

# WHERE HISTORY-MAKING BATTLE WAS FOUGHT

**H**ISTORIC associations cling about many places along the lower part of the Walloomsac valley in the region of Walloomsac and North Hoosick (the St. Croix of Revolutionary days), and despite the lapse of time many evidences still remain to recall the battle fought there 133 years ago—a battle which has been described as fought by New Hampshire militia on New York soil and named for Vermont—the battle of Bennington.

True, the site of the old St. Croix bridge, destroyed by the retreating militiamen to check the advance of



A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN THE REVOLUTION



ROUND DISCOVERY MOUNTAIN NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN

Col. Frederick Baum and his detachment of British, Hessians and Indian allies, is now occupied by a modern iron structure, but just below it still stand the substantial foundation walls of the old mill, which housed part of the flour and stores the invaders came to seize, together with the old wooden flume and the wreckage of the mill dam; while on the highway just above them is the old story-and-a-half frame house occupied temporarily as headquarters by the enemy's officers. It is nearly opposite the confluence of White Creek and the Walloomsac river, while a little farther up the valley, near the point now designated as "Battlefield Park," is the hill upon which the invaders set the cannon which were subsequently captured by Gen. John Stark and his men. Scattered about elsewhere are the remains of redoubts and many other places which history or legend associates with the brief but decisive contest of August 16, 1777, which gave the first check to the invasion that ended in the battle of Saratoga.

custom house in the city of New York on Lady Day, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

While the residence has been somewhat modernized by the building of a veranda and other minor changes, the structure retains many reminders of the perilous times. The hand-hewn timbers are visible, and there is preserved the strong door which opened into the south end of the house, against the casing of which a British officer stood when a Yankee from the hill on the south bank of White Creek picked him off with his gun. The door is in a good state of preservation, and on it is the massive old lock which in early days would have proven an obstruction to a person seeking to unlawfully enter the building, but to the modern house breaker it would be as a toy. The lock is ten inches long by five and a half inches wide and one and a half inches thick. The original brass key, six inches in length, is still in position to shoot the bolt.

to be kept for guests, in accordance with the demands of the law. "Good and sufficient" stabling and provender had to be provided for four horses or cattle, and hay and pasturage in summer. No liquors were allowed to be sold to apprentices, servants and slaves. No innkeeper could collect a debt larger than ten shillings for liquors sold to travelers.

In October, 1896, the old St. Croix (San Coik) grist mill, then owned by John G. Burke, was burned. On one of the timbers of the structure was to be seen the inscription: "A. D. 1776," the supposed date of the erection of the building. It was in this mill, on the head of a barrel of flour, where this letter was written to General Burgoyne:

"Sancoik, 14th August, 1777, 9 o'clock. Sir: I have the honor to inform your excellency that I arrived here at 8 o'clock in the morning, having had intelligence of a party of the enemy being in possession of a mill, which they abandoned at our approach, but, in their usual way, fired from the bushes and took their road to Bennington. A savage was slightly wounded; they broke down the bridge, which has retarded our march over an hour; they left in the mill about 78 barrels of very fine flour, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 20 barrels of salt, and about £1,000 worth of pearl ash and potash. I have ordered 30 provincials and an officer to guard the provisions and the pass of the bridge. By five prisoners taken here, they agree that from 1,500 to 1,800 are at Bennington, but are supposed to leave it on our approach. I will proceed so far today as to fall on the enemy early tomorrow, and make such dispositions as I may think necessary from the intelligence I may receive. People are flocking in hourly, but want to be armed. The savages cannot be controlled, and they ruin and take everything they please. I am your excellency's most humble servant,

"F. BAUM.  
"P. S.—Beg Your Excellency to pardon the hurry of this letter, as it is written upon the head of a barrel."  
The new steel bridge, known as the Dublin bridge, which spans White Creek near the old dam, was erected in October, 1903, to replace an old, covered, wooden structure.

