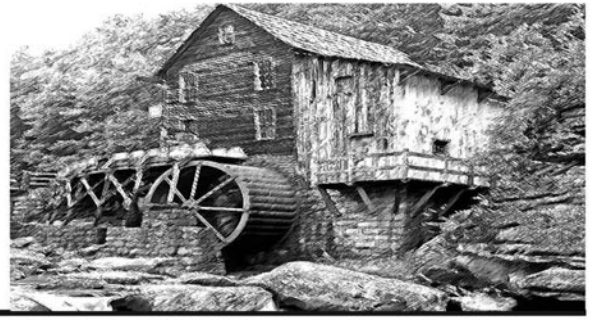


The Gristmill

Saratoga County History Journal



Preserving the History of Saratoga County

Winter 2021

The Great Waterford Bank Robbery – Part I

By Russ VanDervoort,
Town of Waterford
Historian

Downtown Waterford residents stated it was about 4 am on October 14, 1872 when they heard shots fired on lower Broad St. They were soon to learn they were being aroused as an alert that the Saratoga County Bank had been robbed.

The early news reports were conflicting. Some say it was Bank Cashier Van Hoevenberg who was firing the shots while others said it was his scantily clad oldest daughter. *The Troy Times* reported that nine Ku Klux Klan members in full costume committed the crime.

They later changed that report to nine masked ruffians. The amount taken in the robbery was reported in varying amounts from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Since Waterford, in 1872, was a busy canal town with many knitting mills, manufacturing industries, bars, hotels, and public houses in operation those numbers seemed reasonable.

The nine men who robbed the bank were members of an ever changing complement of professional bank robbers- the Jimmy Hope-Maximilian Schoenbern operation. Their targets were chosen based on gathered information and observation, and they were meticulously planned.

The in person cast of characters for the Waterford job were Jimmy Hope, Peter Curley, Thomas McCormack, Frank McCoy, Joseph Killoran, George Mason, Edward Gearing, Alvin Hulow, and Edward Ned Lyons. Due to the number of females victims present at the time of the robbery, Sophie Lyons, Ned's wife, was a scheduled par-



The Saratoga County Bank at Waterford building as it appears today.

ticipant. She was unable to attend, being incarcerated at Sing Sing's women's prison. The gang was unable to affect her escape until the following week. The gang's motto was, "there was no bank they couldn't break into, and no jail they couldn't escape from." To a great deal this was more fact than bragging.

Not on the scene that day, but instrumental to the success of the robbery, were Maximilian Schoenbern and William Brandon. Schoenbern was a local boy who got his start in Troy, but was reportedly in Europe at the time of the robbery, while Brandon, was a New York City fence who could convert the negotiable bonds. The Pinkerton Detective Agency called "Shinburn (sic).... the greatest bank safe and vault burglar that has ever been known in police history".

The best breakdown in losses played out to be less than \$10,000 (\$230,000 in contemporary funds) in cash, with a total take of \$300,000 (\$7,000,000), the re-

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Waterford Robbery

Continued from previous page

mainder being in privately owned negotiable bonds, some jewelry, and silver. The bulk of the cash was in twenty dollar notes and this became an issue at the trial when the defendants were accused of using the notes in bribery attempts and repeatedly making small purchases and paying with the twenties.

It is not known how long the robbery was in the planning stages. Obviously a group of nine strangers in Waterford would be rather conspicuous. Although Waterford was a canal town, even its transient population was known to the downtown Waterfordians. People who worked on the Champlain Canal would often layover in Waterford and become familiar to the community. The nine robbers stayed in the Morgan House and the Lion's Tavern in Waterford, the St. James Hotel in Troy (owned by Peter Curley, one of the bank robbers), and the Delevan House in Albany. There existed, at that time, a Public House, kitty corner from the bank, where some of the robbers would gather to observe the activities of the bank.

