BODY OF GAYNOR IS LAID AT REST

One Million People See the Funeral Cortege on Way to Cemetery.

TAFT AN HONORARY BEARER

Services without a Parallel in the History of New York City—River Noises Stilled.

New York, Sept. 22.—Historic Greenwood cemetery, the resting place in Brooklyn of many famous dead, received the body of New York's late mayor, William Jay Gaynor, at mid-afternoon today after funeral services in his honor that were without parallel in the history of the city. In the presence of the family, the honorary pallbearers, including William Howard Taft, and city officials, among them Mayor Kline, the flag-draped coffin was committed to the grave in the Gaynor family plot. The brief Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Frank W. Page, the former rector of St. John's, the church where the mayor worshipped.

A million people, it is estimated, saw the funeral cortege move slowly, first from the city hall, where many thousands had witnessed the body lying in state Sunday, to Trinity Church where Bishop Greer conducted the solemn service, then back past city hall, across the Brooklyn bridge, through Brooklyn streets, past the late mayor's Eighth avenue home and on to the cemetery.

Upon the bridge, hung in black, traffic did not move. City employes stood six feet apart, heads uncovered, as the police-escorted catafalque proceeded to the mayor's home borough. Below, the river noises were stilled. Not a craft's whistle was blown; not a gong was sounded. The funeral train crossed the bridge and for a distance in Brooklyn, paralleled a favorite route of the mayor, who in all kinds of weather was accustomed to walk to and from the city hall.

The bell in the tower of the borough hall in Brooklyn tolled for the first time in many years. Numerous church bells also sounded their measured beats, Trinity's first and then those in Brooklyn. In Brooklyn public schools turned forth their pupils who stood among the mourners in the streets. In the mayor's own neighborhood clubs and residences were draped in crepe while flags fluttered at half staff.

When the church services had ended, the great masses of flowers that had been in Trinity and the city hall were sent to the various hospitals, the choicest among them, orchids and chrysanthemums, to St. Mary's, the Hoboken, N. J., institution, where Mr. Gaynor lay after being shot down by an assassin three years ago.

KLINE LAUDS GAYNOR.

"Great Friend of Those Who Needed Friends—Led the Public.

New York, Sept. 23.—A large number of East Side residents attended a memorial meeting last night to pay tribute to the memory of the late Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Adolph Kline made a brief speech in appreciation of Mayor Gaynor, in which he said in part:

"Anywhere in this great city I should be proud to stand up and testify to the love and admiration which I had for William J. Gaynor as a man, and to my appreciation of his great services to the public, but I feel that here in the heart of the great East Side, where he was understood and loved perhaps better than in any other section, it is an especial privilege to join in doing him honor. He was a great friend of the people, especially of those who needed friends. He helped the poor; he always stood for the weak against the strong.

"He was not understood by all our people, but hear this in mind: Those who were privileged to know him best loved and respected him most. Mayor Gaynor was not led by the public. Rather the public was led by him. And if it be not unseemly to say so here, let me say that the man who succeeds to the mayoralty in January next will be wise if he carries on the reforms and the policies instituted by the man just laid at rest in Greenwood."

Mayor Kline suggested that a monument be erected to the memory of Mayor Gaynor, "to be paid for by the pennies of the poor who loved him."

MAY NOT TRY WOMAN.

Doubt Sanity of Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, Who Killed Sister.

Rutland, Sept. 23.—The grand jury began its work this afternoon in Rutland county court under the direction of State's Attorney H. L. Stafford of this city. It is understood that only one case is to be considered, that of the State vs. Peter Jaknunis of West Rutland, who is charged with killing Joseph Stalica of the same town by stabbing August 9. The case of Mrs. Eugene McCarthy of West Rutland, who confessed to shooting her sister, Miss Alice Kerrigan, to death on August 8 and then burying the body in a cellar for three days, will not be presented to the grand jury. The woman is at the State hospital for the insane at Waterbury for observation and the fact that the case does not go before the grand jury is taken to mean that there is serious doubt as to her sanity. The authorities will not discuss this phase of the case as yet.

The first criminal case in county court was concluded to-day when a petit jury found James Wood of West Rutland guilty of petit larceny in stealing $20 from Edward Quinn of West Rutland, who is aged, while they both drank at a bar.

The next civil case set for trial is Earle Clark's administrator vs. the Rutland Street Railway company, negligence, resulting out of a trolley collision.

