (as of date July 20, 1839) a certificate that at a meeting held that day, at which Francis White and Neal McCaffrey presided, Barney Mallon, Michael Cowan and William Dorsey were elected trustees. The church was then without a distinguishing name, but the proceedings of a similar meeting held April 13, 1840, show that Barney McGivney was warden, and that the society had been named St. Joseph Church of Malone. In 1848 the name appears in the record as the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph's at Malone.

Father Bernard E. McCabe, the first settled rector, met a tragic death November 24, 1857. The rectory was discovered to be on fire, and those who responded first to the alarm found the body of the priest on the floor of his bedroom so charred as hardly to be recognizable as that of a human being. The conjecture was that while reading in bed he had dropped asleep, and that the candle had set fire to the bedding. The fire did not extend to any other part of the house. There are no records of the church extant of date earlier than 1858, and it may be that the history of the parish for the first nine years of its life was destroyed by this fire.

Father William Rossiter became rector in 1877, having been preceded for a few months by Father Patrick Ludden, who became vicar general of the diocese of Albany and then the first bishop of the diocese of Syracuse. Father Rossiter continued as rector until his death in 1908. Besides his priestly character, which commanded admiration and high respect, he had an engaging personality and was efficient as an executive. It was due largely to his management that the church debt was greatly reduced, and the fine church building completed, and in later years improved and beautified.

Since 1849 the parishes of St. Mary's in Malone, Bangor, West Bangor, Brushton, Constable, Trout River, Chasm Falls, Burke and Chateaugay have been carved directly or indirectly from St. Joseph's, and still the church embraces to-day about 325 families, or probably 1,300 or 1,400 souls, and was never stronger or more prosperous. It still carries a debt of about $8,000. Father John H. O'Rourke, a ripe scholar of superior intellectual endowment and wide information, has been rector since 1908, and enjoys in remarkable measure the affection of his people and the kind and appreciative regard of the community generally.

The original church building was removed about 1862 or 1863 to

face Rockland street, then only a lane, and a parochial school was opened in it by a Mr. Maguire, who is said to have been a fine scholar, but with many oddities, and not prepossessing in appearance. He was familiarly known as "Andy the Fiddler."

At about this time Father Francis bought the large stone building at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets for a rectory, and it was occupied as such both by himself and by Father Sherry. About 1873, however, it was given over to the Sisters of Mercy for a convent school, but for lack of financial support the enterprise had to be abandoned within a short time, when the Sisters removed to Hogansburgh, where they entered upon a similar undertaking, which they have made a great success.

In 1863 the grounds for the Fort Covington street cemetery were purchased by Father Francis.

There was occasional Universalist preaching in Malone as early as 1823 or 1824, and there is some reason for believing that a sort of organization of that denomination was formed here in 1835, though no society was actually incorporated until May 12, 1846. At this latter date a lot just west of the present Methodist Episcopal church was purchased and a church building erected upon it. The name was "The First Universalist Society of Malone, Franklin County, New York." The society was never large, and was frequently without a pastor for long periods. In 1884 the membership had become so small that services ceased to be held, and were never resumed. In 1892 the society was dissolved, and in 1894 its property was sold, with donation of the proceeds to St. Lawrence University. The building is now in part a store and in part a dwelling house.

Methodist Episcopal services were held in South Malone, now known as Chasm Falls, at least as early as 1835 by Rev. C. L. Dunning, pastor at Malone, and in 1843 Rev. Almanzo Blackman, also located in Malone, formed a class there with Sherman Stancliff as leader. Rev. Norman L. Knights, a local preacher whose home was in the vicinity, also officiated more or less often in these early years, and possibly others not now known,— the services having been held usually in a building south of the Daniel Averill (now Dr. Harwood) place, which was erected for the double use of a school and house of worship, and was known as "The Temple." But no permanent or formal organization was effected until 1849, when Rev. Alonzo Wells supplied appointments and performed pastoral work at both Chasm Falls and Duane, and the next year the two were consolidated under the name of Duane

mission, attached to the Chateaugay circuit for two years, and then united with Dickinson. From that time to the present the charge has been supplied almost continuously — at first by clergymen stationed at vicinity places, and since 1867 by pastors duly assigned and residing in the district. A log chapel eventually took the place of "The Temple," and in 1867 the latter was displaced by the present brick church. In January, 1861, "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Duane and Township Number Nine of the Town of Malone" was incorporated. The charge now includes not only Chasm Falls and Duane, but also Owl's Head, at which latter place a church building was erected in 1898, and the combined membership at the three places considerably exceeds two hundred.

In the old days every country church was open as a matter of course for political meetings, and the writer was sent in 1872 with the late Hon. John I. Gilbert to speak at Chasm Falls. The church was crowded, and good old Sherman Stancliff — sincere and earnest in everything — served as chairman. Mr. Stancliff's belief in Republicanism and devotion to it was as strong and ardent as in his church, and it was therefore the most natural thing, and to him altogether appropriate, to dismiss the meeting by calling upon the audience to rise and all join in singing the Doxology!

The Irish and French Roman Catholics of Malone worshiped as one people at the same altar and under a single priest until the latter part of 1868, though not with the most cordial fraternization. Indeed, the two nationalities never mingle in real amity anywhere, and here there were special underlying facts and conditions to induce more than the usual segregation and friction, for the Irish had built the church originally and had contributed far the larger part to its support, so that they regarded the French as more or less intruders, while the French (of whom then a much smaller percentage understood and spoke English than now) were not greatly attracted to the services, and came to feel that they were not welcome in the sanctuary. Of the five or six hundred families of French extraction residing in Malone fifty or sixty years ago not more than thirty or forty made even a pretence of attending church. It was in such conditions that Father John B. LeGrand came to Malone from Keeseville in the autumn of 1868, and, as he entered it himself on the record, founded the French Roman Catholic Church of Malone, thereby beginning a work of utmost value and beneficence, on the 29th day of November, 1868. His first place of residence was the brick dwelling house adjoining the old Arsenal

Green school house, and in it he fitted up a small chapel, where and at St. Joseph's for the ensuing few months he said mass and held confession. In March, 1869, the old Albert Andrus homestead was purchased, and as soon as spring opened work was begun for the erection of a church that the French should have for their very own. A tentative organization, known as the French Roman Catholic Church of Malone, was first formed, and legal incorporation was had May 21, 1869, as "St. Mary's Church of Malone, New York," but commonly called Notre Dame, with the bishop, the vicar general, Father LeGrand, Edward Cherrier and Joseph Menard as trustees. On June 13th the corner stone was laid, with Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, then vicar general of the diocese of Albany, and afterward bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, officiating. A rough floor laid on the foundations gave seating accommodations to the large assemblage that gathered for the ceremony. A procession, forming at St. Joseph's church, marched to the site of what was to become the Church of Our Lady, and so many were the participants that when the head of the line reached Arsenal Green the foot had not moved from St. Joseph's. The energy with which the work of building was prosecuted is indicated by the fact that two months later, on August 15th, service was held in the edifice, though it was of course far from finished and almost barn-like. Poor as the people were, they yet gave $3,000 for the work between August and Christmas, and $4,378 the next year, with generous contributions continued annually ever since. From the mere handful of the French who had formerly attended the services at St. Joseph's so great an interest was awakened that the new church came to be well filled almost every Sabbath, and though parishes at Constable and Chasm Falls were erected from St. Mary's in 1874 and 1877, respectively, St. Mary's to-day includes 1,002 families, numbering 4,428 souls, celebrates an average of sixty or seventy marriages per year, has seventy-five deaths and performs two hundred baptisms. The church building has been finished and beautified, a bell and a fine organ furnished, the Andrus dwelling house has been replaced by a commodious and modern rectory, and extensive grounds purchased for a cemetery. The church property has an estimated value of $60,000, and the debt of the organization is only $5,000 or $6,000. The parish includes all of the town of Malone except the section known as Chasm Falls and parts of the towns of Bellmont and Westville, with perhaps a few scattering families in the edge of Constable.