How did the robbery occur? This gang of robbers was very professional and several worked for bank safe manufactures (Schoenbern worked for Lillie Safe Company in Troy). They would determine manpower requirements to outnumber the expected amount of people that may be encountered during their robbery efforts. They never robbed during business hours, and, although usually courteous to their victims, they could threaten harm and appear capable of carrying through if necessary. Weapons of choice were pistols and Bowie knives. They were responsible for an unbelievable amount of bank robberies and never harmed anyone. They would tie people up with ropes, confine people in closets, tie them in their beds or to chairs, leaving just one person to open things up to be robbed.

In the Waterford robbery only Bank Cashier Van Hoevenberg was left unbound until the robbery was complete. Peter Curley scaled the bars covering the rear windows of the bank building, gained access to the second floor (living quarters for the family), disabled the alarm, and gave admission to his cohorts about 1 am. The occupants, Bank Cashier and Mrs. Van Hoevenburg, their teenage daughters, young son, and their maid, Anne Driscoll, were all awakened and secured by the group.

Two men went to the cellar (maid's room) and tied Miss Driscoll to the bed, one man stayed with her to assure her that she would not be harmed. On the 2nd floor, the daughters were tied to their beds with the same assurance and the young son was put into a closet. Mrs. Van Hoevenberg was tied to a bed, the robber assigned to comfort her noticed she was experiencing discomfort and retied her to a chair. In the meantime Cashier Van Hoevenberg was employing stall tactics but finally gave into Curley and Hope's threats of harm. Sometime after 3:30 am he gave in to their demands and by 4 am the nine robbers were gone. It was determined that Van Hoevenberg's oldest daughter was the first to release herself, she untied her father who then ran to the street and fired his pistol for someone to come to their aid.

Unbelievably, most of the robbers simply went back to Troy and laid low. The afternoon of the robbery Jimmy Hope rented a carriage from a stable near the Delevan Hotel in Albany. Neither the horse nor the carriage were ever seen again. The next thing we know is that Hope is in New Jersey with an alibi that someone must have been impersonating him in Albany. Curley and Tom McCormack are arrested in Hudson, on their way to New York City. They bribed the Hudson Policemen with the pistols used in the robbery and \$20 bills, and he released them after a couple of drinks in a Hudson saloon.

Several subsequent arrests were affected by police in Troy, New York City and in Columbia County but in each case they had the wrong men. Several months went by with no leads being developed on the suspects, much to the fancy of the newspapers who alluded to the suspicion that many were hiding in plain sight in the city of Troy.

Part Two- *The Punishment* will tell the rest of the story in the Spring 2022 issue of *The Gristmill*.

Story Sources:

The Albany Evening Daily Times, October 14, 1872

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, October 15, 1872


The Troy Weekly Times, June 07, 1873

The Daily Saratogian, May 27, 1873 and November 23, 1873

Linda Sanders 1941-2021

Linda Sanders, Town and Village of Stillwater historian for many years passed away of October 22. Linda authored the Stillwater book in the Images of America series and was very active in the Association of Public Historians of New York State.

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Clark's Silk Gloves: "Made in Saratoga Springs where health and fashion meet."

By Mary Ann Fitzgerald,
Saratoga Springs City Historian

In a letter to *The Saratogian* in 1951, W. Howard Moody wrote "The early years of the 20th Century continued to a large degree the brilliant era of Saratoga resort life that preceded it. The great hotels, the Grand Union, the United States, and the Congress Hall opened early in June and did not close until mid-September." The Everett House, with a Spanish-speaking clientele, the Huestis House and many other smaller hotels did the same, regularly opening for the long season. "The mansions of the Troy merchant princes still studded North Broadway. In Detroit the wheels had barely begun to turn on Henry Ford's contraption that was to change the vacation habits of a nation." It was about this time that interest in having more industry in town was growing, something to give people year round employment instead of just in the summer. Mr. Moody reminded readers that Senator Edgar T. Brackett, whose contributions include the Adirondack Trust Company, McGregor Links Country Club, and the Saratoga Reservation (now the Saratoga Spa State Park), also initiated the invitation that brought Clark Textile to Saratoga Springs.

