

# The History of Clinton County Compiled From Data Gathered In 1880

## Data on Town of Ausable Continued — Religious History Covered, Giving Details of Formation of Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic And Episcopal Churches and Dividing of Parishes — Freshet of 1856 Is Described — Many From Town Served in Civil War.

In today's installment of the History of Clinton County, chapter four describes the interesting data on the formation of the town of Ausable, covering the early establishment of the churches of various denominations in the then sparsely settled section — Data is also furnished on the freshet of 1856 and the military history of the town, giving the names of many who served during the civil war.

### Religious

#### The Keesville Baptist Church

For the history of the Baptist Church of Keesville from its origin to 1851, we are indebted to the following interesting narrative extracted from the manuscript of Rev. J. W. Eaton's historical discourse, delivered Nov. 9, 1851, on the occasion of the last public service held at the old white meeting-house on the hill.

#### Story of Living Witnesses (1880)

"In giving a history of the Baptist Church in Keesville, I am obliged to depend for information concerning the first thirteen years of its existence on the testimony of living witnesses, of whom there are very few remaining. It has no records extending farther back than March, 1804. As blank-books at the time of the church's organization were rare and costly, and money scarce, it is probable the minutes of its doings at that early day were committed to fragmentary slips of paper, which have been destroyed. This is much to be regretted, and but for the event in Providence which has led me at this juncture to undertake this service, the loss would have been irreparable. To Mr. Joshua Wells, who is almost ninety years of age and who, though of the Methodist denomination, was present at the organization of this church; and to Mr. William Finch, who will be seventy-five years old, next June, and who has been a member fifty-eight years, I am mainly indebted for a knowledge of its unwritten annals.

#### Six Inhabitants at Peru Landing

"In 1787 Mr. Isaac Finch, from Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., who with his wife was a member of the Baptist Church in Dover, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Ganou, visited this region on an exploring expedition. He sailed from Whitehall in a small sloop, and disembarked at Peru Landing; at that time the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. There were only six inhabitants in the town, viz: Robert Cochran and Nathaniel Mallory on the lake-shore, Moses DeLeon, Jabez Allen, John and Loti Ellmore, between the two rivers, and Edward Everett and John Stanton at the Union. Having concluded to settle in this place, Mr. Finch returned in the following year with his family, among whom was his son, William, then a lad of twelve years old. It was a season of great scarcity. Having located on a spot about one mile west of Peru Landing, a part which is now used as a burying ground, he immediately commenced holding prayer meetings. He shortly after succeeded in inducing the Rev. Solomon Brown, of Granville, Washington Co., to remove to Peru.

#### Church of 1791

"The Church of 1791.—The church was constituted about 1791, in a log house, then occupied by Uriah Palmer, on the farm now owned by Joshua Reynolds. Its constituent members were Edward Everett and wife, Kinmer Newcomb, Robert Cochran, Stephen Reynolds, Lucretia Reynolds, Sarah Palmer, Noble Averill, Polly Averill, John Cochran, Isaac Finch, Abigail Finch, John Finch, Sarah Finch, Simeon Barber, Catherine Barber, and Uriah Palmer, in all ten males and

7 females, some of whom resided in Plattsburgh and elsewhere. Noble Averill was chosen clerk. At that time, Mr. Brown was the only minister, and this was the only church of any denomination in this region. Their articles of faith and practice, a copy of which still extant, are worthy of a special notice, inasmuch as the one shows they regarded it as their duty to supply the wants of the destitute among them, and the other, that they were at that early day thoroughly anti-slavery in spirit.

#### The Presbyterian Church of Keesville

It is doubtless due to the fact that so many of the early settlers of this village came from New England that a Congregational Church was early established within the limits of that region of which Keesville afterwards became the center.

