

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR ELECTION OF NEW POPE

Pius X. Changed Constitution in Regard to Selection of Pontiffs by Cardinal Conclaves—
One of Three Methods May Be Used—
Cardinals Spend Night Praying.

The conclave for the election of a successor to Pope Pius X. is bound to be a short one, as all previous legislation concerning the conclave was codified and renewed by the late Pope in the second year of his pontificate (December 25, 1904) by the constitution "Vacante Sede Apostolica," in which the most minute precautions are taken to secure a free and rapid election.

The "Constitution on the Vacancy of the Apostolic See and the Election of the Roman Pontiff" is divided into two parts, or titles, the first subdivided into five chapters and the second into seven, preceded by a preamble in which the reasons for its publication are clearly explained.

"When the apostolic see is vacant," Pius X. writes in the preamble, "there arises the most grave and sacred task of electing the supreme pastor and head of the flock of the Lord for the provident and salutary government of the Catholic Church, who succeeding to the place of the blessed Peter is to take the place of Jesus Christ on earth. The Roman pontiffs, our predecessors, understanding this, have in all ages devoted watchful care and constant thought to insure that the method and order observed in the election should be such as to respond most fitly and suitably to the gravity of the matter. Hence a great many laws on the subject corresponding with the different times and circumstances have been most wisely issued by them to provide for the due, legitimate and expeditious fulfillment of the office. But it has happened that with the lapse of time these laws drawn up and promulgated concerning the election of the Roman pontiff have gradually grown very numerous and varied and that some of them have become obsolete, owing to changes of time and customs, so that it is now a matter of no small difficulty to discover what are the things to be observed in the election of the supreme pastor.

"We therefore desiring to obviate this inconvenience deem it timely to sum up in one constitution all that has been decreed by our predecessors concerning the election of the Roman pontiff; in their integrity as far as possible, retaining the regulations embodied in previous constitutions and even the words, although these do not always lend themselves to uniformity of style mentioned by various able custom, but at the same time with the introduction of some changes which we regard as suitable. Wherefore having long and maturely weighed the matter with certain knowledge and of our own motion in the plenitude of our apostolic power we decree the publication of this constitution, which is to have force perpetually for the future, which the sacred college of cardinals during the vacancy of the apostolic see and in the election of the Roman pontiff is to use solely, and the same we decree to have alone the force of law to the abrogation of the constitutions and decrees, all and several issued in this matter by the Roman pontiffs, even those promulgated in the general councils and inserted in the 'Corpus Juris'."

The only exceptions made by Pius X. in abrogating previous legislation on the conclave are two and concern his constitution "Communis nobis" of January 20, 1904, abolishing the veto and the constitution of Leo XIII., known as "praecones nostris," of May 24, 1882, which authorizes occasional derogations in circumstances of difficulty during the conclave, such for instance as the death of the Pope away from Rome, or an attempt to interfere with the liberty of the sacred college.

POWER OF THE CARDINALS.
The first part of the constitution, "vacante sede apostolica," deals with the vacancy of the apostolic see. Chapter I, defines the power of the sacred college of cardinals after the Pope's death. The college of cardinals "has no power or jurisdiction whatever" in those things which belonged to the Pope during his life, hence it is precluded from doing grace or justice or putting into execution what had been left undone by the deceased Pope. The cardinals cannot dispose of the rights of the apostolic see and of the Roman Church, which on the

contrary they must guard and defend with all their strength. They cannot in any way correct or change any laws made by the Roman pontiffs, and especially the present constitution, as well as similar ones, regulating the election of the Pope. In case of doubt the cardinals, however, are exceptionally allowed to interpret the meaning of this constitution, but they must provide a suitable solution by a majority vote.

During the vacancy of the see the cardinals are to hold two kinds of congregations, the first "general," consisting of the whole college, and the second "special," consisting of the three senior cardinals from each order, namely, bishops, priests and deacons.

Matters of moment and of great importance and consideration are to be laid before the general congregation of cardinals, which decides by a plurality of votes, not orally, but by secret ballot. The cardinals are to hold general congregations every day after the death of the Pope until they enter the conclave, and the object of these assemblies "preparatory general congregations" is for the cardinal chamberlain "to ascertain the mind of the sacred college and to communicate to it such things as he may deem necessary and opportune."