IT ISN'T HIS FAULT.

Bowell—Edison says that we sleep too much.

Cowell—Well, it isn't his fault; he has invented enough things to keep us awake.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HAIL WHITMAN AS NEXT GOVERNOR

Demonstration for District Attorney Most Impressive Feature of G. O. P. Convention.

FRIENDLY TO PROGRESSIVES

Recommend a Special National Convention to Change Method of Nominating Candidates for President.

New York, Sept. 23.—The republican State convention to-night recommended a special national convention to change the method of nominating candidates for president. The plan proposed would reduce the number of national delegates allowed the democratic States of the South and attain the end sought by the followers of Theodore Roosevelt at the Chicago convention.

The convention was called to name candidates for chief judge and associate judge of the State court of appeals and it performed this duty by nominating, respectively, William E. Werner of Rochester, now an associate judge by election, and Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, a supreme court justice who is serving on the court of appeals bench by gubernatorial designation. The only other candidates offered for the nomination were former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga for chief judge and Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn for associate. The vote was: Werner 167, Brackett 151, not voting 12; Hiscock 441, Crane 157, not voting nine.

The interest of the delegates was caused chiefly by questions of party policy toward national issues and toward the Progressive party. The platform and the speeches all expressed toward the progressives an attitude of conciliation. The platform made no reference to Colonel Roosevelt although it denounced the doctrine of the recall of judges and judicial decisions.

The coming municipal election in New York received frequent reference. Platform and speakers supported John Purroy Mitchel, fusion candidate for mayor. A significant incident was the enthusiasm roused by the appearance of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York. The platform opposed the democratic currency bill and prophesied that the tariff bill would not bring the relief promised by its introducers.

The convention adopted the platform just as the resolution committee prepared it.

The convention adjourned at 11:35 and the State committee met immediately and ratified the nominations mad by the delegates. The law requires such action to make the nominations valid.

"Our next governor" was the cry that predominated during the Whitman demonstration, which was the most impressive of the convention. Hats were tossed in the air and the blare of the band could hardly be heard above the shouts of those who were making it clearly apparent who their choice was for the gubernatorial nomination next year.

The district attorney's speech was mainly devoted to the Sulzer case. He did not attack Tammany Hall contenting himself with declaring that right and justice and fair play must be recognized and practiced. The people believed, he said, that the Governor will be treated fairly, that the truth will come out.

"It isn't a matter of great concern who brings the charges, but it is a matter of great concern whether these charges be true," he declared.

LOSS BY FIRE $25,000.

East Berkshire Resorts to Dynamite in Stopping Blaze.

East Berkshire, Sept. 23.—Fire discovered early this morning in the hotel barn caused a loss of $25,000, which is partly covered by insurance of $14,000. The fire destroyed the barn, the hotel, the store of W. S. Rublee, containing the postoffice, the sheds and storehouse near the store, and the house and barn of B. H. Combs. The use of dynamite on the next building, the Aitkins barn, prevented further destruction.

The fire was discovered when men heard a disturbance among the horses. The Avon house was owned by D. W. Paul. Eight horses, all the carriages and other contents of the barn were destroyed, as it was impossible to enter the burning structure. Some of the furniture of the hotel was saved and a part of the household goods and contents of the other buildings were rescued. Fifteen guests in the hotel had just time to get out after snatching up their clothes.

Help came from Samsonville and Richford by automobile, appeals for aid having been sent out to a number of places. All of the equipment of the Postal Telegraph company was lost.

Forty years ago the village experienced a similar fire.

BODY IS IDENTIFIED.

Dead Man Found in Woodstock Cornfield Came from Ohio.

Woodstock, Sept. 23.—The body found in the cornfield on Charles K. Thompson's farm yesterday afternoon has been identified as that of Frank K. Tolby, 21 years old, of Lima, Ohio. State's Attorney Raymond Trainor was here to-day and Dr. B. H. Stone of the State laboratory at Burlington made an examination of the remains, the result of which is not made public.

A clean cut hole was found in the coat, but about $25, probably all Tolby had with him, was found not far from the body, which fact seems to eliminate the murder and robbery theory.