The well-preserved old Revolutionary house and the lands about it, located about a half-mile from the village of North Hoosick, on the road to Cambridge, are within the conveyance of 12,000 acres known as the Walloomsac Patent, dated June 15, 1759, in the thirteenth year of George II's reign. In this patent "all trees of the diameter of 24 inches and upwards at 12 inches from the ground were excepted" for masts for our Royal Navy, and also all such other trees as "may be fit to make planks, knees and other things necessary for the use of our said navy only." The yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence for each hundred acres of the granted lands was to be paid at the

## What a Queer Mummy Lid

A GOOD deal has been written lately about the malignant mummy at the British museum—or, rather, the lid of the coffin that contained the mummy; for, of course, there is no mummy in this particular case. It is merely a lid that is reported to have brought so many personal disasters in its train.

A well-known physician, who is interested in Egyptology, was asked his opinion concerning the strange case of the mummy of the priestess that has aroused so much curious interest.

"I think," he said, "that the mummy having been torn to pieces, the spirit of the priestess strives to remain in contact with the only material thing that is left in touch with her, namely, the lid of the coffin. This is the opinion of most occultists. The spirit of the priestess has attached itself to the case, which is a sort of physical basis."

one of the persons connected with it went to Africa to shoot elephants. He wounded a gigantic animal, that charged at him and literally tore him to pieces with its trunk and feet. The attendants fled in terror, and when they returned, only fragments of his body remained.

"And what would you do," he was asked, "with the coffin lid at the British museum that is supposed to have caused so much mischief?"

"I would leave it," he replied, "where it is. Beyond a recent case of a young lady who made great fun of it, and thereafter met with a serious accident, the disasters that were reported to be so numerous on its first arrival at the museum have apparently ceased. If it is true that the spirit is earth-bound, and is attached to the case, it would only cause fur-

ther trouble if the lid were now destroyed. It would be different, of course, if the mummy could be restored; but, as it is, I don't think anything can be done.

"I rather wonder, however, that the authorities at the museum have not removed it, for they do not like a number of persons who are inquiring into the occult going and starting at it. There was a very fine and rather curious scarabaeus which they removed on the ground that they were not certain that it was genuine. It was in a glass case, and whenever I placed my fingers upon it I perceived a heating and tingling of the hands. Others found the same curious effect. I tried it several times with the same result, but I did not find the same effect with the other scarabaeus. Why it was I do not know."

**Private Executions.**  
Great Editor—Send a man to that execution tomorrow and tell him to keep it down to two columns.  
City Editor—No reporters are to be admitted.  
Great Editor—Is that so? Tell him to make it five columns.—New York Weekly.

**Woman's Misfortune.**  
She—I don't see why women shouldn't make as good swimmers as men.  
He—Yes, but you see, a swimmer has to keep his mouth shut.

**Well Named.**  
Clerk in Music Store—Here's a very pretty piece; it's called the "Hobos' March."  
Ignorant Customer—What is it—classical?  
Clerk—Oh, no, it's ragtime.

**One Way.**  
"I think I'll take a trip abroad. I want to write a volume of travel."  
"Why go abroad? Just take a guide book and supply it with anecdotes."

**Ready for the Storm.**  
"I intend," the poet wrote, "to continue to storm the citadel of your affections."  
"Storm away," she wrote back, "but I've just succeeded in getting in out of the wet by becoming engaged to a dear old man who has \$9,999,999."

**Could Understand.**  
"The czar's expenses are enormous."  
"Um."  
"They are said to baffle the imagination."  
"Oh, I don't know. I spent \$150 on my vacation trip."

**Had Noticed Things.**  
Miss Flirty—I never allow a man to kiss me unless we are engaged.  
Miss Bright—Dear me! Don't you find so many engagements troublesome?

**Rubbing It In.**  
Sapleigh—I sw—have an awful cold in my head, doctor know.  
Miss Cautious—Well, you ought to be glad there is something in it.

**Leaks That Sink the Household Ship.**  
Meat is the most costly and extravagant of all articles of food. Consequently every bit should be saved and worked over.

The cheaper cuts of meat make the best soups and stews. Where a sauce is used to hide the appearance there is no occasion to spend money on choice cuts.

Soup meat, tasteless as it is, may be nicely seasoned and made into pressed meat, hash or other dishes quite as good.