In 1873 a parochial school was opened in a building on Main street, opposite the Congregational church, but was continued for only a short

time. Again, in 1891 or 1892, St. Mary's erected a fine building facing the Arsenal Green north of the railroad, with co-operation by the Sisters of Mercy, and maintained a school in it for two or three years, but the expense was more than the society could bear, and it was abandoned in 1894. A year later the village school district bought the property, and uses it for the public schools.

While undoubtedly no small part of all this accomplishment has been wrought, as it certainly has been preserved, through the ministration and management of Father Edward Blanchard, rector for the past thirty-five years until 1918, to Father LeGrand belongs the unquestioned credit of having instituted the work and forwarded it when the field seemed barren and the difficulties insurmountable. At the time when Father LeGrand began his labors in Malone conditions among the French could hardly have been worse. True, there were a few among them who were thrifty, intelligent and of good character, but a great many were improvident, ignorant, addicted to drink, unemployed by choice, not amenable to religious precept, brawling and vicious. Those of this latter type who were industrious at all were content to accept menial tasks, and apparently aspired to nothing better. Their children did not attend school, and illiteracy was the rule among them. Not many owned their homes, the prevalent standard of living, including furnishings, surroundings, food and raiment, was low; and pride, ambition, moral conception and Sabbath observance seemed unknown to them. To the teachings, dominating character and influence and the tireless efforts of Father LeGrand is traceable very largely the marvelous change that fifteen years witnessed, and which is still in process. Father LeGrand had the misfortune to incur the enmity of some of his people toward the close of his pastorate, but whatever the merits back of this contention may have been, I believe the fact to stand unchallengeable nevertheless that no clergyman of any denomination, with the possible exception of Doctor Parmelee, ever accomplished more real good (perhaps none as much) in Malone as Father LeGrand. He deserves the lasting gratitude not merely of his own people, but of the citizenry at large. He died at Glens Falls May 18, 1891, after having been a priest for forty-four years.

Father Edward Blanchard was rector of St. Mary's from January, 1884, to December, 1917. More sociable and more tactful than Father LeGrand, but not less an earnest worker, all of the betterment won under the latter has not only been held secure, but augmented. It is widely regretted that his health compelled him to tender his resignation,

to become effective with the close of the year 1917. However, he is to continue to make Malone his home, and expects to join in 1918 in celebrating both the semi-centennial of his own ordination and of the founding of the church for which he has done so much. Rev. T. Campeau is his successor.

St. Helen's Church of Chasm Falls was founded by Father LeGrand in 1877, and its house of worship was built and paid for with funds which he persuaded friends in France to contribute. The first trustees were Joseph Boyea and David Boivin, and for four years Father LeGrand himself officiated as rector. There are 103 families in the parish, and for nearly all of the time since 1881 the church has had a resident rector.

There had been here and there in Malone for a long time a few disciples of Mrs. Eddy, but without any society or united association until perhaps ten or twelve years ago. They then banded together informally, and in June, 1913, incorporated legally as the "First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malone, New York," with Caroline J. Phillips, Sadie W. Lawrence, Williamine S. Childs, Helen M. Gurley and Fred F. Fisk as trustees. The organization's membership numbers fifteen or twenty, and occupies the old Arsenal Green school house under lease for a place of meeting. The attendance at the service is ordinarily between forty and fifty. Miss Clara M. Russell has established herself in town as a Christian Science practitioner.

Protracted revivals have been numerous. Besides those of comparatively recent years, conducted by B. Fay Mills a generation ago, and by M. R. Rees in 1905 and in 1915–16 — the latter continuing through five weeks, with the services held in a building erected expressly for them, and of capacity greater than that of any of the churches, and adding 250 or 300 to the membership of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches — there have been three which call for particular mention. The first, conducted by Doctor Parmelee without outside assistance, was in 1816, following a period which Rev. C. S. Richardson, pastor of the Congregational church, described in 1876 as having immediately succeeded three years during which "profaneness in vilest form was common in our streets, on the Sabbath as well as other days. Gambling and bacchanalian revel were common as never before witnessed here. Money was at one time in abundance, but by whatever means obtained, whether by honest toil or frauds or pilfering, it was often hastily wasted at the gaming table or in scenes of intemperance." But, still following Mr. Richardson's narrative, "the very

beginning of the year 1816 was signalized by extreme thoughtfulness on the part of all classes. Religious topics became the staple of conversation. On the highway the pastor was accustomed to be met with an earnest inquiry by an apparent stranger upon some one of the fundamental doctrines. * * * This was not a period of fanaticism — not a blaze of religious fervor and then a heap of mouldering embers, but the fire was kindled on the heart's altar and burned with a clear, steady glow. * * * The revival left its seal on the following years. Indeed, the church has not yet outgrown the spiritual power of that single season. One hundred, between May and September of that year, joined this body."

The next notable religious movement of like character came in 1836, and was under Methodist Episcopal direction, though the Congregationalists always shared in the evening services. Rev. Charles L. Dunning was the Methodist pastor here, and Rev. James Erwin was in charge of the Chateaugay circuit. The latter's boyhood had been passed at Fort Covington, he had preached a number of times at camp meetings in Malone, and he was persuaded to come here in the winter of 1836 and work with Mr. Dunning. The services were held in the court house, the judge's desk serving as pulpit, a bench back of it for seating the participating clergy, and the inclosure in front which is usually occupied in court time by attorneys, witnesses and litigants for the men and women who led in prayer and were active helpers in the work, and also as a "mourner's bench." As a general thing meetings were held three times a day — those in the morning "for the benefit of the church, the establishing of converts, and for instructing penitents in the way of faith;" those in the afternoon for preaching, followed by prayer, and continuing sometimes until the evening service, which was on many accounts the most important of the day, as many, otherwise engaged mornings and afternoons, could then be present. In the evening there was always a sermon, usually addressed to the unconverted, followed by a rousing exhortation, and then "by one, two or three hours spent in united, earnest prayer, singing and giving instruction to the penitents. * * * Great crowds attended the meetings from all the country around. They came from Bangor, Constable, Burke, Bellmont, and from 'up south.' * * * Some revivals bring in young people mainly; others an older class. But this took old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. It was one of God's great 'flood tides'." The work continued without abatement for six weeks, the crowds increasing until the breaking up of the roads in

the spring interrupted travel. "The Sabbath crowds were immense. People came from great distances, bringing refreshments with them, and spent the entire day, from the nine o'clock lovefeast to the close of the service," which was never until nearly midnight. "Sunday was the great seed sowing day, and on Monday we gathered the harvest," the conversions always being most numerous on that day. Mr. Erwin preached more than sixty sermons during the six weeks, and at the conclusion of his final effort fell in the pulpit, and could do no more preaching for three years, but was eventually so restored to health and strength that he continued active in the ministry for a third of a century and more.

Another remarkable revival was in the spring of 1840, a Congregational activity, with Rev. Jedediah Burchard the principal worker. Mr. Burchard was an evangelist of considerable repute and an enthusiastic and eloquent preacher, who exercised much control over his audiences, and caused a great deal of excitement and religious fervor. One stipulation in the arrangements which brought him to Malone required that he be supplied daily with fresh beef — which had to be brought by stage from Plattsburgh. A resident of that time, who gave some of his recollections to the press at a much later date, irreverently called Mr. Burchard's meetings a "*howling* success"; and added that the evangelist had formerly been a circus rider, and that in transports of exhortation he would leap from the pulpit and do acrobatic stunts in front of it, which is the more believable because Sanford's history of the town of Hopkinton, where Mr. Burchard went from Malone, states that "he would walk about among the people in the audience on the tops of the backs of the square pews, loudly and eloquently exhorting them to give up their wicked ways, and thus save themselves from eternal hell fire." In one sermon he described a great seething, roaring blast furnace which melted ore to a white heat, and declared that, inconceivably hot as the furnace was, hell was so much hotter that if one of its inmates could be transferred to the furnace he would freeze to death in five minutes! Mr. Burchard died at Adams, Jefferson county, in 1864. There is no authentic information available in regard to the permanency of Mr. Burchard's work in Malone other than that he sowed seeds of dissension between Doctor Parmelee and his people, which weakened the influence of the pastor, and which, after the evangelist's departure, nearly divided the church. As his son said in a biography of Doctor Parmelee, Mr. Burchard's "peculiar way of preaching, conducting meetings and telling ludicrous anecdotes were

quite distasteful," and doubtless this disapproval rankled with those who were enamored of the evangelist, so that friction and animosities were created — resulting after a few years in the pastor's resignation. Cordial relations were restored later, however.

Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 148, F. and A. M., to be located at any convenient place within the towns of Chateaugay or Harison, was authorized December 3, 1806, and continued in existence for nearly thirty years; but becoming inactive during the Morgan excitement because of the withdrawal of many members and because also of the then popular reprehension of the order, the continuing members were unable by reason of the scarcity of money to pay their dues. For this latter condition the charter was forfeited June 7, 1833, its last previous return to the grand lodge having been in 1827, when it had 63 members. Reorganization was had in 1854 under the original name, but with the number changed to 291. From this latter date the lodge has been uninterruptedly active, and now has close to 300 members in good standing. The first master in 1806 was Albon Man, and the first under the reorganization Clark Williamson, who in 1834 had preserved the jewels of the lodge by burying them. The elective officers for 1918 are: E. J. Reed W. M., Grant G. Collins S. W., J. P. Badger J. W., T. T. Buttrick secretary, and S. M. Howard treasurer.

Northern Constellation Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1810, and, unlike the lodge, has maintained a continuous existence, though it was not active during anti-Masonic times, nor until some twenty years later. No record is available of the number of its charter members. Its first officers were: Albon Man high priest, Samuel Peck king, and Samuel Pease scribe. Upon the revival of the organization in 1853 Josiah F. Saunders was high priest, Philip B. Miller king, and F. P. Allen scribe. There are at present 218 members, and the elective officers for 1918 are: Grant G. Collins high priest, C. L. Lowell king, E. J. Reed scribe, C. W. Russell secretary, and N. M. Marshall treasurer.

Franklin Commandery, No. 60, Knights Templar, was instituted January 8, 1885, but had been in existence by a dispensation from April 28, 1884. There were something like 20 or 25 charter members, and the officers at institution were: W. H. Gray eminent commander, G. W. Dustin generalissimo, D. H. Stanton captain general, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis prelate, S. A. Beman S. W., R. C. Wentworth J. W., W. R. Flanagan treasurer, T. Alfred Quaile recorder, L. C. Shepard standard bearer, H. H. Hickok sword bearer, S. C. Paddock warder,

G. H. Kidney captain of the guard, J. A. Hogle, N. W. Porter and E. W. Lawrence guards. The present officers are: Ernest S. Mason eminent commander, Herbert H. Seaver generalissimo, Roy N. Porter captain general, Rev. J. B. Webster prelate, Grant G. Collins S. W., Geo. W. Calkins J. W., A. W. Gamble treasurer, R. McC. Miller recorder, Geo. H. Houston standard bearer, Carroll T. Douglass sword bearer, Chas. L. Lowell warder, and P. H. Tummons, G. C. Dewey and John S. Keeler guards. The present membership is 254.

At one period the lodge was moved to Fort Covington for a time because exorbitant rental was demanded for a hall in Malone. Otherwise its situs has always been in Malone, and for more than twenty years it and the chapter occupied rooms over the Dewey & Smith and Buttrick stores, and then for nearly thirty years in Centennial Block. In 1904 the Masonic Temple Association was organized, with the lodge, the chapter and the commandery each equally represented in the board of trustees, and purchased and fitted up the Dr. Skinner place for a temple, in which each organization has accommodations. In 1907 a fair for the benefit of the order netted funds to the amount of $6,700.

Neshoba Lodge, No. 351, I. O. O. F. (renumbered 78), organized March 15, 1848, under a dispensation by the grand lodge granted upon the application of a group of well known citizens (including Dr. Bates, Dr. Skinner and F. T. Heath) who had visited Potsdam a short time previously for initiation in the order. The first lodge room was in the old so-called Harison Academy, and now spacious quarters are occupied in Howard Block. At least twice the lodge room was destroyed by fire. The first officers were: Sidney P. Bates N. G., S. C. F. Thorndike V. G., Henry S. Brewster secretary, and U. D. Meeker treasurer. The order found favor from the first on the part of leading citizens, and grew rapidly in numbers. The present membership is 135, and the officers for 1918 are: James Flynn N. G., George Carr V. G., Charles Whipple secretary, A. L. Paro treasurer, and Charles Whipple, Frank G. Roby and L. M. Kellas trustees. John P. Kellas was grandmaster of the grand lodge in 1901 and 1902.

J. C. Drake, D. S. Camp, J. E. Beardsley, Horatio Peck, Wesley Jones, C. B. Beardsley and M. S. Mallon were authorized by the State organization January 15, 1885, to hold an encampment in Malone to be known as Neshoba Encampment No. 30, I. O. O. F. The records were lost some years ago by fire, and the number of charter members and the first officers are unknown. The organization now has 26 members, and its officers are: Isadore Thanhauser chief patriarch, Clarence

S. Mason S. W., Eldon Newcomb high priest, Haydn Nimblett J. W., Geo. H. Nickelson secretary, and Geo. W. Rowe treasurer.

Of the many helpful services rendered by Father LeGrand in Malone few rank higher than his organization of the St. John Baptist Society October 9, 1872. The society is not a branch or subordinate chapter of any general order, but is independent and purely local. It is both fraternal and benevolent. Membership is permitted only to those of French extraction who are Catholics, and in good health. It pays benefits of from $3 to $5 per week in cases of sickness, contributes to the funeral expenses of those who die, and assesses each member one dollar for a fund to be paid to the estate of any deceased brother. The charter members numbered 40, and the present number is close to 400. Starting with nothing, the society some years later purchased a building on Mill street in which it fitted up a hall for meetings, and has recently bought the fine home of the late Mrs. S. A. Beman for lodge uses and a club home. It has no debt, and has funds in its treasury. The original trustees were Edward Cherrier, Moise Viau, Joseph Menard, Moise Gibeault, Samuel Aubrey, and Thomas Deparois. The officers are: Rev. Edward Blanchard chaplain, David Dubois president, Antoine Dubois vice-president, Napoleon Dufore secretary, J. B. Marceau corresponding secretary, F. X. Delisle financial secretary, Henry W. Labarge assistant financial secretary, and Alex. Dumas orderly. An auxiliary organization, consisting of about 40 members equipped with uniforms, is without distinctive functions except to appear in processions. Its officers are: F. X. Rozon commander, Henry Champagne first lieutenant, Albert Gibbo quartermaster, Samuel Benoit corporal, and John B. Marceau secretary. There are also about 50 St. John Baptist Cadets, composed of the sons of members, who are in training to unite at the proper age with the main society.

Council LeGrand is a subordinate organization of the St. John Baptist Union, which is national in its scope, and was chartered July 15, 1910, with 16 members. The order is of a fraternal and insurance character, with low premium rates, and pays both sick benefits and death claims. The first officers were: Joseph Brunet president, C. L. Pinsonneault vice-president, H. E. Pinsonneault secretary, and M. H. Burno treasurer. There are now 200 members, and the present officers are: Ralph J. Cardinal president, Edward Dumas vice-president, J. I. Carmel secretary, and George Gratton treasurer.