During these congregations the present constitution is to be read to the assembled cardinals as well as those relating to the conclave which have not been abrogated. The cardinal deacon then orders a prayer for the deceased Pope, and the prescribed formula of oath and each cardinal is to repeat the formula, viz: "I, cardinal so and so, promise, resolve and swear, and laying both hands on the gospel takes the oath saying: 'So may God help me and these holy gospels of God.'"

The formula of the oath to be taken by the cardinals is as follows:
"We, the cardinals bishops, priests and deacons of Holy Roman Church, promise, resolve and swear to observe, inviolably and to the letter everything contained in the constitution of the supreme pontiff, Pius X., on the vacancy of the apostolic see and the election of the Roman pontiff and the constitution 'Communis nobis' on the veto and that of Leo XIII., 'praecones nostris.' We also promise, resolve and swear that whenever we may be by the disposition or providence raised to be Roman pontiff will never cease to proclaim and defend, internally and externally, also the temporal rights, especially concerning the civil principality of the Roman pontiff and the liberty of the holy see; and that he shall again make this promise and oath after his elevation to the lofty office of the supreme pontificate."

"But especially promise, resolve and swear under the penalties laid down in the said constitution of Pius X., 'vacante sede apostolica,' that we shall most accurately and with regard to all, including our attendants or conclavists, observe secrecy in everything relating in any way whatsoever to the election of the Roman pontiff and in those things which are done in the conclave or place of election, and that we shall never in any way violate this secrecy, either during the conclave itself or even after the election of the new pontiff, unless a special faculty or an express dispensation be given to us by the future pontiff himself; and also that we shall never accept in any way and under any pretext from any civil power whatever the office of proposing the veto or exclusive, even under the form of a more desire, or reveal this veto, however it may have become known to us, either to the entire college of cardinals taken as a body or to individual fathers cardinals, in writing or orally, directly or indirectly or in any way, either through others, either before or during the conclave; and that we shall never lend favor or aid to any intervention or intervention or any other method whatever by which the lay powers of any grade or order whatsoever may wish to interfere in the election of the pontiff."

This oath is taken by all the cardinals, including those who arrive after the meeting has already begun. The cardinals assembled in preparatory general congregation make all arrangements for the beginning of the conclave, appoint the day, hour and method, for the removal of the body of the deceased Pope and the celebration of the obsequies, receive the legates of civil governments and the knights of the Order of Jerusalem, designate and approve the qualifications of the deceased pontiff, and those who are to serve in the conclave, release the conclave and the arrangements of the conclave, read letters of emperors, kings and other rulers of States, reports of the nuncios and documents left by the deceased pontiff, break the ring of the fisherman and the lead seal of the apostolic chancery, receive the petitions handed over by the pro-datary and the secretary of briefs, and distribute by lot the cells of the conclave to the cardinals.

POPE PIUS'S THOUGHT FOR POOR.
During the vacancy of the holy see the offices of chamberlain and major penitentiary do not cease, but should one or both be vacant the cardinals should elect a successor or successors by secret ballot, and such appointments are to hold good until the election of the future pontiff. The care and the administration of the temporal goods and rights of the holy see appertain to the cardinal chamberlain, and the cardinal senior or head cardinals of each order, the cardinal chamberlain and the cardinal secretary of briefs, and distribute by lot the cells of the conclave to the cardinals.

On the death of the Pope the cardinal chamberlain takes possession and assumes control of the apostolic palace; authenticates the death of the pontiff and draws out the certificate of death; decides about the preservation of the body, unless the pontiff during his lifetime expressed his mind on this matter; affixes seals to the private apartment of the deceased pontiff; communicates his death to the cardinal vicar of the city to inform the Roman people, and makes all such provisions as the time and circumstances may suggest for the maintenance of the rights of the apostolic see and its proper administration.

The cardinal dean announces the death of the pontiff to the other cardinals and summons them to the apostolic palace. This chapter of the constitution contains the following interesting provision which, it is said, was inserted personally by Pius X.:
"Most well knowing that, especially dur-

ing the time when the question of the election of a new pontiff is to be treated, the divine assistance is more earnestly to be invoked and efforts made to merit it, therefore, as we greatly commend it, so do we decree the maintenance of the laudable custom hitherto observed whereby the almoner of the pontiff continues to exercise his office, and that during the vacancy of the see the same amount of money be distributed and allocated by the said almoner for the relief of the same poor and needy which was wont to be distributed during the life of the pontiff."