Meat left from beef tea should be saved for highly seasoned dishes. The water has drawn out the flavoring and the stimulating principles of the beef, but the fiber, which contains the greater part of the nourishment, is left undissolved.

After using all the ham that will slice nicely from the bone, chop the remainder for fried ham and put the bone in the soup pot.

An ordinary meat grinder will save money and hours of time, as it chops all kinds of food easily.

Pat from meats and soup stock should be carefully saved and clarified, and if carefully done no fat need be bought for general frying.

Tea leaves should be pressed tightly after they have been used and put away to use in sweeping the carpet. They both brighten the carpet and keep the dust from flying over the walls and furniture.

A little water in the wooden tubs will prevent them from falling to pieces.

Twine taken from bundles, if tied together and wound in a ball will always be ready when a string is wanted.

Fold pieces of manilla paper and put in the wall pocket on the pantry door. Use them for sifting flour and save time and dishes. A piece of paper makes a good moulding board when thickly dusted with flour.

Old tablecloths make fine tray cloths or strips for the table to save the cloth. They are also for bread and cake cloths, to cover them after baking.

Put the scrubbing brush, vegetable brush and hairbrush bristle side down to dry, otherwise the water soaks into the brush and soon destroys it.

*Nellie Maxwell*

### The KITCHEN CABINET

**I**NSURE good digestion, exercise daily in the open air, eat an abundance of fruit and drink pure water freely between meals.

Plain, simple foods, as direct as possible from fields, orchards and woods, should always be our aim.

**Planning for a Small Family.**  
When catering for a small family, care, judgment and economy must be used or one kind of food must be served several times in order to avoid waste.

When purchasing utensils and dishes for cooking, choose the size most suitable to the size of the family, as such an investment has a great advantage even in serving leftovers.

In buying a roast, too small a one dries out in cooking and is not an economical purchase. The beef left over may be served in slices heated in a Mexican sauce curry, tomato, or horseradish sauce. The little bits too small to serve may be chopped and seasoned, then used as sandwich filling, or one can always have hash.

Bits of leftover vegetable like carrot, beans or corn, may be added to a salad greatly to its advantage.

Eggs contain no waste and add to the nutriment of a dish. When making an omelet if a few peas are at hand fold them in at the last or serve in a sauce poured around an omelet.

Very tempting desserts may be made from stale cake cut in rounds or fancy shapes, a preserved pear of peach, with a little of the syrup and whipped cream served on each piece.

For a small family one can make so many attractive little dishes that would be entirely out of the question with a larger family.

When using gas a small portable oven to be used over a burner is a great saving.

A delicious dessert which is both pleasing to the eye and the palate is prepared by beating together a half cup of any favorite jelly and the white of one egg. It will take a little time to beat until it stands alone, but the result will repay the effort. Serve in sherbet cups with sweetened whipped cream on top. A change from the usual French toast may be made by cutting the bread in rounds or fancy shape, dip in egg and milk and fry in butter as usual. Often a dish refused many times will be welcomed if the appearance is changed. It is necessary in all successful cooking to appeal first to the eye.

**RESOLVED** to live with all my might while I do live. Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can. Resolved, never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another. Resolved, never to do anything out of revenge. Resolved, never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life.

—Jonathan Edwards.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

**SOME SIZE TO ME**

U.S. vs. LATIN AMERICA

## We Have Over Half of the New World

WASHINGTON—The indications being that the census will show the population of the United States to be over 90,000,000, it seems assured that the republic contains more than half of the inhabitants of the New World. It is quite probable that all of the remaining countries of this hemisphere have fewer than 80,000,000 inhabitants.

That point can never be settled definitely until conditions change radically in many extensive regions of Latin America. Now most of the states south of Mexico and north of the Argentine either make a farce of their census taking or else do not attempt it at any time.

Recent estimates, partly based upon census records, which have been made in South America and Central America, indicate that there are about 70,000,000 people living between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn, including the West Indies. Canada has perhaps 7,000,000, allowing for rapid growth since the census of 1901, and Newfoundland adds less than 250,000.

Unless the estimates, which seem most intelligently made, are very wide of the mark in several countries where there are no authentic and exact statistics of population, the total for the New World, outside of the

United States, cannot exceed 80,000,000.