Brennan Post No. 284, G. A. R., was organized August 12, 1882, with 23 charter members, and it has had in all 350 names on its muster

rolls. Its first officers were: Daniel H. Stanton commander, H. B. Meigs senior vice commander, S. S. Willard junior vice commander, H. D. Hickok adjutant, E. J. Mannix quartermaster, Ralph Erwin surgeon, R. McC. Miller O. D., John McSorley O. G., C. R. Doty sergeant major, and G. D. Hastings quartermaster sergeant. Deaths and removals have reduced the roster to 23 names. The officers for 1918 are: Thomas Denio commander, Luke Tebo senior vice commander, Peter Roberts junior vice commander, Henry Fobere surgeon, John Curtis chaplain, L. P. Chandler quartermaster and adjutant, Theodore Robinson O. D., and Charles Dumas O. G.

J. W. Pangburn Post No. 312, G. A. R., was organized July 28, 1895, with 14 charter members, who were mostly withdrawals from Brennan Post. The first officers were: Orville Moore commander, Hiram T. French senior vice commander, G. P. Norris junior vice commander, A. C. Hadley surgeon, M. N. Dawson O. D., H. D. Hickok quartermaster, H. J. Merriam chaplain, H. H. Davis O. G., and B. H. Spencer sentinel. There are at present 10 members, and the officers for 1918 are R. McC. Miller commander, H. J. Merriam senior vice commander, A. C. Hadley junior vice commander, L. B. Chase surgeon, H. H. Davis O. D., L. B. Sperry adjutant, C. H. Totman chaplain and quartermaster, and E. S. Kelsey O. G.

Malone Council No. 308, Knights of Columbus, was chartered February 13, 1898, with fifty members. The first officers were: E. D. Holland grand knight, James T. Welch deputy grand knight, George F. Cowan recording secretary, M. F. McGarrahan treasurer, and Charles A. Burke lecturer. The organization now has 226 members, and its officers are: J. W. Starks grand knight, James P. Lyng deputy grand knight, T. J. McKee financial secretary, and W. H. McKee treasurer.

"The Wadhams Reading Circle of Malone, New York", was organized upon the advocacy of Mrs. B. Ellen Burke November 11, 1897, for "promotion of religious instruction, self culture, the dissemination of good literature and the acquisition of power and strength from union." It has held fortnightly meetings regularly beginning in October and continuing into May, with fixed topics for study and discussion — both men and women having parts in the programmes — and has established a free circulating library, which now numbers 3,500 volumes. For several years the village voted it $200 per year for the purchase of books, etc. There were 19 charter members, and the first officers were: Father William Rossiter chaplain, Mrs. B. Ellen Burke president, Mrs. Eliza J. Kelley and Mrs. Jennie V. Holland vice-presidents, Lizzie G.

Rennie secretary and treasurer, and Edward Pierce and James F. Kelley librarians. There are now something like 80 members, and the present officers are: Rev. J. H. O'Rourke chaplain, Mrs. P. F. Dalphin president, Mrs. M. J. Crowley and Mary E. O'Rourke vice-presidents, and Lena Caskin secretary and treasurer.

Adirondack Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in 1899 with ten charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. John W. Fay regent, Mrs. Joel J. Seaver registrar, Miss Alice Hyde treasurer, and Miss Florence Channell secretary. The members now number 70, and the present officers are: Mrs. C. L. Capron regent, Mrs. Anabel S. Huntington vice-regent, Mrs. W. H. Montross secretary, Mrs. Geo. B. Humphrey treasurer, and Miss Angeline B. Fullington historian.

Malone Grange No. 959, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1903, with 35 charter members, and the number now is 453. It occupies the old King's Hall for a lodge room, and holds meetings twice monthly, with a programme mapped out for a year in advance, which is designed to afford both entertainment and instruction. Not only matters pertaining to agriculture are discussed, but also various public problems. Besides providing wholesome entertainment and promoting neighborliness and sociability, the organization thus makes itself practically educative to its farmer members. Among the first officers were S. E. Willett as master, James W. Delong as overseer, Mrs. Delia C. Delong as lecturer, and Ernest C. Gleason as secretary. The present officers are: William J. Wheeler master, Floyd P. King overseer, Mrs. Elmer A. Eddy lecturer, E. A. Eddy steward, Clarence Boyea assistant steward, Mrs. O. H. Cook chaplain, Lyman L. Foote secretary, Lawrence E. Westcott treasurer, Guy W. Whipple gate keeper, Mrs. Henry Badore Flora, Mrs. Guy Whipple Ceres, Mrs. Geo. Parker Pomona, Mrs. John Wheeler L. A. S., and F. A. Hadley insurance director.

The Franklin County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtained its charter in February, 1907, and has accomplished great good in the eleven years of its existence by compelling observance of humane practices in particular cases and also through its educative work. Earlier than the society's organization a few individuals (the late Mrs. S. A. Beman more than any one else) had operated independently for the cause, but always at a disadvantage and with a great deal of personal unpleasantness. Now the society keeps an agent busy all of the time looking up abuses and instituting prosecutions where such are necessary to establish better care of animals. The first offi-

cers were: Henry Furness president, Rev. J. H. Brown and Rev. E. Blanchard vice-presidents, Miss Lucia Gilbert secretary, Mrs. L. H. Phillips assistant secretary, and Miss May Badger treasurer. The present officers are: George B. Humphrey president, Rev. E. Blanchard and C. H. Moody vice-presidents, Miss Lucia Gilbert secretary, and Miss Florence Mallon treasurer.

Malone Lodge No. 1303, B. P. O. Elks, was instituted May 29, 1913, with 37 members, and as the entertainment and large benefits which the order afforded became known applications for membership began to pour in largely — considerable numbers of them from other towns. No other fraternal organization in Malone ever seized so quickly and so widely upon the popular fancy, and the result is that, counting those awaiting initiation, there are now five hundred members. A social club from the beginning, the lodge has become in effect a center from which a bountiful benevolence to the poor has been dispensed, where civic duties are considered and wrought out, and where, by the generous permission of the members, headquarters are found by many organizations that are engaged in seeking to further Malone's welfare and in doing war work. The lodge acquired the former residence of Vice-President Wheeler, and has so enlarged and improved the property that it represents an expenditure of $60,000, and affords not merely an ample and luxurious home for the lodge, but also accommodations for social and business purposes that could not be bettered. The first officers were: F. R. Kirk exalted ruler, George J. Moore esteemed leading knight, M. J. Slason esteemed loyal knight, Dr. H. D. Mayne esteemed lecturing knight, W. J. Bulger secretary, Levi A. Pratt treasurer, W. W. Smith esquire, L. M. Kellas tiler, Rev. H. A. Barrett chaplain, Henry Gonyaw inner guard, and George W. Crooks, N. M. Marshall and Jay O. Ballard trustees. The officers for 1918 are: M. J. Slason exalted ruler, W. W. Smith esteemed loyal knight, Henry G. Gonyaw esteemed lecturing knight, W. J. Bulger secretary, Levi A. Pratt treasurer, L. M. Kellas esquire, J. E. Carroll tiler, A. E. Morrison inner guard, Rev. H. A. Barrett chaplain, and B. R. Clark, Thomas Cantwell and W. C. Leonard trustees.