Senator Brackett formed a committee that included Hiram C. Todd, of his law firm and John K. Walbridge, publisher of *The Saratogian*, to investigate the possibility of relocating Clark's mill to Saratoga Springs. Based on

their report and the work of Malcolm G. Annis, of the Business Men's Association, Senator Brackett offered Mr. Clark the help needed to start up a new mill.

Joseph H. Clark was born in 1852 in Mortlake Surrey England. His spouse, Ellen Dutson was born in Bristol. They were married in 1878, then immigrated to the United States in 1880. In 1889, he purchased a textile plant at Argusville, Schoharie County, naming it the Joseph H. Clark Textile Company. When the Argusville plant was destroyed by fire, Mr. Clark moved to Sidney where he founded, in 1893, the Clark Fabric Company. Clark, with 400-500 employees, was the principal businessman of Sidney for the succeeding years, participating in many community affairs. Clark, recognized nationally as a pioneer of the silk glove industry, accepted Brackett's offer and moved to Saratoga Springs, along with several department heads, spinners, weavers, and dyers, some of them English trained. Thus began a new era in the famous old summer resort.

The Clark Textile plant was erected in 1906 on the Empire Spring property and adjacent property. The three story structure, still in use on High Rock Avenue, was noted for its fire proof construction, artistic design and numerous modern improvements. When the Clark Textile plant was successfully in operation in Saratoga Springs, the Sidney plant was closed.

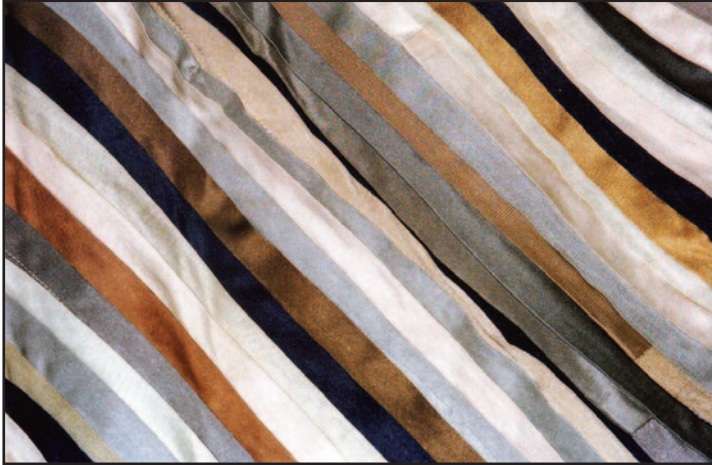
The mill prospered. Clark met with remarkable suc-

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Everything was stylish about Clark Textile, including its Saratoga Springs factory located near High Rock Spring

Clark Silk



An example of the luxury goods produced by Clark Silk of Saratoga Springs is this piece of banded silk fabric.

cess eventually advertising in the leading fashion magazines of the day using the slogan: "Clark's Silk Gloves, made in Saratoga Springs where health and fashion meet." The Clark family made their home here and took an active part in the community. Joseph and Ellen Clark resided at 628 North Broadway, now Burke's Funeral Home. Their sons also purchased homes here, Alfred S. at 29 Fifth Avenue, and Robert G. at 170 Circular Street.

In 1914 Joseph H. Clark instituted a plan insuring the life of every employee, the annual premium being paid by the Company. The overall value of the policy was estimated to be \$300,000. This generous benefit was Mr. Clark's way of celebrating his many years in the textile industry. He also hoped to gain the loyal support of all who worked in the mill, from the highest position to the lowest paid, recognizing that his employees were a valuable asset. Mr. Clark was known to encourage his employees to concentrate their efforts to produce the best products possible. In 1919, Joseph H. Clark sold Clark Textile to the Van Raalte Company, who continued the operation in the same location for many years. Mr. Clark retired at that time from active business after working in the silk glove industry for three decades. After their father sold Clark Textile to Van Raalte Company, Alfred and Robert moved to Glens Falls and established Clark Brothers Inc. located on School Street in that city. The company also had a branch located at 17 Maple Avenue in Saratoga Springs.