Brazil, much the largest country of South America, is the most populous in the Western Hemisphere, except the United States. It is probable that a full and careful enumeration of the Brazilians would show about 20,000,000 of them.

Mexico, only about 25 per cent of the size of Brazil in square miles, is safely established in third place among all the nations of the New World, as far as numbers go. In other respects the Argentine surpasses Mexico, and so does Canada. Their industrial output is greater and their foreign commerce is larger in every way.

Argentina and Canada are also, in growing so fast and with such assurance of continued swift expansion that they may overtake and pass Mexico. Their chief cities already surpass the largest civic centers in the country which Diaz makes his footstool. But now neither is within 6,000,000 of the Mexican total.

As a rule, with comparatively few exceptions, Latin America is rich in unsettled country. A very large part of the vast expanse of land south of the Mexican frontier, all the way to the southern end of South America lies open to settlement.

Some day such wealth in unused natural resources must cause great growth, but that is a matter of the indefinite future. For the present it is certain that the United States will hold its lead over the other countries of the New World, counting all of them together.

**Gives No Money for Road Building**

AS regularly as the sessions roll around, congress sidesteps, smooths or overrides all propositions which would embark the government in the business of road building. The logic and importance in the outcry for "goodroads" is universally admitted; but everybody's business comes perforceously near having nobody's attention.

Some communities, townships, counties and a few states have made more or less real progress towards improving the highways locally. Where the states take a hand a beginning is made towards obtaining "through routes." But, despite all that has been said for a revival of road building, notwithstanding editorial support from publications of all partisan shades, the movement as yet has no central organization which presses the work along broad lines.

The federal government thus far cooperates only by giving advice. It maintains a small bureau in the department of agriculture devoted first to the propaganda of the good roads idea and secondly to the maintenance of a limited corps of experts, who, when their assistance is solicited, will make suggestions as to the best methods for road building under given circumstances, and to a certain extent,

experiments in the use of materials are conducted by the specialists of this bureau. Here the government stops, for the reason that dominant view in congress has been that this properly delimits the government's function.

Representative Anthony of Kansas introduced a bill in the house last winter for the construction of a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, 100 miles, by convicts in the two federal penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth. The bill was lost after a debate that developed into a general discussion of the good roads movement.

The measure had the indorsement of President Taft, the chief of staff of the army and the quartermaster general. General J. Franklin Bell, then chief of staff, stated in a letter to Representative Anthony that the proposed road would unquestionably be of great military value and convenience. Farmers of many townships through which the proposed road would run offered to supply all the rock and other material to be used in its construction.

Like others of its kind, this measure was wrecked upon constitutional rocks. The opponents of the bill contended that General Bell did not claim the road to be a military necessity, and that, if not done for this purpose, the government could not build it, because the constitution authorizes the construction of only such roads as are required to meet military necessities and post roads.

### Capital Boys Are to Be Suppressed

I'LL SUPPRESS 'EM!

I'LL BE GOOD

**REGULATIONS** to protect children from danger of injury and to have them looked after for violations of the regulations are to be enforced by the Washington police.

"The danger to children who make playgrounds of the streets," says Maj. Sylvester, "has been long since established. Now that there are public playgrounds in different sections of the city the children should use them rather than risk their lives."

Complaints against children playing on the streets sometimes cause a peck of trouble to the police.

Children jump upon moving street-

**Government Has No Hall of Records**

to house its different departments in rented buildings all over Washington, and the constant danger threatens the destruction of valuable archives whenever a fire breaks out, and there is not any reason why a fire should not break out in a non-fireproof building.

The loss of government property in this fire is thought to be less than \$7,000, but in the library over the fire was a unique collection of geologic literature containing more than 65,000 volumes, 85,000 pamphlets and 35,000 maps, the most complete collection of geological works and maps in this country if not in the world.

What the United States Government needs is a magnificent hall of records, where all the valuable archives of the government might be stored in absolutely fireproof vaults. Some day after a few hundred million dollars' worth of these valuable records have been destroyed congress will give us a hall of records.

### Government Has No Hall of Records

I THINK I'LL BUILD A HALL OF RECORDS NOW