Tolby left Lima July 23 with a carload of goods for John W. Lutz, reaching the latter's place in East Barnard a week later. He agreed to work for Mr. Lutz until April, but left suddenly August 25, saying he was going to Canada. He had no trouble with Mr. Lutz, who says he was industrious, of good habits, and in excellent health, and Mr. Lutz thinks of no possible motive for suicide. Tolby was a graduate of the high school at Lima, and the son of L. C. Tolby, an engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, from whom directions for burial of the body have been received.

WHEN YOU STOP TO CONSIDER

The benefits of a Checking Account you will wonder why you never paid your bills by check before. Think of the Security as well as the Saving of Time and Money by having an account subject to check with this institution.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

114 Church Street

FIREMEN HURT IN STONE SHED BLAZE

Water Turned On before Four Men on the Roof Were Ready for It.

Montpelier, Sept. 21.—Two firemen were injured and damage of $2,500 was caused by a stubborn blaze which starting from a cause as yet unknown gutted the shed of the Joseph Poulin company last evening and threatened for a time to wipe out the large grain storehouse of E. W. Bailey & Co., a storage house of the Montpelier & Wells River road and the nearby plant of the Swift Packing company.

With three other hosemen Elbert Bundy climbed up to direct a stream into the shed from a hole which had been chopped in the roof. The signal "water" was given before it was ordered, it is said, and the stream came rushing through the hose before the men at the nozzle were ready for it.

Like a flash the line buckled, throwing the four men flat on their backs. Bundy was underneath and the others landed on him heavily.

Three of the men jumped quickly to their feet and regained control of the nozzle. Bundy failed to arise and was apparently badly injured. He was assisted down the ladder and to his home, where a physician discovered that he had fractures of three ribs.

Driver Norman D'Arthenay received a deep and painful cut on the palm of his right hand in attempting to smash in a skylight. He also was treated by a physician.

Sparks from the fire fell on the roofs of the wooden structures in the vicinity but were quickly extinguished by firemen with hand extinguishers. There was but a small amount of stone in the shed. The principal damage was to tools, machinery and the building itself.

One of to-day's classified ads is probably charged with a message for YOU.

TO INCREASE ITS RESERVE FUNDS

Senator Dillingham Presides at Meeting of American Fidelity Co.'s Stockholders.

Montpelier, Sept. 23.—Definite action looking to the rehabilitation of the reserves of the American Fidelity company of this city was taken to-day at a meeting of stockholders of the company. The increased demands of insurance laws recently passed, affecting companies doing liability business in several States, have made it necessary for companies engaging in the liability field to materially increase their reserve funds or cease to do business.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Senator William P. Dillingham in the absence of President James W. Brock of this city, who is in ill health. The larger part of the session was devoted to the report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the company as to its reserve funds. Judge C. H. Darling of Burlington, chairman of the stockholders' committee, made this statement at the close of the meeting:

"A meeting was called for this afternoon of the stockholders of the American Fidelity company here to consider the affairs of the company and to hear the report of the committee appointed to inform the stockholders as to the situation of the affairs of the company. In the absence of President Brock, Senator W. P. Dillingham presided over the meeting.

"The committee's report was made orally. The committee recommended that the stockholders take steps to make the reserves comply with the requirements of the laws for a period of years. The committee's report was accepted and adopted unanimously.

"The stockholders agreed to leave it to the committee to make all arrangements for placing the reserves in such condition as to meet the need of the company and the requirements of the laws and insurance departments of the several States.

"The committee's report was harmonious and in substance was accepted without a dissenting voice."

Harlem W. Kemp, vice-president and treasurer, after the meeting said:

"This meeting was called for the purpose outlined by Judge Darling. The contingency arising from the drastic laws recently passed by the States increasing the reserves of liability insurance companies is not one that confronts our company or this State alone but is country wide.

"Scores of companies are doing just what we plan to do, namely: Place our reserves in such a condition that they will confirm with the State laws."

Asked if he was able to state just what was the total of the fidelity company's reserves, he replied: "I cannot tell at this time without consulting the books at the office but I should say off hand that the total was between $200,000 and $300,000, that is, of course, merely an approximation and may be far from the exact sum."

A new committee was appointed by the stockholders to plan immediate action in the matter. Its members are: Judge C. H. Darling of Burlington, John P. Meade of Boston, George L. Blanchard of Montpelier, Louis D. Taft of Montpelier and Carlisle J. Gleason of New York. This committee will probably make its report to the stockholders within a few days.