During the vacancy of the holy see the sacred Roman congregations have no authority in those matters which they could not treat without the Pope's consent, sanction or by virtue of special and extraordinary faculties granted by him. The congregations, therefore, only retain those faculties attributed to them by apostolic letters and defer affairs of a more important and controverted kind to the future, but in cases of urgency provisional decisions can be taken with the approval of the sacred college.

The cardinals must have obsequies celebrated according to custom for the soul of the deceased pontiff during nine successive days. On the third last day they shall celebrate the obsequies with more solemn rite, and on the last day of the obsequies an oration "on the deceased pontiff" shall be delivered by an ecclesiastical dignitary for the purpose.

ELECTION OF THE NEW POPE.
The second part of the constitution deals with the election of the Roman pontiff, the right of exercising which "belongs solely and exclusively to the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church."

Should the Pope die during the celebration of a general council it will at once cease from its regular congregations and sessions, and it cannot proceed any further until the new pontiff, canonically elected, orders it to be resumed and continued.

No cardinal can be excluded from the election of the Pope, even though he has not been conferred upon him, and the only cardinals who have no right in the election are those who have been canonically deposed or who have renounced the cardinalatial dignity with the consent of the Roman pontiff, but absent cardinals who have not been deposed or renounced at least to the deaconate cannot be admitted in the conclave for the purpose of election unless he possesses a certain and undoubted pontifical privilege.

After the Pope's death the cardinals wait for those who are absent only during the 10 days of the celebration of the Pope's obsequies, and they must enter the conclave when these are ended, but absent cardinals who have not been deposed or renounced at least to the deaconate cannot be admitted to the conclave. All cardinals must obey the summons and betake themselves immediately to the place designated for the election of the pontiff unless they be legitimately hindered. Should anybody refuse to enter the conclave or having entered should leave it without manifest cause, he is to be considered as having renounced the cardinalatial dignity with the consent of the Roman pontiff, and he is not to be again admitted. All the cardinals, not prevented by ill health are to meet for voting when the bell has been rung for the third time in the usual places of the conclave; and any one who fails to obey this law shall incur the penalty of excommunication latae sententiae.

Each cardinal may be attended by two clerics or laymen or one cleric and one layman, in case of illness a third attendant is allowed. The clerics who attend are to be prelates or related by blood or marriage to the cardinals. The masters of the ceremonies and all the ecclesiastical conclavists one or two days before entrance into the conclave must take an oath on the gospels to "observe inviolable secrecy concerning all and the several things that are done in the election of the new pontiff" not only under pain of excommunication reserved in a special manner to the future Pope but also under pain of infamy and all penalties, positions, offices or charges whatsoever to be incurred in case of transgression. Conclavists once they leave the conclave are not allowed to return, and if a cardinal dies in the conclave his conclavists are to leave the conclave immediately.

The persons allowed to enter the conclave are the sacristan of the apostolic palace with one or more clerics to assist him in the service of the sacristy; a number of masters of ceremonies, not to exceed six; the secretary of the sacred college, one religious to hear confessions, two physicians, one surgeon, one apothecary, or chemist, with one or two assistants, and such other attendants for the utility and comfort of the conclave, but not more numerous than necessity requires.

MEETING OF THE CARDINALS.
On the conclusion of the obsequies of the deceased pontiff the cardinals are to meet in the Basilica of St. Peter or elsewhere according to circumstances of time and place, where the mass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated, and the cardinals are admonished "to lay aside all private feelings and with God alone before their eyes to make their care with all possible dispatch and diligence to provide a capable and suitable pastor for the Holy Roman and Universal Church."

After the divine service the entrance into the conclave takes place. The cardinals follow a cleric bearing the papal cross; first the bishops, then the priests, while the cantors sing the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus." When they enter the conclave the dean of the cardinals recites a prayer at the altar and the constitutions are read. The oath is again pronounced by all the cardinals. After a brief discourse by the dean exhorting them in suitable terms to proceed duly and rightly to the task of election the cardinals retire to the cells which have been assigned to them by lot.