#### Adgate at Port Douglass

After the year 1792, Matthew Adgate having had a large tract of land granted to him for services rendered during the Revolutionary War, came what is now called Birmingham and located. Settlements were begun about this time or a little later on the hill overlooking the lake near Port Douglass. Keesville—not with its present name, however—came into notice a little later, the first bridge across the Ausable, and the first saw-mill being built in 1802, the same year the town of Chesterfield was separated from Willsboro. Until that time the whole territory, now comprising Essex and Clinton Counties was divided into four towns, and in 1785 only contained 624 legal voters.

#### Church Formed in Log House

The church was formed in a log house which stood near the house now occupied by Mrs. Conger. Undedicated by formal rites, it became a true temple of God's presence. Without pomp or vain show of authority never possessed by any, it became a spiritual temple in which living hearts have served on earth, and out of which they have gone to the rewards above. For many years they depended upon their own resources to maintain regular worship. For they believed, as do their descendants after them, that it is the church that makes the minister, and not the minister the church, and hence their own voice in calling Judge Matthew Adgate to preside at their meetings, or along with Deacon Samuel Whitney to lead in a religious service, was valid and regular, though neither had been specially ordained. Occasionally a missionary from the Vermont Domestic Missionary society would venture into the New York wilderness, and gather the people, whenever convenient, for religious worship. Among those thus laboring were the Rev. Cyrus Comstock, Rev. Chester Armstrong, and Rev. James Gilbert. The first of those named was a man of ordinary attainments. He was born in the year 1705, in Connecticut, and apprenticed, according to the customs of the times to learn a trade, and that trade was shoemaking. But he had a call to go higher. He studied, taught school, and finally entered the ministry as an evangelist, and continued in this from choice until age had made him too feeble for the duties demanded. One who knew him as a teacher speaks of his sleeping in the rude log cab-

ins of the mountain region where it was his delight to labor, and finding in the morning his bed whitened by the snow which the wintry wind had driven through the crevices.

#### Keesville Methodist Church

The Keesville Methodist Episcopal Church circumstances prove beyond a doubt that in the adjoining neighborhoods meetings were held long before Keesville became a station. Perhaps the earliest was the Macomber neighborhood, about two and a half miles southeast of Keesville. Some years previous to 1800, John Macomber, father of J. N. Macomber, of Keesville, and his two brothers, Jeremiah and Benjamin, settled here. Also Elihu Briggs, father of Buel Briggs, of Keesville, William Tripp and others. Widow Tripp, a daughter-in-law of William Tripp, still resides in the neighborhood, eighty-three years of age, and probably the oldest member of the church living. The home of John Macomber was a sort of general resort for ministers, not only Methodists, but Baptists and Presbyterian. Father Comstock, the Presbyterian evangelist, and Lebbeus Armstrong, the pioneer of temperance in America, made Mr. Macomber's a resort. J. N. Macomber, of Keesville, has vivid recollections of those events, as it devolved on him to act as hostler, and being called out at all hours, night and day, often in the cold, rain, or snow, to groom the horses of evangelists and circuit-riders, in his estimation got to be intolerable burden, and rather cast a shadow over his boyhood recollections.

#### Meetings Held in Dwellings

Until about 1812 meetings were held in dwellings, when the school-house, now standing, and known as the Willis school-house, was built, where meetings were afterwards held.

The North School-house, located in what is now known as the Moore, Davis, or Irish neighborhood, about midway between Keesville and Port Kent, was built the same time, and marked another religious centre of old times. The houses were built in the popular style of school-house architecture of that era, the roof terminating at a point in the centre.

#### Services at the "Fordway"

The valley of the Ausable, between Keesville and the vicinity of what is now Clintonville, was known as the Fordway, as the river was fordable at many points. There were many early settlers in this vicinity. Elihu Hayes, father of Bo-liver Hayes, was one of the leading Methodists, and services were held at this house, and in the summer in a barn near the river. The Big-elows, Westons, and others worshipped here.