The Clarks were very active in the Saratoga Springs community. Joseph H. Clark was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce, serving for two terms. They were generous supporters and contributors to the Saratoga Hospital. Ellen Clark served on the boards of the Saratoga Hospital, the Home of the Good Shepherd, and the Bethesda Parish House. In January of 1921, Joseph and

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SCHUYLerville HISTORICAL WEEK

GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS!

BRIGHT AND INTELLIGENT GIRLS

Can always find

REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT

IN THE

CLARK TEXTILE COMPANY MILLS

Either at

SARATOGA SPRINGS, SCHUYLerville, GLENS FALLS

or

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

Making Silk Gloves is light work and exceedingly fascinating in character

A sufficient amount

PAID WHILE LEARNING

to cover weekly expenses

TRY IT AND BE ASSURED OF COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Ask the Girl who Operates a Machine in any of above mills

In order to produce high quality products, Clark Textile needed to recruit, train, and retain motivated workers. Here is an example to their pitch to prospective workers.

Ellen Clark donated an organ to Bethesda Episcopal Church in memory of their devoted parents. An identical memorial organ was presented by the Clarks to the Trinity Episcopal Church in Miami Florida where they had a winter home.

The Clarks were prominent in social affairs in Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Clark for many years was a member and officer of the Sarah Battle Whist Club and Tuesday Contract Bridge Club. Mrs. Clark was also an active member of the Women's Civic League, and Katrina Trask Alliance.

Mr. Clark was an active philanthropist supporting numerous civic organizations. He was instrumental in the revival of the floral fete and provided

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Clark Silk

Continued from previous page

generous financial support insuring its success. His last work was that associated with Skidmore College, as chairman of the \$200,000 endowment fund drive. Mr. Clark died unexpectedly, at his residence on September 4, 1924, two days after the revival of the Floral Fete. Mrs. Clark died April 18, 1932 at her North Broadway residence. Both are buried at Greenridge cemetery, on Lincoln Avenue. The Clarks were survived by their two sons Robert G., and Alfred S., and two grandchildren, Alfred D. Clark, and Miss Ellen Clark, all of Glens Falls. A niece, Miss Edith Allin, also made her home with the Clarks. Robert Grant Clark died in 1956. In May of that year, Alfred Sarin Clark sold the company to the E. Richard Meinig Company from Reading, Pennsylvania.

The original Clark Textile building continued on as the Van Raalte Mill under various ownerships from 1919 until 1986. Last to operated as Falk Fiber and Fabrics, the owners left town in 1986, abandoning the building. In 1999 City Council members toured the abandoned mill and determined it to be a potential threat to public safety, with the possibility of demolition.

Thomas Roohan, of Roohan Realty and Sonny Bonacio of Bonacio Contruction purchased the mill property at 125 High Rock Avenue in November 1999. Bonacio envisioned three years to complete the project. They put their heart and soul into their hard work, completing the restoration in just eighteen months. On May 8, 2001, the Saratoga Springs Preservation Foundation honored Bonacio and Roohan with a special recognition award for the restoration of Van Raalte Mill. The Foundation noted their exemplary work, while keeping in mind the historical significance of the building. Adirondack Trust Co. President Charles V. Wait and the bank were given special recognition in appreciation for their generous support of the Mill project and other preservation projects in the city.

Sources:

The Saratogian: Sept. 5, 1924; April 18, 1932; Jan. 5, 1951; May 8, 2001.

Durham, Ronald. Northallerton North Yorkshire England. (Grand-nephew of Joseph H. Clark.) Three e-mail messages sent to Mary Ann Fitzgerald in 2013.

Bio: Mary Ann Fitzgerald, city historian since 2004, previously worked in the Bolster Collection at the Saratoga Springs History Museum, after retiring from Skidmore College in 1999.

Scherer honored with Professional Achievement Award

John Scherer, long serving Historian for the Town of Clifton Park, was presented the Franklin D. Roosevelt Local Government Historian Professional Achievement Award recently at the annual convention of the Association of Public Historians of New York State. The award recognizes lifelong service in the field of public history and was named for the former president because of his service as historian in his home town of Hyde Park NY from 1920 until his death in 1945.