All the officials of the conclave and the attendants, as well as the prelate major-domo and the marshal of the conclave, then take the oaths in the prescribed forms, the former in the presence of the prefect of the ceremonies or the secretary of the sacred college, the latter before the cardinal dean in the presence of all the cardinals. The same is done by the prelates to whom the bell is then rung three times and all who are not to remain within the conclave are excluded. The conclave is closed within and without and the three cardinal heads of orders with lighted candles diligently examine all the hidden places and corners of the conclave to see that nobody forbidden has remained there. All the conclavists are to be identified and they are ordered to enter the chapel and afterward separately examined.

The enclosure of the conclave must not in any way be violated, hence cardinals are deputed to visit frequently the cells and other places. Nobody is admitted to speak with the cardinals or with the others who take part in the conclave unless in the presence of the prelate to whom the custody of the conclave is entrusted and provided the conversation is carried on in an intelligible voice and language. No letters or writ-

ings of any kind, even printed matter, are to be sent to those in the conclave, and still less from the conclave to persons outside. Daily papers or periodicals are absolutely forbidden. Secrecy is to be religiously observed concerning everything relating to the election of the Pope. Everything, words, writing, signs and every other means whatsoever which might lead directly or indirectly to a violation in any possible manner or secrecy, must be avoided and guarded against under pain of excommunication which cannot be absolved by anybody except by the Roman pontiff. Cardinals are not to make known to their conclavists or attendants anything regarding the voting and they must observe secrecy even after the election.

THE ELECTION ITSELF.
On the morning after the enclosing of the conclave the cardinals, wearing the violet mozetta, meet in the chapel, and after the celebration of mass and their communion a prayer to the Holy Ghost is recited, and they at once proceed to the work of election, which is to be carried out only according to the three following methods, or otherwise the election is null. The three forms of election are:

By inspiration, when all the cardinals, under the influence of the Holy Ghost, proclaim unanimously and orally somebody as Pope. This form of election must be made in an enclosed conclave, by all and several the cardinals in a body without a dissenting voice and with no previous discussion. If one of the cardinals spontaneously proposes the name of anybody and all the others without a single exception utter the word "Eligo" (I elect) then this person is canonically elected and a true Pope.

By arbitration, when the cardinals entrust the power of electing to a number of the fathers, three or five or seven, but not in a greater or less number, and unanimously and concordantly, without any dissenting voice, provide a pastor of the Holy Roman Church to the selected arbiters according to a prescribed form. The arbiters must betake themselves to a place apart and enclosed, treat of the election in writing "in order that they may be able to use human and reverential words among themselves without prejudice," and then promulgate the election in the conclave. The person thus elected is a canonical and true Pope.

By ballot, when the person upon whom at least two-thirds of the cardinals present in conclave have agreed, by secret ballot voting to be held as Roman pontiff. The number of two-thirds of the votes necessary for the valid election by ballot is to be estimated in such a way that the vote of the person elected is not to be counted. The process of balloting consists of three parts, which are called ante-balloting, balloting and post-balloting.

FORM OF THE BALLOTS.
The ballots, which are oblong, printed when possible, with a space for the name of the cardinal who votes on the upper part, the words: "I elect as supreme pontiff my most reverend lord, the Lord Cardinal . . . in the middle, and two signs to indicate the place of the seal in the lower part, are prepared and distributed by the masters of ceremonies, who give two or three copies to each cardinal.

Counters, deputies for the votes of the affirm and verifiers are appointed by lot, and slips of paper or wooden balls with the names of the cardinals can be used. Then each cardinal fills up the ballot in the following manner: He writes his own name in the upper part, that of whom he elects in the middle, and a number or scriptural phrase or word, or something of the kind, in the lower part. The ballots are then folded in such a way as to be reduced to a thumb's breadth. The ballots are then sealed with a private and simple seal and not with that usually used by the cardinals. This is called the ante-balloting, and when it has been done each cardinal carries in his two fingers of the hand raised the ballot openly to the altar. After kneeling and praying for a brief space he shall rise and swear in a clear voice as follows:

"I call on the Lord Christ, who will judge me, to witness that I elect him whom I judge, according to God, should be elected." After this he shall place the ballot in a chalice specially prepared on the altar. The cardinal is blind and cannot walk to the altar. He shall be borne openly by the counter. If the cardinal is infirm in his cell the three deputies for the votes of the affirm, or cardinals informants, shall go to the cell with a box in which he shall drop the ballot and return with it to the altar and put it in the chalice.