#### Rev. Jacobs, First Minister

Old settlers are quite positive the Rev. Richard Jacobs, whose sad fate we record, visited this section, but the first Methodist minister of whom we have any definite knowledge is Rev. Samuel Draper. He was a cousin of Elihu Briggs, of whom we have spoken, and resided near Whitehall. The conference records report him first upon his circuit in 1807. "Parks' Miscellany" says he entered the ministry in 1801, and it is believed that he visited and preached here about that time. He was very eccentric and humorous, and all of the old settlers have had some funny story handed down to them about "Sammy Draper." Parks, in his memoirs, remarks, "He was laborious and useful, though perhaps not always as grave and serious as becomes the Christian minister." It is said that once when about to baptize, by immersion, a lady near Keesville, whose dress was extremely dirty and greasy, he told her that he could not baptize her in that dress, as the water would slip right off, and she would backslide in less than a week. After marrying a couple near the Fordway, and being asked to take his pay in dried apples, he accepted them cheerfully, remarking that it would be a big job to carry those dried apples clear to Whitehall, but he would do the best he could.

#### St. Paul's Episcopal Church

St. Paul's Episcopal church was organized Jan. 31, 1853, with the following members: Andrew Thompson, Lucretia Thompson, Catherine Tallmadge, Cornelia Hasbrouck, Oliver Keese, Sr., Josiah Keese, L. Keese, Caleb D. Barton, Francis Barton, Eliz-

#### Union Services in 1823

In 1823 the Methodists joined in holding union services in a yellow school-house on Academy Hill, where the brick school-house now stands. They soon after crossed the river and met in a school-house on the brow of the Catholic Hill, nearly on the opposite side of the road from the site of the Irish Catholic church, Keesville, in those days, was known as Anderson's Falls.

#### The First Meeting House

The first meeting-house:—About 1825 it was decided to build a meeting-house at Keesville, but whether to locate on a hill or not was a matter of almost unpleasant controversy. John Macomber opposed building on a hill, and warned them that in a few years they would change their minds, a prediction which proved true. The society decided to build on a hill, and, being overruled, Mr. Macomber contributed the most liberally toward its construction, but told them they must not ask him to help to tear it down.

It is a noticeable fact that each place of Protestant worship was first located on a hill, perhaps that its light might better penetrate the surrounding darkness. Be that as it may, they now all "nestle in the valley."

#### Roman Catholic

##### Keenan, First Catholic Settler

The first Catholic that settled near Keesville was Michael Keenan, who lived on the farm now owned by Jehiel Fletcher. Rev. Father Barber came to the locality in 1822, and remained for two weeks, holding services in the Methodist church that stood where Ezra Bliss now lives, and at Keenan's house. The congregation did not number more than 20. The next clergyman that came was Father McGilligan, who was located at Plattsburgh. The first clergyman that stationed at Keesville was Rev. Father Rodgers. He was followed by Father Rooney, who was succeeded by Father McDonald, who remained in charge until 1851. Next came Father McLaughlin, in 1851, and remained one year, and was followed the same year by Rev. James Keveny, who continued in charge until 1861. That year Philip Keveny a brother of the preceding pastor, assumed charge, and remained until 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Carroll, on Aug. 16, 1863, who was joined, in 1864, by Rev. Father Driscoll as associate; Fathers Carroll and Driscoll until 1866, when Rev. John McDonald took charge of the parish. In 1870 he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Tobias Glenn.

#### St. Jean De Baptiste, Keesville—French Catholic

The Catholics at Keesville worshipped together in the early days of Catholicism in that section. The first recorded act of the French Catholics as a distinct body was on Oct. 23, 1853, when the bell of the church was formally blessed. The first priest was Father Neyron. The church building was purchased of the Baptists, but it has undergone much modification, and is now a comely structure.