HEADS BROKEN IN THE DUBLIN STRIKE

About 20,000 Men Out of Work and They Are in Savage Spirit.

Dublin, Sept. 21.—Dublin's streets were again the scene to-day of a battle between the police and the strikers. Many heads were broken. Thirty-five civilians and seven policemen are in the hospitals as a result.

The number of men in Dublin either on strike or locked out is about 20,000. They have many supporters and are in savage spirit.

Many strike parades were held, the jeering workmen and their allies marching through various parts of the city. Liberty hall was converted into a strike headquarters. Street cars were held up and all but wrecked.

CITY WITHOUT POWER.

Blaze in Electric Plant Deprives Montpelier of Electricity.

Montpelier, Sept. 23.—A fire at the Moody & Almon Power plant of the Consolidated Light & Power company at the "Pioneer," thought to have been caused by a grounded wire or short circuit, left this city with light and power for about half an hour this afternoon and called out the entire fire department.

When the firemen reached the plant they found the switchboard in flames. At that time the wires were charged with 2,000 volts, but the firemen were warned and the central station was called by telephone and the current was shut off immediately. Manager H. D. Larabee of the C. H. Tenney company, which recently purchased the plant from Moody & Almon, did not know to-night what the damage would be. There were several transformers in the room, but they were not damaged.

LOSSES BY FIRES LOWEST IN YEARS

About 60,000 Acres of National Forests Burned Over—230,000 in 1912.

Washington, Sept. 23.—With the middle of September the fire season on the national forests has come practically to an end with less damage than ever recorded. There is always some danger from carelessness of campers or of settlers burning brush and clearing land, but the real danger season extends only from the middle of June until the middle of September.

Forest officers throughout the West are congratulating themselves on a season so markedly free from heavy losses. They feel that the immunity from loss has been due to two principal causes, partly to a favorable season, but largely to a much better organization for fire prevention than has been attained heretofore. The effectiveness of the organization is shown particularly by the fact that while there were in all approximately 2,260 fires, as against 2,470 last year, yet the area burned so far this year is only about 60,000 acres as against 230,000 acres in 1912 and 780,000 in 1911.

A single administrative district, which covers the intermountain region of southern Idaho, western Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and western Arizona, gives an example of the most favorable situation. Only 43 fires were encountered, 29 of which originated in Idaho. The total area burned over amounted to only 156 acres, which is considerably less than four one-hundred-thousandths of the total area patrolled by forest officers in these States.

California, Arizona and New Mexico have suffered most during the past season.

The various causes of fires have not changed greatly in their relative proportions. Railroads and lightning head the list, with campers next. There has been, however, a marked decrease in the number of fires caused by burning brush, which, according to the forest officers, indicates a closer co-operation with the settlers in and near the forests and with timberland owners in fire prevention and control. It is still true, nevertheless, that a large proportion of all fires started are due to human agencies and may generally be charged against carelessness. Fires caused by lightning are of course not preventable, but the system of lookouts by which they may be detected immediately after being set is greatly lessening the loss from this source.

SUICIDE OF GAYNOR'S FRIEND.

New York, Sept. 22.—Morris Metzgar, a wealthy resident of Rockaway Beach and a life-long friend of the late Mayor Gaynor, hanged himself in his barn this afternoon as Mayor Gaynor's body was being carried to the grave. The floor of the barn was littered with newspapers giving accounts of the last honors that were being paid Mayor Gaynor. Friends of Mr. Metzgar say he had brooded continuously since the news of the mayor's death at sea was received here, and they attribute his suicide to the loss of his friend.

Miss Marjorie C. Winnewisser of Bellows Falls sailed Tuesday for Berlin where she will study vocal music with King Clark. For four years Miss Winnewisser has studied in Boston.

HOLDS DECISION ON THAW A WEEK

Exhaustive Argument on Extradition before Governor of New Hampshire.

JEROME THE BUTT OF ATTACK

Counsel Charge Him with Ulterior Motives and Question His Statement Regarding Indictment.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 23.—The duty of the State of New Hampshire toward Harry Kendall Thaw was the subject of exhaustive argument before Governor Felker to-day.

The legal battle, in which William Travers Jerome, special deputy attorney-general of New York State, which seeks to obtain the extradition of Thaw as a fugitive from justice, was pitted against three of the fugitive's array of counsel, was dramatic at times and near the close came dangerously near to being personal.