THE FARRAR HOME FOR DESERVING OLD LADIES

Isaac B. Farrar, a retired farmer, bequeathed most of his property in 1900 to Mrs. Clara Kilburn and Mrs. Ella Symonds in trust for the establishment, support and endowment of a charitable institution to be located at Malone, and to be styled The Farrar Home for Deserving

Old Ladies. A corporation was formed the same year to take over the trust, which eventually yielded $11,225 — too small a sum to give effect to Mr. Farrar's purpose. But Miss Martha Meeker bequeathed $1,000 to the institution, auxiliary organizations were formed to solicit funds and donations of furniture, etc., and a "tag day" in 1909 provided several hundred dollars, so that after nine or ten years the home owned a house, valued at $4,000, on the corner of Constable and Second streets, and had investments aggregating about $13,600. The home was opened January 6, 1910, with five inmates, and its maintenance expenses from that date have run from about $1,000 to $2,100 a year. The house has been enlarged and improved in many respects, and now can accommodate sixteen inmates. The auxiliaries have contributed $12,000 in the past eight or nine years, and a bequest of $5,000 by Dr. Henry Furness and one of $1,000 by Mrs. Letitia Greeno have been added to the endowment, which now totals $44,300, with a considerable bequest by Mrs. Greeno to be realized later. The house is now valued at $12,500. Every woman admitted is required to assign and transfer to the trustees all property that she possesses or may acquire — a minimum payment of $250 being necessary to secure admission. The first directors were Mrs. Jeanette R. Hawkins, Mrs. Letitia Greeno, George W. Dustin, G. Herbert Hale and Aaron C. Allison. Mrs. Hawkins was the first president, Mrs. Greeno the first vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. King the first secretary, and Marshall E. Howard the first treasurer. These officers have been continued uninterruptedly to the present except that Mr. Dustin has succeeded Mrs. Greeno, deceased, as vice-president. The present directors are: Mrs. Hawkins, George W. Dustin, Marshall E. Howard, G. Herbert Hale, William L. Allen, Miss Florence Mallon, Mrs. Clara Kilburn, Mrs. John A. Grant, Mrs. Helen Lillis and Mrs. Mary L. King.

ALICE HYDE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Necessity for a general hospital had been felt for years, with occasional spasmodic agitation in favor of building or renting for the purpose, but without action because it was regarded as impossible to procure sufficient funds. In 1904, however, The Malone Hospital Association was incorporated, with the following directors: John P. Badger, Henry Furness, John I. Gilbert, William Rossiter, Edward Blanchard, S. A. Beman, Sidney Robinson, Thomas Cantwell, Marshall E. Howard, Frederick D. Kilburn, Frank S. Channell, Percival F. Dalphin, Alfred G. Wilding, John A. Flanagan, Joseph W. Brown, Jay O. Ballard, Charles W. Collins, Charles W. Breed, Aaron C. Allison, Martin E. McClary and

John Kelley. Mr. Badger was president, Dr. Furness vice-president, Mr. Allison treasurer, and Mr. Flanagan secretary. Nothing tangible was attempted by the organization for a number of years, nor was anything definite even proposed for a long time except to talk about renting or buying a private house to be used for hospital purposes. In 1908 Mrs. Mary A. Leighton bequeathed $10,000 for an endowment fund, and in 1910 Clark J. Lawrence offered $25,000 for the erection of a building upon condition that an equal sum be raised by subscription, that the name of the association be changed to the Alice Hyde Hospital Association, and that the institution be known as The Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital. The conditions were gratefully accepted by the directors, and the work of canvassing for subscriptions was undertaken earnestly and prosecuted energetically. A fund of about $50,000 was soon pledged by subscribers in almost every town in the county in sums of from a thousand dollars down to a dollar or two each. The directors voted in 1911 to erect a brick fire-proof building, two stories in height, on the corner of Park and Third streets, at an estimated cost of about $43,000. The corner stone was laid October 8, 1911, and the institution was formally opened September 15, 1913. It is almost continuously filled with patients, has an adequate corps of superintendents and nurses, a nurses' training school, a consulting staff composed of eminent non-resident physicians and surgeons, and house physicians who are local practitioners and serve alternately without compensation. Since the opening of the institution Mr. and Mrs. Jay O. Ballard offered in 1916 to contribute $2,500 for the erection of a building for a contagious hospital as a memorial to Mrs. Ballard's father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Skinner, upon condition that an equal amount be raised by subscription; and $13,604 was so pledged for the purpose stated and for other desired improvements. Colonel William C. Skinner of Hartford, Conn. (son of Dr. Calvin Skinner) offered at about the same time to erect a nurses' home at a cost of $10,000, and later removed the limit. As a result a fine structure has been provided. Mrs. Mary L. King and Mrs. J. C. Levengood contributed $1,500 each to equip the operating room as a memorial to their father, Hon. Sidney Lawrence of Moira, and Mrs. Nelson W. Porter, Mrs. Jay O. Ballard, Mrs. Jessie Keeler Lasell, Howard D. Hadley and Gustina Gibson gave $250 or more each to furnish rooms as memorials to deceased relatives. Besides the subscriptions, the Leighton bequest and the Lawrence donation, Baker Stevens gave to the association during his lifetime a farm which was sold for $5,125, Dr. Henry Furness bequeathed $5,000 to it, Baker Stevens $7,378, S. A. Beman a store and office building estimated to be worth

$12,000, Clark J. Lawrence about $50,000, Marcha J. Ryan of Fort Covington $200 and Robert J. Taylor of Bellmont $500; and Mrs. Lois Lawrence and Mrs. Clara Kilburn have recently given $1,000 each. The present directors are: Nelson W. Porter, John Kelley, Phelps Smith, Brayton R. Clark, John A. Grant, Ralph Hastings, Matt C. Ransom, Edward Blanchard, John P. Kellas, Alexander Macdonald, Thomas Cantwell, Hugh H. Mullarney, Arthur E. McClary, William H. O'Brien, F. Roy Kirk, Percival F. Dalphin, Alfred G. Wilding, Jay O. Ballard, John A. Flanagan, G. Herbert Hale and George B. Humphrey. Mr. Ballard is president, Mr. Porter vice-president, Mr. Ransom treasurer, and Mr. McClary secretary.

MALONE IN WAR TIMES

Malone has been touched closely, and at times poignantly, by four wars. In that of 1812 with Great Britain it had two militia companies whose headquarters were in Malone, and whose personnel was mainly, if not wholly, recruited here, while other residents took the field as members of other local units; the inhabitants were continuously in apprehension and dread of enemy incursions or of Indian massacres; the place was for months an army hospital base with inadequate shelter accommodations and a pitiful shortage of proper food, medicines, and even bedding and clothing for the sick; a British force occupied the town for a day upon one occasion in 1814 — invading individual privacy and in some instances perpetrating depredations; and the spirit and practices of the time corrupted morals and brought lamentable demoralization generally. There were no battle casualties locally, nor was the spirit of patriotism universally prevalent.

As a whole Malone's part in the civil war was large and creditable (even glorious is hardly too strong a word), though blackened in a measure by the talk and conduct of a few men who were in open sympathy with the South. Some of these did not scruple when volunteers departed for the field of action to avow hope that they would return only "in a box," to flaunt pins made from the faces of the old-time copper cents as proclamation of their "copperheadism," and to heap upon the President, his advisers and the generals of the Union armies the bitterest vituperation. But these were so small a minority, and their sentiments so execrated by the ardent patriotism of the majority, that they were scorned, and forfeited standing to the degree that both in business and socially they were practically ostracised.

At once following the attack upon Fort Sumter in Charleston har-

bor war meetings were held, the first at the Congregational church April 25th, a company was soon raised, with a few of its members furnished by neighboring towns, and started for the front May 6, 1861; and throughout the four years that the struggle continued recruiting went on to fill depleted commands already in the service, or to add new contingents. Besides the first company sent out early, which became a part of the 16th regiment, a company was raised for the 60th, seven companies for the 98th, two for the 106th and three for the 142d, while there were also many individual and group enlistments in the 96th and 118th, whose headquarters for organization were elsewhere in Northern New York, as well as in particular commands of artillery and cavalry that appealed especially to some of the volunteers. Of course not all who composed the units referred to, or who were identified with scattered regiments, were Malone residents, but many were gathered from other towns in the county, and to a small number from the bordering towns in St. Lawrence and Clinton; but this was the center of inspiration and activity. General Thorndike was active in recruiting, and William Lowe conducted a recruiting office independently for a long time, assigning such men as he enlisted to the various regiments which they wished to join, or turning them over to the men who were raising companies of which they were to be captains or lieutenants if they reported with some specified number of recruits. Commissions went in those days to men who were civilian leaders, and without examination as to military qualification. Five recruiting officers were active here at one time in 1862. There were no preliminary training camps for those who were to serve as officers, nor for the rank and file except during the period that they were in local barracks awaiting the filling of a command. Then the regiments or companies were rushed straight to the battle line — a practice which undoubtedly explains Bull Run and many other disasters. According to a list compiled by the late Major Daniel H. Stanton, the whole number of Malone men who were in the army during the four years from 1861 to 1865 was 564 — which, however, counts each man but once, and does not take into consideration the fact that a considerable number of these re-enlisted after having completed one term of service, so that the actual number of men furnished at one time and another by Malone would doubtless reach well above 600. Among these there were a few, perhaps 10 per cent., who were drafted, but by far the larger part were volunteers.