John was Curator of Decorative Arts in the NYS Museum from 1967 to 2009 and currently serves as Historian

Emeritus. He has published extensively on New York furniture and decorative arts and lectures extensively on antique related topics. Clifton Park Historian since 1978, he was instrumental in setting up a Historic Preservation Commission for the Town and served as its first chairman. He has published four books on Clifton Park history and for many years wrote a monthly article on local history for local newspapers. He has also published articles in a number of genealogical journals. John was instrumental in founding the Association of Public Historians of New York State and has served as an officer and board member since 1999.



Town of Clifton Park Historian John Scherer, center, was awarded the Franklin D. Roosevelt Local Government Historian Professional Achievement Award at the annual convention of the Association of Public Historians of New York State.

Thomas Clement Luther

He That Planted a Tree is a Servant of God



Thomas Clement Luther is buried under a tombstone with an inscription summing up his lifework with an inscription decaying that “He That Planted a Tree is a Servant of God.” Luther was both a religious man and a pioneer of modern forestry practices.

**By Paul Perault,
Town of Malta Historian**

From his first appearance on the Saratoga Scene in 1883, until his death in 1937, Thomas Clement Luther bested every challenge he faced in life. Successful inn-keeper by the age of twenty-five, he then launched a whole new career by reclaiming barren and unproductive land and turning it into the verdant forest which today bears his name and attests to his vision. His strong personality, driving ambition and love of nature caused him and his descendants to create the Luther Forest Preserve. Today, this 7,000 acre gift to the citizens of the towns of Malta and Stillwater provides miles of wooded hiking trails, an eighteen whole golf course, and ball fields for the 1,700 families that call The Forest home. Additionally, Hudson Valley Community College’s TEC-SMART facility is preparing the next generation for careers in semiconductor manufacturing and green technologies. The GlobalFoundries plant; assessed at \$596,000,000, employs a highly skilled work force from around the world while also providing hundreds of well-paying jobs to County residents that allow people to live and work in the same community.

Thomas Clement Luther was born in Ballston Spa on

November 30, 1862, the son of John J. Luther and Mary Clements Luther. The Luther family traces its history in America back to Captain John Luther from Dorset, England, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony around 1630. Thomas’s grandfather, Gideon, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, came to Burnt Hills, Saratoga County, from Warren, Rhode Island, in 1790. He was a tanner and farmer and a “Hard Shell Baptist,” who is credited with bringing the first seeds of the famous Rhode Island Greening Apples into New York State.

His mother, Mary Clements, was born in Stillwater and grew up on Saratoga Lake near Snake Hill. One of her grandfathers was John Arnold who came from Rhode Island to the Snake Hill area in the 1760s. Her father, Thomas Clements, settled in a log cabin in 1790 on a plot near Saratoga Lake. Although the Luther family resided in Ballston Spa, they maintained a summer cottage called Camp Comfort near Mrs. Luther’s childhood home at Snake Hill on Saratoga Lake. It was there that young Tommy developed a lifelong love of nature and sport under his mother’s tutelage. Mary Clement Luther was described in a newspaper article in 1881 as, “enjoying the reputation of being one of the most successful anglers that has ever cast their line in the waters of Saratoga Lake.” On this occasion, she landed 34 black bass and about 25 pounds of perch and pickerel, which were displayed in her husband’s store to the amazement of the village residents. The same article mentions that her son Tommy bagged 18 ducks and several squirrels.

Known as Tommy from an early age, he got a start in the hospitality business by helping an aunt, Amanda Hart, who ran an inn near Cedar Bluff on the north end of the Lake. In 1883, at the age of 21, and with the encouragement of his brother-in-law, T. F. Hamilton, a lawyer for the railroad that owned the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, he leased the hotel for the season. The resort was located just south of Snake Hill where Route 9P and Luther Road today meet in the Town of Stillwater. Legend claims that the spring was the result of a tussle between a Mrs. Jones and the Devil and “where the Devil entered the earth a sulfur spring broke forth”.