To the charge that he had resorted to subterfuge and was moved by ulterior motives in his determination to return Thaw to the Matteawan insane asylum, Jerome retorted with unusual feeling that the State of New York would not permit its justice to be defeated by the corrupt use of Thaw money.

At the conclusion of the arguments, the Governor gave counsel until Monday to file supplementary briefs so his decision will not be known for a week at least.

Seated beside the Governor in the Senate chamber of the capitol, where the hearing was held, was Attorney-General Tuttle by whose opinion the executive has said he will be guided.

During Jerome's arguments new angles in the celebrated case developed. One that appeared to take the opposing counsel by surprise was his statement that Thaw was now under indictment in Dutchess county, charged with conspiracy to escape from the insane asylum. Former Judge William M. Chase of New Hampshire and former Governor William Stone of Pennsylvania, pleading for Thaw, had emphasized the common belief that no bill had been found against their client and that accordingly there was no evidence before the Governor that New York intended to place him on trial.

Jerome went further and gave his word that Thaw would be placed on trial if returned to New York State.

These assertions were coupled with the explanation that the returning of the indictment had been kept secret in order that evidence might be presented to the jury against "the instigator of this plot, a man of more importance than any one yet mentioned in this proceeding."

Judge Chase, in turn, suggested a new idea, declaring that New York State had no right to confine Thaw who, he said, was a citizen of Pennsylvania and should by right, have been returned to that State when he was adjudged insane.

It was a trying day for Thaw. His history at Matteawan and his three futile attempts to establish his sanity were rehearsed. Never during his trials for the killing of White did he exhibit the emotion shown to-day. He gazed steadily at the face of Jerome, not once flinching under his grilling, but when Judge Chase pleaded for his return to his old home, Thaw's eyes filled with tears. His mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and his brother, Josiah, were seated beside him throughout the day.

Mr. Jerome left for New York to-night. Before his departure he said that he was firmly convinced that the request for the extradition of Thaw, was because of common practice, mandatory in effect upon the executive of the state.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 23.—If the county has found an indictment against Harry K. Thaw, as reported by William Travers Jerome at Concord to-day, it has not been made public here nor handed up in any court. The district attorney's office explained this afternoon that the jury had made no report on the case and had adjourned for two weeks. It was added that it was possible, however, that an indictment had been found and kept secret.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23.—William Leeds, one of H. K. Thaw's array of counsel, conferred with Acting Governor Glynn to-day. While it is known the case of Stanford White's slayer was under discussion, nothing was given out concerning the conference. Mr. Leeds goes to Manchester, N. H., in the morning.

S. AMERICAN CATHEDRALS.

Their Omnipresence and Their Architectural Merit.

(From the Pittsburgh Sun.)

Going to the length of the southern half of the western hemisphere through the cities and villages of the cultured areas of what is vaguely known in the United States as Central and South America, the one striking thing met with everywhere is the church, the cathedral. No place seems too poor or too small for it and the least of the many cathedrals in the numerous republics would be considered worthy of a great city in the United States, being of high cost enough, and of more than ordinary architectural merit.

First of all to consider, not so much for its superiority as for its history, is the cathedral at Lima, Peru. It was founded the same day as the city by Pizarro, the conqueror, destroyer and builder. In the place of what he destroyed Pizarro substituted one of the fascinating settlements of the world. It took him 15 years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the city of Lima and dedicated the cornerstone of the cathedral. This was in 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar. The interior of the cathedral is vast and dim, and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists. There are groups of benches in the nave, and as Lima is a cosmopolitan city, it is no longer uncommon to see women there wearing hats, although this custom formerly gave offence.

The cathedral of Lima is built of gray stone of the same tone as the surrounding landscape, the background of which is of gray sand, from the plain to the winter's snow line. The building fills the whole of one side of the Plaza de Armas, a paved square interspersed with flower beds, benches and a music pavilion, this forming the gathering place of Lima.

Lima is a city of churches and the cathedral is more than equalled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age. The construction of the city around this square, which was the nucleus of the city's growth from the earliest foundation, is a characteristic of the capitals of the southerly republics.

Fine illustrations of the early colonial construction are seen in Panama, Caracas, Bogota and Quito. At Sucre, in Bolivia, Asuncion and Paraguay, climatic, racial and architectural conditions modify this impression and leave it less distinctive.