The drafts during the civil war were on very different lines from those which govern in the war of 1917. At the first of the drafts a

man who was drawn might accept service himself, procure release by the payment of $300 in money, or furnish a substitute. In the later drafts there was no provision for a money commutation, and those drawn had to serve or find substitutes. Toward the close of the war the cost for a substitute was usually $1,000, for which the man who paid was able to obtain reimbursement later from the combined bounty fund offered by the State, the county and the towns. In the early part of the war the only bounty was $50, which gradually increased until the usual figure was $1,000. The consequent burden falling upon the taxpayers was onerous, the total amount raised for bounties alone and for other expenses in filling quotas by Franklin county and its then sixteen towns having been $500,106.08. The "other expenses" referred to consisted, in part at least, of the cost of sending committees to Virginia, where they enlisted soldiers who were receiving their discharge upon the expiration of one term of service, and had such recruits credited to the respective towns which the committees represented, so as to help fill quotas as against a pending draft. In many cases the men who enlisted as substitutes, or upon their own initiative for the sake of the bounty, had to be watched and guarded closely. Else some of them were likely to desert after having received the money, and flee to Canada, or to some other locality to repeat the procedure. These were known as "bounty jumpers." The cost locally for every volunteer or conscript from Franklin county during the civil war was about $200, while in 1917 the county paid nothing, and the general government only about two dollars per capita.

While the seven companies which Franklin county furnished for the 98th regiment were being recruited the men were quartered as they enlisted in barracks built for them on the fair grounds, except that the officers' offices were in the old floral hall. An order issued by the adjutant general made an allowance of 30 cents per day per man for subsistence. Sutlers sold food and other supplies on the grounds, which the men had to pay for themselves. The cantonment was denominated in orders "a branch military depot," and was named Camp Franklin. The original intention was that the 98th should be exclusively a Franklin county organization, but it was found practicable at the time to get together only enough men to constitute seven companies, which were consolidated with three from Wayne county to complete the outfit. A company was expected to muster a hundred strong, and each of those in the 98th regiment had close to that number; but many others went out short of a full complement. The 98th was mustered into service Feb-

ruary 4, 1862, and left Malone for the South February 21st. As the men marched from quarters to the railroad station, windows and walks along the route were thronged with people waving handkerchiefs and flags, and crying approval and godspeed. As the train pulled out there were rousing cheers, and it was noted that tears were coursing the cheeks of those who had relatives or other dear ones in the command.

In many cases, not only with respect to the 98th, but also in other commands, the townsmen or townswomen of an officer presented him with his sash and sword, and war work by those remaining at home was prosecuted earnestly and zealously, though doubtless not nearly as well systematized as like effort in the present. The women formed their local circles under the United States sanitary commission, and scraped lint from old linen for use in dressing wounds. They also made blackberry brandy for administering to those suffering with bowel troubles, and jellies and other delicacies for the sick. At holiday times men and women collected in neighborhoods large quantities of supplies to be sent both to local barracks and to troops that had taken the field. As a single illustration, 25 barrels of poultry and home cookery were forwarded to the South in 1864 at one shipment by a single Malone district in order to give the soldiers a Thanksgiving treat.

At one of the earliest of the war meetings a fund of $10,000 was pledged by individuals for the relief and care of the families of those who should volunteer, and the amount was afterward increased from time to time. There was no regulation then providing for the reservation of a part of a soldier's pay for the use and benefit of his dependents at home, and that pay was only $13 a month in depreciated currency. On the other hand, bounties were paid, which is not the case now. We are contributing as individuals in 1917 and 1918 large amounts for various war purposes — for a company fund for our first organization in the field, for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Knights of Columbus, for remembrances to the men in the service, for the Red Cross and for other causes — but similar offerings were made during the civil war also, though of course very much smaller because our people were fewer and poorer, while in contrast with the procedure of half a century ago we are now paying scarcely anything for the cause through distinctively local taxation. True, the difference in the methods of the two periods is that under the one everybody had to contribute proportionately to a tax whether willing or unwilling, and under the other of voluntary contributions the mean and sordid escape altogether. As to federal taxation, while the amount now

levied is vastly greater, I doubt if the scheme of it touches as many articles of general use, or hits as large a proportion of people of ordinary means, as did the revenue measures of 1861 to 1865. In any case, the present will have to be a very long war if the money burdens that it lays upon our county shall come to total a half million dollars plus what our fathers contributed voluntarily as individuals.

Neither occupation nor dependency served to exempt a drafted man during the civil war. Except as to the draft of 1863, he had to serve when drawn if within the limits of twenty to forty-five years of age, and if physically fit, or procure a substitute. The existing scheme of selective conscription is theoretically perfect, in that it reaches with discrimination the idler and the industrious, and without discriminating between the rich and the poor, and exempts under proper proof those who can be more useful in the home fields or shops than in the trenches or along the battle front. Moreover, the men who were drafted during the civil war and accepted service because of it did not have quite the standing with their neighbors and with the public generally as the volunteers, while now the status of the one is practically on an equality with that of the other. The reproach which attached to the conscript in the civil war is altogether absent under the existing plan.

There were, too, during the civil war the prototypes of to-day's pacifists and pro-Germans in the "copperhead," and of the "slackers" in the men who sneaked into Canada to escape the drafts, and who were called "skedaddlers."

War Prices

Prices soared during the civil war, particularly for cottons, sugar and coffee, but it is doubted if articles of food or household supplies generally averaged as high then as now, and emphatically so if it be remembered in the reckoning to consider that in the former time we bought with depreciated dollars, worth at times less than half as much as gold. Almost anything passed commonly as currency — postage stamps, metal tokens issued by mercantile or manufacturing concerns for cents, paper promises to pay that were put out similarly, and federal treasury notes in fractional parts of a dollar; five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents in nominal value, which were called "shinplasters." The tokens and most of the commercial promises to pay were never redeemed, and even of the government issues millions of dollars were lost or destroyed, or are still outstanding as curios. But however prices may compare in figures for the two periods, those of the civil war time were, I think, the more grievous and crushing, because the

people were poorer and had long been accustomed to very low values. A family expense book for the year ending April 1, 1861, is before me as I write, and shows the whole cost of living for husband, wife and one child for the twelve months to have been $286.27. The expenditures included clothing, attendance occasionally at an entertainment, taxes and apparently every item of the cost of living with the exception of house rent. Some of the outgo was for coffee at 10c. per pound, rice at 6c., butter at 13c., cheese at three pounds for a quarter, beef in lots of 10 to 30 pounds at from 4c. to 8c., sugar at 9c., a hog at 6c. per pound, and berries at 5c. per quart. To bound from such a basis to the war prices that followed was naturally vexing, and, with tastes less luxurious and means smaller than have since become the rule, strict economy, not to say pinching and scrimping, was practiced. People simply denied themselves utterly many things the purchase of which they deemed an extravagance, or used substitutes. I remember in particular that in many families peas, beans and corn were roasted and used for coffee, either alone or in admixture with the genuine article; and maple sugar, then salable at only about half the price of the cane product, served not uncommonly for tea or coffee sweetening, as well as in general cookery. It is also of interest to note that the coffee habit has grown greatly in half a century, for page after page in the ledger of a firm of Malone merchants covering the civil war period fails to show a single charge to farmers for coffee, and even the accounts of the wealthiest village customers include items for it but rarely. Other economies practiced were that every household that was at all forehanded always had its own barrel of corned beef and salt pork, and its kit or keg of salmon and mackerel; bought beef by the quarter, side or "critter," and a half or whole pig in early winter for fresh meat instead of running to a market daily; and many men, instead of buying their clothes ready-made or having them made to order, would purchase cloth, get it cut at a tailor's, and have it made by the womenfolk at home or by a seamstress whose charge would be not more than a third or a half of a tailor's.