#### Priests Serve Community

In 1856, Father F. M. Ruiz assumed charge of the parish. On Jan. 6, 1858, Father A. Lebaubanchon became the regular pastor. He remained in that office until May, 1865, when he was succeeded, in March, 1866, by Father Legrand, who remained until January, 1869. Six months later the present pastor, Father Fabiere Barnabe, took charge of the parish. The latter comprises 300 families, with an average of four to each family. The society owns a neat parsonage beside the church building. The cemetery connected with the church comprises some five or six acres of land.

beth Q. Ames, Jane Granger, Mary Wolf, Eli T. Arnold, Horatio N. Sheen, Michael Floyd, Samuel H. Brady, Henry Huntington, Wm. Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Beardsley, Thos. Hawkitt, Chas. Webb, Frank Culver, Jos. W. Mooney, Geo. W. Fisher.

#### First Officers

The first officers were as follows: Oliver Keese, Sr., Andrew Thompson, Wardens; Caleb D. Barton, Joseph Rogers, Charles M. Watson, Joseph Parks, I. O. Hasbrouck, Samuel Ames, Shakespeare Allen, Charles Allen, Vestrymen.

#### Freshet of 1856

A number of severe freshets have occurred in the Ausable River, the most destructive of which was that known as the "great freshet of 1856." It occurred at the close of the month of September, and was occasioned not only by a heavy rain that occurred, but by the breaking away of the dam which had been erected by the state at the outlet of Lower Ausable Pond, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of the large tracts of valuable lumber in that locality to the markets.

A tremendous volume of water came sweeping down the river, carrying all before it, and causing immense damage.

#### Nine Dwellings Carried Away

At Ausable Forks nine dwellings were carried away, in one of which, Rogers' boarding house, were six persons. Two of these were subsequently saved, but the rest were drowned. The Catholic church at this point was also carried away, and the immense dam completely demolished. Forty thousand bushels of coal, the aqueduct bridge and pier, a large quantity of patterns for the foundry and a house in which hay was stored, were also swept away.

#### Dams, Saw-mills, Are Destroyed

At Clintonville, the Perry Iron Company lost the upper dam, saw-mill, part of the nail factory, a stove mill, part of the rolling mill, besides having the lower dam and a large quantity of other property destroyed.

At Keesville the saw mill which was carried away, six water-wheels of the grist mill, and the mill stones. The nail factory was nearly destroyed, two gas-furnaces and forges, the forge-building, bellows-house, blacksmith shop, and rolling mill were greatly damaged; also a large stone machine-shop on the upper dam which was swept away and machinery much damaged.

#### All Bridges Are Carried Away

All the bridges on the east branch of the Ausable river, above Ausable Forks, ten in all, were carried away, and every one below, except the two at Keesville.

The destruction on the other side of the river was correspondingly heavy. One hundred and twenty-three separate claims for damage, amounting to considerable over \$200,000, were presented to the state, but the claims were disallowed, on the ground that the damage was not wholly caused by the breaking away of the dam, but largely by the unprecedented violence of the rain.

#### Military

The military history of the town is highly creditable. During the war of 1812 the territory of the town was included in that of Peru, where many incidents of interest regarding that conflict will be found. In the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861-65 the town took an active part, and by the prompt and liberal payment of bounties filled her quota of men with alacrity.

#### Many Served in Civil War

The following list of the persons who performed active service in the army from or in behalf of the town is compiled from a collection of loose papers in the town clerk's office. Note: A portion of them may have belonged on the other side of the river, and some repetitions necessarily occur. In July 9, 1863, and Oct. 10, 1863: Nelson Bruyer, Thos. Barker, Oliver Brown, John Donagan, James Henry, Elbridge O'Leary, Thos. O'Neal, Samuel H. Ransom, Wm. Bonville, Seral Lamode, Wm. Terry, James I. Reed, Jos. Ashton. Between Dec. 11, 1863 and Dec. 21, 1863: Wm. Ellis, Frederick Sweeley, Jos. Ritchie, Alanson Call, James

P. Gold, Malcolm E. Colby, James Wolf, Eli T. Arnold, Horatio N. Sheen, Michael Floyd, Samuel H. Brady, Henry Huntington, Wm. Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Beardsley, Thos. Hawkitt, Chas. Webb, Frank Culver, Jos. W. Mooney, Geo. W. Fisher.