The ballots are then mixed, by shaking, and the counters, after an after-ward openly counted by the counters, should they not correspond with the number of cardinals they are to be burned and the process of voting run through again. The counters then publish the balloting. Each of the three counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the cardinals shall note the names read out from the ballot. The counters then lay out the votes and notes them down on a sheet of paper against the names of those who obtained them. The ballots are then placed on the by putting a needle and thread through each ballot.

The counters again add the votes and if they find that any one obtained more than two-thirds of the votes they shall open the ballot of the person voted for and if it appears that he has voted for another person his election shall be annulled, but if it be found that he has voted for himself his election shall be null as lacking one vote. Whether an election has taken place or not the verifiers, or identifiers, examine both the ballots of the scrutiny and the notes of the votes made by the counters so that by this identification it may be ascertained whether the counters have sincerely and faithfully discharged their office. Immediately after the identification, unless a second balloting is to be made, the ballots are burned by the counters openly.

According to former constitutions on the conclave a second voting known as "accessus" was allowed, so that the cardinals might transfer their suffrages to those who had obtained the greatest number of votes in the first. "As this form of accessus" was attended by no little difficulty in its execution, especially as regards the inspection, opening and comparing of the ballots," Pius X. abolished it and decided and prescribed that in its place "once both in the morning and evening after the completion of the balloting the cardinals, if the election has not taken place, are to proceed to a fresh balloting." Thus in future conclave four balloting will be held every day, instead of only two, as formerly, followed by an "accessus" if necessary.

Among the "things to be avoided in the election of the Roman pontiff" are the sin of simony, detestable by divine and human law, which is absolutely repudiated and condemned, and the pain of excommunication is inflicted on those guilty of it, but so as to cut off any

protest for supplanting the validity of the election, the nullity of a simoniacal election is abolished. Cardinals and anybody else besides are forbidden to presume to treat during the lifetime of the Pope and without his knowledge of the election of his successor, or to promise any vote or determine anything in this matter during private gatherings. The veto or exclusive is likewise forbidden.

The cardinals of Holy Roman Church, all and several, both present and future, and also the secretary of the sacred college and all others taking part in the conclave, are prohibited to receive or propose the veto or to make it known directly or indirectly whether before the conclave and during it. The cardinals are moreover to abstain from all pacts, conventions, promises and other obligations whatsoever by which they may be bound to give or not to give their vote to any person or persons; but negotiations for the election to be held during the vacancy of the see are not forbidden. They are likewise interdicted from making agreements before the election or determining anything by common consent "to the observance of which they bind themselves in the event of their being raised to the pontificate."

Finally the cardinals are exhorted earnestly "not to be led by any feelings of favor or aversion in the election of the pontiff; not to be influenced by grace or obsequiousness to anybody; not to be moved by the intercession of the powerful ones of the world or by popular fear or favor; but keeping solely before their eyes the glory of God and the good of the church, to give their votes to him whom they judge in the Lord to be better fitted than others to govern the universal church fruitfully and usefully."

In all the cities, and at least in the most important ones, when the news of the death of the Pope arrives humble and fervent prayers are to be offered to the Lord by the clergy and people every day until the Roman Church is provided with a pastor. The last article of the constitution, which is VI, serves to be given verbatim. It runs as follows:

"We beg our heir and successor not to decline the charge through fear of its difficulties, but rather to submit humbly to the disposition of the divine will, for God, who imposes the burden, also lends His aid to prevent it being too heavy; for the author of the burden is also the helper of the administrator of it, and that the weak bearer of it may not succumb beneath the magnitude of the grace He will give the strength who has conferred the dignity."

After the canonically complete election the consent of the elected is to be asked by the cardinal dean, and this consent once given the person elected is thereupon true Pope. The Roman pontiff is then proclaimed to the waiting people by the dean of the deacons, and if not yet a priest or a bishop he shall be ordained and consecrated by the cardinal dean. Finally he is crowned by the dean of the cardinal deacons.

The constitution concludes as follows: "Let no man therefore infringe or temerarily contradict this page of our constitution, ordinance, mandate, innovation, admonition, inhibition, precept, will, but should anyone presume to do so let him know that he incurs the indignation of Lord Almighty and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul."

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INFANTILE PARALYSIS.
Board of Health Asks That Cases Be Completely Quarantined.