The White Sulphur Spring was in a beautiful setting, surrounded by magnificent woods. When Luther first began renting the hotel from the Troy-Saratoga Northern it was in a dilapidated condition because the railroad had not been putting any money into it. Although Tommy only had \$350 to his name, he secured a loan from the Ballston Spa National Bank, guaranteed by the bank president who had known him from childhood. He immediately began putting his meager funds into repairing the existing buildings and constructing additional cottages. He also doubled the size of the piazzas where he could



Thomas C. and Thomas F. Luther, put together a large, modern tree farm that, in a strange way, still retains its place at the cutting edge of science, even though the scientific endeavors that succeeded the Luthers were of a very different nature. After World War II, Luther Forest became an incubator for American rocket science. Now the property, and the Town of Malta, is the headquarters of the GlobalFoundries Company, an international microchip manufacturing company.

Luther Forest

Continued from previous page

entertain crowds of 350 people and built an oak dance floor. From then, until Prohibition spoiled the fun, Tommy ran one of the world's premier rendezvous sites for the sporting set and other "swells" who visited "to see and be seen" and partake of the famous fish dinners he served.

In the mid to late 19th century natural resources were heavily exploited. Assuming a seemingly inexhaustible supply of natural resources, Americans developed a "tradition of waste." Tommy was a keen observer of his surroundings and he did not miss the fact that farms on the east side of the lake were not thriving. The soil on the plain east of Saratoga Lake, with the exception of some alluvial bottoms, is sandy and able to produce only light crops. This fact helps explain why the area was settled later than the nearby areas. Sylvester, when writing his classic History of Saratoga County in 1878, interviewed the residents in the area who, for the most part, identified themselves as the second generation on the land. Additionally, they stated that a crop of corn could be gotten from the soil only once in three years. By the beginning of the twentieth century, many family farms were being abandoned or sold for very low prices.

By 1917, when Cornell graduate student Frederic Hartwell Millen wrote his master's thesis on the Luther Preserve, he stated "At present, however, the soil is so completely deprived on the humus content and moisture

retaining properties, that the greatest part of the area is completely abandoned as far as agriculture is concerned and only in a few especially favored depressions is any attempt made to raise crops. The abandonment of the area, even though the labor of cropping be so light, testifies to the lack of productivity."

Tommy's first land purchase was the 1888 deal for the White Sulphur Spring Hotel. From that date until his death in 1937, he and his wife Alice recorded an astonishing 253 land transactions with the Saratoga County Clerk's Office: 163 purchases, 107 sales and 83 timber deeds, i.e. the title to the timber passes to the buyer while the title to the land remains with the seller with the length of time and other particulars spelled out in the deed. While he did make a small number of purchases in the 1890s, they appeared to have been associated with his father's estate but a purchase of 29 acres in Malta in 1897 may have been his first step toward what would become the Luther Forest Preserve. Two acquisitions in 1901, one of 121 acres and the other of 64 acres, were made with the specific idea of reforestation. The year also saw his first timber deed. After that there was no stopping him. Although the area that would become known as the Preserve is limited to the Towns of Malta and Stillwater, Tommy did not, at first, restrict himself to this area. Sixty-six purchases or timber deeds were executed in the nearby towns of Northumberland, Greenfield, Wilton, Halfmoon, Saratoga, Milton and Clifton Park. These were, however, far over shadowed by the 54 deals made in Malta and the 110 in Stillwater. The years from 1909 to 1916 witnessed the apex of activity. In this seven year

Luther Forest

Continued from previous page

period Tommy made 73 purchases and 46 timber deals. After that spurt, deals were limited to single digits each year with the exception of 1928 which saw 14 purchases. After that year, his efforts really slowed and he made only 7 additional purchases and exercised only 6 timber deeds until his death in 1937. His will listed ownership of 4,045 acres in the Town of Stillwater and 2,370 in Malta.

In addition to Saratoga County, the Luthers timbered in the Washington County towns of Dresden and Putnam and purchased 6,850 acres of virgin forest and a sawmill. They used the money earned from harvesting these trees to support their endeavors in Luther Forest. In 1916, Luther cut a 720 year old elm on his property in the Town of Putnam. He anticipated harvesting 5,600 board feet of lumber but due to the enormous size had to purchase a special saw for his mill. Eventually, the land in Washington County was sold to International Paper.