The cathedral at Caracas is built of stucco, as stone was not easily obtainable in the neighborhood. The material was fortunately chosen, as it seems to have been able to resist the severe earthquakes which have from time to time brought devastation to the city. The building has many of the attractive features familiar to those who have seen the mission churches in the western part of the United States, but is noticeably larger, being the seat of the archbishop. Its single tower dominates the city; the front faces the famous Palace Bolivia, although it does not occupy the entire length of the square, while the undecorated side gives no more than a hint of the size of the interior. There are within several mural paintings by famous artists, especially noteworthy being "The Last Supper," by Michelena, a native genius.

The original city of Panama was destroyed by Morgan in 1670, but the newer and the present city, six miles from the ruins of the old, has a cathedral, the foundation of which was laid shortly after. The building was completed in 1759. Its structural material is stone, brought on the backs of Indians many miles from the quarries in the interior highlands.

Bogota and Quito, being in the mountains and away from the ocean highways of the colonial times, were deeply affected by the ideas of ecclesiastical architecture introduced by the conquerors. Both cities are even more abundantly supplied with churches than are Caracas and Panama. Different forces were at work, however, and the results were different. In Bogota the tall facade, the twin towers, with the inclosed bells, all found to some degree in the other cathedrals, shows the unchanged pattern of the day. In Quito a less lofty style of building was erected, and there are traceable elements of Moorish influences. Towers are absent, their places being taken by domes. A contrast of similar nature at Sucre, the original capital of Bolivia, and that of the cathedral of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay. The former has a flat roof and modest single-story facade, while the latter reproduces the twin towers, the facade and the pointed pinnacle between them. The majority of churches and cathedrals represent this second feature of colonial architecture.

SMITH-NEWELL WEDDING.

Rutland, Sept. 22.—Miss Maud E. Newell, clerk for nine years in the H. H. Howe & Co. candy store here and a former resident of Burlington, and Robert D. Smith, assistant cashier in the Clement National bank in this city, were married here this morning at six o'clock at the Congregational parsonage by the Rev. Arthur H. Bradford. They were unattended and left immediately by automobile for a wedding trip, the early leaving hour being selected in order that the young people might escape friends desirous of giving them a "send-off."

FAMILIAR.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, "yellow gal," who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man. At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked:

"Dinah, do you know that new man?"

Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look, and then slowly and reminiscently replied:

"Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was ma fust husband."—St. Louis Star.

You know this city well enough to know that if you have a message to deliver through a want ad, this newspaper can deliver it.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1847.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK; NO STOCKHOLDERS; OWNED BY THE DEPOSITORS; MANAGED IN THEIR INTEREST.

Assets ...$15,655,662.68

Surplus held as a guarantee fund more than $1,000,000. Write for further information

This bank is a mutual Savings Bank in which all property and profits belong to the depositors

4 Per Cent

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person. No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the Bank.

C. P. Smith, President.
Henry Greene, Vice-President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.
F. W. Perry, 2nd Vice-President. E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer.

MONEY MAKES MONEY

Everybody knows this—yet how few take advantage of this fact. The best way to save is to open an account with a strong bank managed by men whose honesty and business ability are unquestioned.

This bank is a depository for the city and the most progressive business concerns of the county. One dollar opens a savings account and the interest rate is four per cent.

THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO

City Hall Square---No.

Safety Is the First Consideration

No money loaned at over 6 per cent. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $3.00 in our Fire and Burglary proof vault. This Bank's surplus is over 9 per cent. of the deposits.

No money loaned to a trustee or officer.

4% **WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK,** 4%

No. 11 Winooski Block. Organized 44 years. Winooski, Vt.

Be sure you are in the Old Savings Bank.

4% INTEREST 4%

This Bank will keep your money safely and pay you TWO PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY. Checks or drafts can be sent by mail. Bank Book sent by return mail.

HOME SAVINGS BANK, 190 MAIN STREET

HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Capital $300,000. Surplus and Profits $300,000.

LOOK not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Open an account to-day in this bank. Never mind if your start is a modest one.

F. E. BURGESS, President. ELIAS LYMAN, Vice-President.
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier. H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

CITY TRUST COMPANY

Office with Howard National Bank

La personne qui travaille pour un salaire ne doit pas manquer de faire provision pour le besoin qui est sur de venir. Deposez votre argent sous le systeme d'interet dans notre Banque.

H. T. SUTTER, Treasurer.