From an old-time local merchant's ledger, together with a table of prices quoted in a newspaper, I am able to fix values that were current for a few articles during the war of 1812; those which ruled in 1863, 1864 and 1865 I have sifted from the ledger of a leading mercantile house in Malone during the period; and the figures in effect in the closing weeks of 1917 are those given me by a merchant now in trade as those that the stores generally asked at retail, and some of which are considerably higher in 1918. In the 1863–5 column of the table

that follows of course the range covers both various qualities and price fluctuations during three years. The quotations given for fresh beef, pork, veal, ham, turkey, hay, wood, corn, cornmeal and potatoes in the civil war time are the prices that one of the proprietors paid to customers and charged to himself — the concern not having dealt generally in those commodities. The table follows:

	1814	Civil War	1917
Calico, yard	62¢ @ 75¢	19¢ @ 45¢	15¢
Muslin, yard		37½¢ @ 75¢	10¢ @ 50¢
Cotton, yard	60¢ @ 72¢	25¢ @ 63½¢	20¢
Gingham, yard	50¢	28¢ @ 37½¢	18¢ @ 20¢
Cambric, yard	88¢ @ $1.50	56½¢	23¢ @ 25¢
Wood, cord of 128 feet		$2 @ $4	$10 @ $12
Ham (whole), pound	20¢	14¢ @ 22¢	30¢ @ 35¢
Fresh pork (whole pig), pound		10¢	23¢ @ 24¢
Veal by the quarter, pound		10¢ @ 12½¢	28¢
Native beef by the quarter, pound		9¢	10¢ @ 12¢
Turkey, pound		12½¢	40¢ @ 45¢
Salt pork, barrel	$25 @ $30		$52 @ $53
Butter, pound	17¢ @ 22¢	20¢ @ 47¢	45¢ @ 50¢
Sugar, pound	17¢ @ 20¢	15¢ @ 35¢	10¢
Tea, pound	$1.23 @ $2.85	$1.50 @ $2	40¢
Coffee, pound		40¢ @ 75¢	18¢ @ 40¢
Starch, pound		12½¢ @ 19¢	10¢
Flour, barrel		$7 @ $14	$13
Potatoes, bushel		40¢ @ 63¢	$1.20 @ $1.50
Eggs, dozen	20¢	12½¢ @ 20¢	60¢ @ 65¢
Corn meal, 100 pounds		$2	$4.35
Corn, bushel	$1.42	87½¢ @ $1.13	$2.43
Oats, bushel	58¢	45¢ @ 75¢	90¢
Hay, ton	$8	$8 @ $13	$22
Brooms, each		25¢ @ 50¢	80¢ @ 85¢
Axes, each		$1.50 @ $1.75	$1.25
Nails, pound		6¢ @ 9¢	5½¢ @ 6¢
Kerosene, gallon		75¢ @ $1.25	13¢

In the Malone merchants' book from which the civil war quotations are gleaned I find no charge for salt pork during the war, but am authentically informed that in 1864 or 1865 the price reached $45 per barrel in Chicago, which was the record price until a few weeks ago sales were made in that same market at wholesale at over $50 per barrel. Butter sold at retail in Malone in the closing months of the war, or shortly afterward, at 50c. per pound, and in 1867 and 1868 starch brought 25c. per pound, and corn meal $2.50 per hundred pounds. The high price for flour was soon after the close of the war, $18 per barrel, but it did not stay at that figure long. So, too, some values have been greater since the present war began than they were in December, 1917 — particularly for potatoes, which sold a few months earlier at $3 per bushel, and even in November, 1917, at wholesale for

a day or two at $1.50 per bushel. Dressed hogs, whole, commanded 25c. per pound at one time, and flour $18 per barrel.

Some of the present high prices have a legitimate cause, particularly in the case of cotton, for which war demands are prodigious. Every discharge of a twelve-inch gun consumes half a bale of cotton, and a machine gun in action uses a bale every three minutes. Absorbent cotton for staunching and binding wounds call for 20,000 bales a year; one change of apparel for the present United States army alone requires more than a million bales; another million bales go annually into explosives; and 100,000 bales will be needed to equip the aeroplane fleet if, as seems probable, linen shall come to be unobtainable.

During the civil war the national debt ran up to more than three billions of dollars, but, so far as I know, no one was importuned personally, or otherwise except by circularizing or newspaper advertising, to buy bonds. By express terms all of these bonds were redeemable in gold, but were marketed in exchange for depreciated paper currency. Some of them bore interest at as high a rate as seven and three-tenths per cent.

CONFEDERATE RAIDS APPREHENDED AT MALONE

In the afternoon of October 19, 1864, each of the three banks in St. Albans, Vt., was entered by two or three strangers, who, presenting revolvers at the heads of clerks and officers, proceeded to loot the institutions, securing about $150,000 in money. They were confederates who had come into the place from Canada, and who stated afterward that they had been sent North by General Early to engage in such exploits. They forced the bank officials to take an oath of allegiance to the confederate government, and to swear that they would divulge nothing of what was transpiring until two hours should have elapsed. The affair caused a tremendous sensation all along the northern border, and, apprehensive that a similar raid might be undertaken upon Malone, two companies of home guards were quickly recruited here — one of infantry and one of cavalry. The leading men of the community enrolled in the organizations, and rendered active, serious service. The cavalry had Charles Durkee for captain, and Chas. C. Whittelsey for first and William H. Barney for second lieutenant. The infantry had over a hundred members, with Joel J. Seaver as captain, Charles W. Breed as first and Martin Callaghan as second lieutenant. Both organizations were armed by the government notwithstanding none of the members was regularly enlisted. The old fire-engine house, then on a lot near the Wead Library, was fitted up

with bunks, and served as military headquarters. A detail of the infantry was on duty every night for about two months — a part of the force patrolling the streets and picketing the village outskirts until midnight or later, with relief at an agreed hour by the contingent who had been sleeping in the engine house, which the relieved men then occupied until morning.

In January, 1865, Newton H. Davis, who had seen service in the 98th regiment, recruited a company of cavalry here under government sanction for frontier defense, and the Durkee and Seaver commands were thereupon disbanded, and their arms surrendered. The company of Captain Davis was supplied with horses by a Massachusetts company that was stationed at Champlain. It was quartered in Malone, a part of the time in King's Hall and a part on the fair grounds, for about three months, and the remainder of its time in service at Camp Wheeler near Ogdensburg. When President Lincoln was shot this company scouted along the border from Malone to Rouses Point, not always careful to keep south of the Canadian boundary, in search of the conspirators. The company was mustered out in June, 1865.

In addition to these three local organizations, a company from Vermont and another from Massachusetts, both composed of veterans whom wounds or sickness had incapacitated for service at the front, were on duty in Malone for a few months in 1865. One of these companies had quarters in the barracks on the fair grounds, and the other in the large Parker or Rounds house on the flat in which the deaf-mute school found accommodations at one time, and which is now a tenement.

No confederate movement upon Malone was ever made, and the several organizations had only routine services to render. Their existence and presence contributed to relieve the apprehension of the civilian population, and created a sense of security locally.