#### Mustered in Jan. 1865:

Trombley, John Bailey, Hiram De-Young, Charles Webb, Samuel W. Fisher, Edward Hawley, Napoleon Forget, Chas. Anderson, Chas. Kavanaugh, John Callapy, Ethan A. Valentine, Amasa Thompson, John E. Pratt, Bartlett Wilson, Frank Gordon, John B. Martin, Newell Abare, Census Enumeration list, District No. 1: Horatio S. Thomas, Calvin L. Norton, Nathan Maxfield, Esbor W. Hinds, Andrew Colvin, Joseph Arnold, Erastus L. Carpenter, Patrick China, Valentine R. Goodrich, J. Adolphus Bonville, James G. Howard, John Clogdo, Elbridge S. O'Leary, Fitzgoren Hallock, Joseph Shortstave, Jr., Frank Lamar, Louis Besoy, Frances Sabrake, Nelson Brunette, Mitchell Brunette, Henry Perry, George Ansell, Philip V. N. McLean, H. J. Northrup, Michell Gardner, Frances Dupriss, Henry M. Mould, Martin Murry, Abner Sheldon, Milton Sheldon, Joseph McDonald, James Foy, Louis Rando, Louis Frazier, Joseph Roper, Edward Lafut, John Frazier, Joseph Williams, Thomas Ashton, Alexander Labare, Edward Frazier, William Trombley, Maxia Trow, Gregory Bosley, John D. Wilkenson, Joseph Dragoon, Franklin C. Morey, James O'Neil, Joseph Hall, John Frazier, William Langwell, Oliver D. Peabody, Joshua Barber, William Tero, Chas. Franchise, Henry C. Collins.

Census Enumeration List, District No. 2: Andrew J. Brown, Jos. Wood, William B. Hodgson, Thomas Keese, John Keese, Daniel McDonough, Henry L. Allen, Thomas Healy, John Corrigan, Thomas Corrigan, Owen Marvin, Albert Vosburgh, John H. Thwaites, Thomas McDonough, John Lehan, James Booth, Joseph Elliott, Miner Henry, Richard McAlliff, John Brisset, Hugh Dougherty, Ransom Kennedy, Joseph Blackbird, James and Wm. Richardson, William Goshaw, Oliver Bowen, Charles Oota, Ashael White, Jarael Gaskill, William Edwards, Edwin B. Bullis, Edward Elbridge, Edgar L. Gaskill, Wallace O. Gaskill, Richard Sanders, Robert Ames, Warren Docum, Robert Chatterton, Leslie Beardsley, Seth N. (or Thomas) Beardsley, David Bean, George W. Kinney, Moses Saltmarsh, Allen (or Thomas) E. Beardsley, Louis Gravel, Hiram Havens, Philo Strong, John Macomber, Harry J. Arnold, Joseph Strong, Martin Grandy, Joseph Baker, James and Jerome Baker, John D. Baker, Albert A. Calkins, Albert Shatzel, Caspar W. and Benjamin F. Baker, Wilson Allen Jr., Charles Demerit, Thos. O'Neal, David Allen, John Donegan, John Charade, Richard Charade, Wm. E. Bowers, George White, Henry Beardsley, George W. Kenny, Erastus Beardsley, Jeremiah Buckley, Samuel Baxter.