Dr. C. F. Dalton, as secretary of the State board of health, is sending out letters to the physicians of the State urging them to aid in complete quarantining of infantile paralysis cases. "There have been a number of cases of this disease reported from various parts of the State and the board of health feels that something ought to be done to check the spread of it."

The cases and deaths reported to date are four cases and one death in Burlington, thirteen cases and three deaths in Harton, two cases in Monkton, two in Coventry, four cases and two deaths in Middlesex, one case in Cambridge, one in St. Albans, one in White River Junction and one in Windsor.

Although infantile paralysis is known to be a germ disease and is known to spread by contagion, it is not known just how the contagion is carried from one system into another. The horse fly was supposed to have carried it. But that theory seems to lack confirmation and other explanations are equally uncertain. The mystery about the transmission of the disease makes complete quarantine the more necessary.

The disease, which is one of the most terrible, usually attacks only children, although one of the cases mentioned above was a girl of eighteen. The child attacked by infantile paralysis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis, as the physicians term it, may be playing happily one day, taken sick that evening and the next day may be paralyzed for life in whole or in part.

W. M. Halfacre, Dexter, Mo., bought Foley Kidney Pills for Mrs. Halfacre, who was down on her back with kidneys so sore he had to help her move. He says, "She would cry with pain across her kidneys, but after she took the second bottle of Foley Kidney Pills, she was as well and strong as ever." J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

FRUIT STORE CLOSED.
Proprietor Said to Have Left in the Night with Suit Case.

The new fruit store on the southwest corner of Pearl street and Winslow avenue was closed Monday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Todd. D. D. Kontos, who has been running the business, could not be found Monday by the sheriff, and inquiries at his boarding house brought forth the information that he had not been seen there since between eleven and twelve o'clock Sunday night, when he left with his suitcase.

The plaintiff is A. N. Khoury, who runs a store in another part of the building, dealing in automobile supplies, and the store was closed on a writ of attachment. The store, which occupied the space beneath a wide veranda, was opened with some flourish a few weeks ago. It was known as the New Fancy Fruit Basket store and was supposed to have been run by the Kontos Bros., Incorporated. It was advertised as having branches in Athens, Greece, and New York city.

A seven-passenger Chalmers-Detroit touring car belonging to the Rutland Machine & Automobile company was damaged to the extent of about \$150 and Jay Moore, a chauffeur, narrowly escaped serious injury in an explosion of gasoline which had leaked from the car as he attempted to light the automobile lamps.

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1 Roll Top Oak Desk—Good size for small office or home use. Regular price \$12.50, for 2 days \$10.50

Quartered Oak Library Table, 24x36, serpentine top and under shelf, piano finish. Regular price \$10.50. For 2 days \$8.50

16-inch Square Top Center Table, corner legs and under shelf, value \$2.00. For 2 days \$1.39 each

27x54 Cameo Velvet Rugs, assorted patterns, value \$1.98. For two days \$1.39

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CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect June 22, 1914.

TRAINS LEAVE BURLINGTON.

12:01 a. m. daily, fast night express, with through sleeping cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York.

4:10 a. m. daily, for Montreal and Chicago.

7:10 a. m. except Sunday, for Boston, Springfield and New York, parlor cars and dining cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York. Parlor car from Burlington, without change, due Boston 4:15 p. m.

7:20 a. m. except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury and Portland.

9:50 a. m. except Sunday, for Hartford, Montreal and Ottawa.

10:01 a. m. Sunday only, for St. Albans.

11:00 a. m. daily, for Boston, Springfield and New York; for New London week days only. Through parlor cars and dining cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York. Parlor car from Burlington to Bretton Woods, except Sunday.

1:10 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans.

4:25 p. m. except Sunday, for Rouses Point, Ogdensburg, Richford and Montreal, Montpelier and White River Junction.

4:35 p. m. except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury.

6:45 p. m. daily, for Montreal and Chicago. Standard sleeping cars, daily, tourist sleeping cars Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to Chicago, without change.

6:45 p. m. Sunday only, for White River Junction.

10:20 p. m. except Sunday, for Boston. Through sleeping cars from Essex Junction, due Boston 8:05 a. m. New London 8:40 a. m.

H. H. Hickok, City Passenger Agent, 370 College St. Telephone 333.