The result of his activity in Saratoga County was a 7,000 acre preserve, approximately half in the Town of Malta and the other half in Stillwater, in which Tommy would eventually plant over 10,000,000 white, red, Scotch and Riga pine tree. The year 1928 witnessed a record crop of 1,100,000 new trees planted. During planting season, he employed a crew of 80 men who, working in pairs, with one man sinking a hoe in the soft soil and the other planting the seed. Working under "Old Man Luther's" supervision, they were capable of planting up to 50,000 in a day. These efforts earned him the honor of being named the champion planter by the American Tree Association.

At the time, it was the largest privately owned preserve in the Country and brought national recognition to him. Both the New York State Conservation Department and the Department of Forestry at Cornell University maintained experimental stations in the preserve. The state also maintained a fire tower manned by the renowned character, Noah LaCasse, the Adirondack guide who had accompanied Theodore Roosevelt from Mount Marcy when President McKinley was shot. With the assistance provided by the state experts, as well as that of his son, Thomas F., a graduate of the Forestry School at Cornell, Tommy took steps to preserve his vision. In 1930, no trees were planted but instead fire trails were cut throughout the preserve. Sixty foot wide swaths were created where all the vegetation was removed and the soil harrowed and the stumps removed. Two dangers to healthy pines, weevil and blister rust were guarded against by planting alternating rows of Scotch and red pine and ridding the area of currant and gooseberry bushes which supported the blister rust.

The work done at the preserve drew attention from around the world and it was visited by experts from Canada, Mexico, England, France, Germany, Sweden, India, China and Japan. Prior to reforestation projects in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, legislative committees visited and studied the Preserve. Preceding passage of the

Clark-McNeary act, which at the time was the most extensive Federal law regulating forest protection and control of blister rust, prominent Senators and members of the House of Representatives spent several days looking over the preserve.

Luther was very active in professional organizations having served as the president of the New York State Association of Forests and Parks, a director of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association and membership in the Society of American Foresters and the Saratoga County Farm Bureau.

Tommy is buried with Alice, his parents and his children in the Ballston Spa Village Cemetery. In addition to his tombstone, his son erected a bronze tablet in the forest in his father's memory. It reads:

In Memoriam Thomas Clement Luther Founder in 1898 of the Luther Forest "HE THAT PLANTETH A TREE IS A SERVANT OF GOD HE PROVIDETH A KINDNESS FOR MANY GENERATIONS AND FACES THAT HE HATH NOT SEEN SHALL BLESS HIM.

I would like to thank Carol Luther Mackay and Alec Mackay for generously allowing me the use of the Luther-Mackay family archives.

News from Corinth on Nov. 18, 1883

Newspapers once had what they called Correspondents, who submitted reports of the news from their communities. The following news items from Corinth were printed in the *Saratogian* on November 18th 1883.

On Sunday night, D. C. Eggleston had a swarm of bees stolen. On Monday, a young lad living near was troubled with his tongue being swollen. On enquiry, he had to admit that he got stung the evening previous. Moral: Don't steal honey.

Orange Heath has traded a village lot with Sheriff Houghton for the Brose Clothier place.

On Sunday night, some young men to show that they were "smart," tore down D. D. Sturdevan's front fence.

In consequence of the increasing drunkenness, here our people are arranging to build a lockup, iron clad. The means will be raised by subscription as about enough is already pledged.

We regret to learn that Will R. Ide is sick with a fever at Springfield, Mass.

The town Board of Auditors meet Thursday last and we see by their report that the town expenses are lower than they have been for some years.

J. H. Darius has improved the outward appearance of his buildings by a coat of paint.

A. Mallery and J. T. Earley will open a meat market in the post office building this week.

On Sunday morning, Phillip Rice Post, G.A.R. turned out to hear the Rev. Mr. McDowell preach. On leaving the Post handed in an envelope containing a mite to help towards paying for the late repairs to the church. In connection, we are permitted to say the community received a check of \$50 from Senator Warner Miller, who is a large stock holder in the pulp mills here.