Additional names (some repeated)—Gordon T. Thomas, Penbrook Datnau, Nicholas Datnau, Myron A. Arnold, Felix Gatchell, S. E. Arnold, William Otis, Joseph Short-sleeves, Israel Paro, John Ashton, Alexander DeLefeur, Henry Arnold, Henry Aikin, Charles Anderson, Newell Abare, Joseph Ashton, Joseph Armstrong, Eli Arnold, John Bailey, James Booth, China Beach, Nelson Bruyer, Thos. Barker, Oliver Brown, Henry Bombard, Thos. Booth, Samuel H. Bailey, Leslie W. Beardsley, Napoleon Benedict, John Brown, Charles Berry, Thomas Bundy, Charles Cavanaugh, John Callapy, Louis Cross, John Clogdo, Alanson Call, Malcolm E. Colby, Frank Calver, Isaac N. Collins, Hiram Daby, Otis Dow, Joseph Detour, James Donegan, Philip H. Denal, John Ayott, William Ellis, Henry C. Earl, Napoleon Fret, Michael Floyd, William Fitzgerald, George W. Fisher, Franklin Guyott, Frank Gordon, Aaron Guinness, Charles Golan, Louis Gonyer, John Gebb, Jas. P. Gove, Dennis Gravel, Edward Hawley, James H. Hart, De Byron Hayes, James Henry, Henry Huntington, Thomas Haley, Gilbert Jesse, Ransom Kennedy, Charles Lamkin, Wm. Lafountain, Warren Lyon, Peter Lavaley, Henry Lewis, Isaac Lyon, Alfred Lyon, Seral Lamode, Thomas Lamar, John Lehan, John D. Martin, Richard McCormick, Joseph Mooney, William D. Merrill, Henry Miner, Michael McDonough, Samuel S. Norcross, Charles O'Connell, John O'Brien, Joseph Parody, Edward Powers, Steven Passino, Felix Riddle, James Ichabod Reed, Joseph Ritchie, Hiram Shute Jr., Frederick Sweeley, Horatio N. Sheen, Albert Shelley, Nelson Trombley, Amasa Thomson, Wm. Theraw, John Tague, Alexander Trumbull, Bartlett Wilson, John C. Walker, Truman P. Wallace, James Wolf, Charles Webb, Samuel W. Fisher, Ethan A. Valentine, Nelson Trombley, John Bailey, Hiram DeYoung, Charles Ormsbee, Otis Dow, Henry Aikie, Edward Hawley, Napoleon Benedict, Charles Anderson, Charles Cavanaugh, John Callapy, Ethan A. Valentine, Amasa Thompson, John Ayotte, Bartlette Wilson, Hiram Shute Jr., Franklin Guyott, Frank Gordon, John B. Martin, Newell Abare, Aaron Guinness, James Booth, Ransom Kennedy, Charles Lamkin, James H. Hart, DeByron Hayes, Edward Lafut, Charles Golan, Louis Gonga, John C. Walker, Felix Riddle, Warren Lyon, Samuel S. Norcross, Louis Cross, Peter Lavally, Richard McCormick, Owen Marro, China Beach, Henry Lewis, John Gebb, Gilbert Jesse, Isaac Lyon, Alfred Lyon, Edward Powers, Truman P. Wallace, John Clogdo, Nelson Bruyer, Thos. Barker, Oliver Brown, John Donegan, James Henry, Elbridge O'Leary, Thos. O'Neal, Samuel H. Ransom, William Bonville, Seral Lamode, William Tero, James I. Reed, Joseph Ashton, Henry Bombard, Joseph Detour, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Booth, John O'Brien, John Tague, William Ellis, Frederick Sweeley, Joseph McFchie, Alinson Call, James P. Gove, Malcolm E. Colby, James Wolf, Eli F. Arnold, Horatio N. Sheen, Michael Floyd, Samuel H.

Brady, Henry Huntington, William Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Beardsley, Thos. Hawkitt, Charles Webb, Frank Culver, Joseph W. Mooney, George W. Fisher, Steven Passino, Isaac N. Collins, William B. Merrill, James Donigan, Henry Miner, Alexander Turnbull, Napoleon Benedict, Thomas Lamar, Samuel W. Fisher, John Lehan, John Brown, Alexander Johntree, Albert Shelley, Charles Berry, Thomas Bondrio, Michael Maldon, Philip H. Denal, Benjamin F. Baker, Henry C. Earl, Dennis Gravel, Thomas Haley, Samuel Baxter.