The war with Spain in 1898 affected Malone hardly at all, and the town had no appreciable part in it save to send a score or more of its young men to the army. These got no nearer Cuba than South Carolina, and thus were never in battle danger. Their failure to enter more actively into the war, however, was due in no degree to themselves, and it was as patriotic a service that they gave as though greater hardship and greater hazard had been experienced.

Malone's Part in the Present War

The declaration by Congress in April, 1917, of a state of war with Germany had a response in public sentiment strikingly unlike that

attending any other war in which the United States ever engaged. There has been no flash of popular wrath or passion — which is not at all to imply that our people are not in earnest and full approval of it, nor that a cold, resolute determination to "see it through" is lacking. The only real impatience rests upon the wish that matters might be made to move more swiftly, and that our sluggard indifference to military preparation years ago caused for a time discomfort and a menace to the health of the men who are in training.

Malone's part in the struggle has not been inconsiderable, nor in any respect wanting in honorable and useful endeavor; but the record of the town is so interwoven with that of other towns, and carries so many independent and individual operations, that the story of it can not to be told separately, connectedly and completely. Our military organization, known as Company K of the first regiment of the national guard, was promptly recruited to a strength of 150 men (not all of them from Malone), which was nearly twice its normal peace average; and weeks before the government was ready to receive it had waited in impatience for the call to service duty. It left Malone August 15, 1917, and, except for a short stay in the vicinity of New York city, went into training at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Unfortunately the best interests of the service were thought to require the dismemberment of the company in order that by transfer of most of its men another command (the famous old Seventh of New York, now the 107th U. S. Inf.) might be brought up to the regimental strength that is deemed standard; and only Captain Marshall and a handful of his men were left to preserve the identity of the unit, which has since been recruited to its former numbers from the conscription camps. The men are waiting and learning,* with their friends and townsmen confident that upon arrival "somewhere in France" they will acquit themselves with honor, and make a record of valorous and efficient service.

Of those comprising the first conscription Malone furnished fifty, and has since added largely to that number. Besides, it has a nice representation from its very best element of young manhood who have taken their courses in officers' training camps, and are now in commission with rank ranging from second lieutenant to major.

In contrast with army conditions during the civil war, the differences are striking in many particulars. The volunteers and those drafted are paid $30 per month each as against $13 allotted from 1861 to 1865. Instead of being rushed at once, raw and inexperienced, to the

* They have gone to France since this was written.

battle line, both volunteers and conscripts go into camps for months of seasoning, drill and thorough practical instruction in the new methods of warfare; and absolute prohibition of places for the sale of alcoholic liquors and of brothels or bawdy houses in or near such camps, under severe penalties, is embodied in the law. Nor may liquor be sold to a man in uniform anywhere. Measures to make camp conditions sanitary are had which would have been impossible a half a century ago, because they were then all unknown to medical science; and the aim is constantly in view to keep the men not only physically clean, but morally so also. Still, lack of previous military preparation is about as seriously felt now as it was at the beginning of the civil war, and arms, munitions and clothing have been lamentably short of requirements.

As against deprivation of the bounty benefits in the civil war, the government is not only granting larger pay, but makes generous provision for the relief of needy families of its soldiers, and writes insurance at low rates in sums of from one thousand to ten thousand dollars for each of the men who may be prostrated by disease, or crippled or killed — the initial appropriations for which aggregate $176,500,000. Soldiers with dependent wives or children are not permitted to draw in excess of half their pay, and must allot the other moiety to dependents. To such allotment the government is pledged to add and pay to dependents amounts monthly ranging from $5 up to $50. In addition, there are to be pensions for the disabled or for the survivors of the killed. It thus appears that, upon the whole, the soldiers of 1917 fare rather better as regards remuneration and provision in the event of calamity than those who fought the civil war; and surely the scheme of the present law is saner.

Of Malone's home efforts while its sons are in the field it is writ large that those whose lot is simply to work and wait are doing their best, whole heartedly, and almost to the last man, woman and child. Weeks of time and labor have been given along many lines by many individuals cheerfully and without compensation. A home defense organization took a military census, prepared a registration of those liable for military service, instituted and prosecuted a campaign for increased agricultural production and for the conservation of food, and arranged for and held public meetings at which addresses were made for the fostering of patriotic interest and endeavor. Canvasses for funds for almost innumerable purposes in connection with the war have been successfully carried through. These include large subscriptions for Liberty Bonds as an investment, and outright giving for a

company fund for Company K, for the Young Woman's Christian Association, for the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus joint fund, for the Salvation Army, for Red Cross membership and for Red Cross activities in all parts of the world. All of this has been pushed with vigor and with a response most creditable. The moneys given outright reach well up into tens of thousands of dollars, and the Liberty Bond purchases close to a million. The Franklin County Chapter of the Red Cross has nearly nine thousand members, inclusive of duplications, and of these more than half are residents of Malone. Twice weekly a hundred or more of these members in Malone assemble and work together in the preparation of surgical dressings, in the knitting of sweaters and socks, and in making comfort bags and other articles for field and hospital uses. Additionally, hundreds of individual women are knitting and sewing in their spare hours at home. The chapter and the Knights of Columbus together have raised funds considerably in excess of forty thousand dollars for the purchase of yarns and other materials, and are drawing upon them unstintedly. A single purchase of yarn by the local Red Cross chapter in 1917 called for $3,000, and nine sewing machines operated by electric motors are kept humming in the workrooms.

When with the federalizing of the national guard it became the policy of the State to establish home defense companies and also a body of troops to be known as the State guard, Malone formed a company of each sort; and at a special meeting of the board of supervisors in June an appropriation of $7,500 was voted for arming and equipping the Malone home defense organization and others of the same character that were recruited in Bangor, Chateaugay, Saranac Lake, St. Regis Falls and Tupper Lake. The Malone unit had about 100 members, and for several months met weekly for drill. Jay O. Ballard was its captain, Arthur E. McClary first lieutenant, and V. B. Roby second lieutenant. Uniforms were purchased, but before arms had been procured the State authorities determined that interest and effort be concentrated upon the State guard organizations, and that the home defense companies go out of existence. Accordingly the Malone company was disbanded; but those elsewhere in the county except in Bangor volunteering for the State guard were mustered into that body. Of the $7,500 appropriated about $3,400 had not been expended, and it is expected that the State will reimburse the county for the $4,100 paid out for uniforms.

Malone's company of the State guard has eighty-odd members. John

W. Genaway is captain, Daniel W. Flack first lieutenant, and Frank S. Steenberge second lieutenant. It has been provided with rifles and uniforms. With similar companies at Chateaugay, Saranac Lake, St. Regis Falls, Tupper Lake, Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg it comprises a battalion.

ADDENDUM

One of the fiercest electric storms ever known in this section, accompanied by a high wind, swept over the eastern part of St. Lawrence county and through Franklin about to the east line of the town of Malone on the evening of August 7, 1918. There was hail also, with some of the stones of prodigious size. Probably no other as destructive storm covering so considerable a territory has ever been known in the county with the exception of the Chateaugay tornado of 1856. Its track was eight or ten miles wide at some points, and while individual losses were generally slight the aggregate of destruction was considerable. Few buildings, or none at all, other than barns and silos, were wrecked, but of these the number destroyed was large; and crop losses were heavy — in hop gardens the poles having been blown down and the arms of the vines broken or badly whipped, and orchards and fields of grain and corn having suffered severely. In the village of Malone the greatest destruction was of shade trees. Trees of from a foot to three feet and over in diameter were snapped off near the ground or uprooted by the hundreds, and giant limbs were wrenched off. In a number of instances the trees or limbs fell upon dwellings, which were partly wrecked, and nearly every street was blocked to traffic by fallen trees which spanned the roadways. A few buildings in the village were stripped of their tin roofing. Electric light and telephone wires everywhere were broken, and streets, places of business and residences were in darkness without exception until the lines could be repaired. One marvels in considering the evidences everywhere apparent of the force and fury of the wind that no substantial structures were demolished.