#### 18th N. Y. Volunteers, Co. K.

Plavivus J. Arnold, Henry M. Mould, Philip V. N. McLean, Stuteley B. Arnold, Myron A. Arnold, Wilson Allen Jr., Casper W. Baker, John D. Baker, Rathbone V. Goodrich, Joseph Goosberry, Nicholas Gootran, John Macomber, Charles Newton, Ezra Faro, Lawrence Se-gon, Jos. Wood.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Press will welcome letters from our readers throughout the county giving us further data on buildings that may now be left which are mentioned in connection with the early settlers in the different towns. Many buildings are still standing dating back to the early days and it would be interesting to know where they are and the names of the occupants. These will be published in the late spring or early summer, enabling the motorist to visit places right near by that are rich in historical interest.

The next installment will appear in an early issue.

## Washington Bystander

### By Kirke Simpson

WASHINGTON — This long-celebrated game refuge, the sanctuary where so many generations of political lame-ducks have found a haven in their time, bids fair to retire from business to some extent. Events seem to be shaping for legislation to make former federal service of various kinds a liability rather than an asset. Whether a bill to forbid not only political party officials but also former legislators and executive department higher-ups from practicing before government departments will be enacted at this session is doubtful. If White House interest in the subject revives in time, it most certainly will go through.

#### Precedent Found

There is a pattern to work by in shaping such legislation. Years ago it was found desirable to forbid former employes of the internal revenue office from practicing in tax cases before that office for at least two years after their separation from the government service. The point was that they had life, knowledge of the ins and outs of government business ways that they find valuable in private practice.

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#### Ex-Legislators Stay

There rarely has been a time when a striking showing of ex-legislators did not figure in the list of Washington lawyers. Many of them never go home at all. They have acquired, while in senate or house, knowledge of the ins and outs of government business ways that they find valuable in private practice. A veteran Washington representative of a big industrial concern says that being one form of lobbying.

#### A Stipulation that a lame-duck

has a form letter, for use senator or house member could not after each congressional election, represent a client before the government until a definite time after his retirement from office might be remaining in Washington.

## Spring Coats CLEANED and RELINED at Low Prices THIS WEEK ONLY

SPRING IS JUST A MONTH AWAY OUR BUSY SEASON WILL START

All our employees will go back on higher wages. PRICES WILL ADVANCE

Why not have your spring coat, Cleaned and Relined now AND SAVE? ALL OTHER GARMENTS WILL ADVANCE ACCORDINGLY

PHONE TWO

# SPIEGELS SERVICE

Free Auto Delivery

## RESTAURANT-LAUNDRY CODES ARE APPROVED

### President Roosevelt Gives Condition Approval to The Two Codes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday gave condition approval to two of NRA's most difficult as well as far-reaching codes, covering the laundry industry and restaurant trade, both noted for low wages and long hours.

With them Hugh S. Johnson put into effect a third pact, for the slip-cover manufacturing industry, bringing the total of codes to 288.

The restaurant code, effective February 26, establishes a six-day work week, with a maximum of 54 hours for male help and 48 for women, but with definite provision that wherever the hours have been shorter they shall not be increased to the code level. Wages were established on two scales, non-service employees getting \$12 to \$15, according to the population of the community, and service help \$9.50 to \$10.50, with all tips to be kept by the waiters.

The laundry code, as a whole was given only a 90-day conditional approval, for a further report on wages, and subject to special stipulations. It establishes a 14 cent wage in the south, approved with reluctance by the President and Johnson, ranging up to a 30 cent minimum in cities of more than 600,000 population in the northeast and west.

"Thin ears denote weak character," says a writer. And thick ears a weak defence.

an extreme move; but not an impossible one. In view of the turmoil over government airplane contracts and the like, it might be extended to former officers or other executive department personnel.

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