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Sick Headache and Constipation,
TAKE
**BEECHAM'S
PILLS.**

They cure Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. The First Dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction. For a Weak Stomach, Disordered Liver and Impaired Digestion they act like "Magic". Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try a Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL. BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
U. S. A. Depot, 365 Canal St., New York. In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

ENTR' ACTE

[Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure.]
"Of course you knew all along."
He was tearing the edges of the programme into shreds and did not look at her.
"I did not, you silly boy. How could I? You never said a word."
"But I looked."
"Lots look."
"Harvey?"
"He looks lovely."
"How do I look?"
"Bertie! You big, silly, silly kid child!"
"Don't laugh at me, then. It isn't a joke."
She leaned over the plush rail of the box and let a rose leaf flutter, light as a baby butterfly, down to the floor below.
"You girls must have loads of proposals."
"Why?"
"Oh, you all take it so easy. You just laugh at a fellow and look pleasant and all that."
"Have you asked so many, Bertie?"
"Ten. Scored, didn't you? Honest, though, I haven't, Gwen; just you, dear."
"There was that Ferris girl."
"Who? Madge—little Madge Ferris? I wasn't in love with her. We just chummed. You know, Gwen. She was a great chum."
"Did you ever kiss her, Bertie?"
"Not since she was old enough to fight. That isn't anything. I've kissed you, Gwen."
Dead silence; orchestra plays "La Paloma."
"Gwen, the tip of your ear's awfully pink. Turn around, won't you? I don't care. I did. It was down at Faraway Beach, that summer. Member, Gwen? You were an awfully funny little gawky kid those days. Fuzzy hair and big eyes."
"You used to call me a walleedy frizz-topper," she said over her shoulder, and her eyes were full of dream light and her voice was low. "It was ages ago."
"And I chased you that day. You could run as fast as us boys. Way up the beach, past the cottages and the hill road, up to where the rocks began."
"There was a cave with shells in the sand, and seaweed tangled in the rocks"—She bent nearer with parted lips of expectancy.
"The Green Dragon's cave, you called it, member. And I caught you there and kissed you hard, didn't I, Gwen? And you said it wasn't fair, 'cause you turned into a mermaid as soon as you reached the cave."
"And you said you were a wave, then, and could follow. Wasn't it fun?"
"Great fun. Gwen, Gwen, darling, I wish I had you there this minute."
"I slapped you."
"And then I held your hands and kissed you again. I was good those days. Returned a kiss for a blow. And

you didn't slap that time. You laughed and kissed back."
"It was ages ago."
She bent over the rail again away from him. His eyes were so full of something—something—it unnerved her, and the others were watching. She could almost feel Harvey's gaze.
"But, dear, I've been loving you all the time. I'm not a kid, Gwen. Listen to me. Turn your head again. You're afraid."
"Of what?"
"Your eyes. They tell."
After a pause:
"Dare you to, Gwen?"
She turned her head slowly and looked at him.
"You silly boy!"
"Sweetheart!"
"I'm not. Bertie, don't! Mamma's watching!"
"And Harvey? Is he so very rich, Gwen? Say, Gwen, don't he look like a frog in his evening suit? Gwen, look at that old fossil and then at me. Love me, Gwen?"
"The curtain will go up in a minute. Hush!"
"Gwen!"
"Hush—dear!"
"You darling! Say it again!"
"Dear, dear, dear! Now will you believe?"
"If I could tell him for sure, Gwen—dad, I mean—that I had you for sure you know, dear, he'd stand by us; I know he would. He isn't like the women. All they think of is landing a fellow like Harvey and his cash. Dad knows I love you. He'd give me a start, dear heart. It would be fun starting together, wouldn't it, Gwen? You're young, and I'm young. I would do anything in life with you to say "Go ahead," Gwen."
"The curtain is rising."
"Never mind. The rest will look at the stage. Just give me your hand if you're afraid, sweetheart—just your hand for answer. When I bend forward put your hand down, and they won't see. Please, Gwen. Then I'll be good, dear. Just to be sure. Your eyes told anyway. Oh, you darling!"
Curtain rises. Her fan falls.
IYOLA L. MERRIFIELD.

Culture and Politeness in Caracas.
Caracas has a public library which contains not less than 20,000 volumes. The better class of citizens are not only educated as we understand the word, but accomplished to a degree not common in North America. Both sexes are able to speak three or four languages besides their own and are well up in art and music. As for politeness, there are no such people under the sun. Whenever a Venezuelan, male or female, writes a letter, whether to a dear friend or stranger, he or she invariably concludes it with the words, Beso sus manos, "I kiss your hands," and whenever a Venezuelan gentleman meets a lady, whether it be his sweetheart or his grandmother, he hastens to assure her that he is "kissing at her feet."

NO WITCHCRAFT

in Sunlight, though Mrs. A. B. Jones, of 20 9th St., Providence, R. I., says of it: "That there must be witchcraft in Sunlight Soap, for the dirt just seemed to fall out of the clothes." Work in the Sunlight way by using

Sunlight

Costs no more than common soaps—Only Five Cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LAUNDRY SHAPE

A CITY WITHOUT PEOPLE

Dalny, Manchuria, Is Russia's Paradoxical Creation.

HAS ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Transiberian Railway Needed a Terminal, and M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, Had It Built—Original Estimate of the Work, Which Has Been Exceeded, Was \$15,000,000.

There stands a little to the east of Port Arthur, on the Liaotung peninsula, the most remarkable city in the world, says a London cable dispatch to the New York World. It is Dalny, the new terminus of the great Transiberian railway. It is at yet a city without inhabitants. Save for masons and workmen, its streets are as deserted as those of a decaying village. In it the Russians are building houses and administrative offices for a population which is yet to come and are erecting great docks for a trade which does not exist.

Dalny is the paradox of cities. It contravenes all the natural laws of a city's growth. It was forced into existence not because men in the course of human progress found it convenient to meet and trade there, but because M. de Witte, the Russian finance minister, on the far distant Neva, ordered, "Build me a city." Dalny is the lifeless body of a city, but through citizens will vitalize it. It might be called the modern city of Aladdin—M. de Witte rubbed the lamp—were it not that it and the railway whose terminus it is were built not in a night, but under tremendous difficulties.

The extraordinary fact is that this Russian railway, which has been one of the greatest factors in making Manchuria virtually a Russian province, was possible only by the labor of the Chinese themselves. And thousands of Chinese coolies, under hundreds of Russian architects, engineers and overseers, are building Dalny.

Politically England regards with grave apprehension the completion of this railway, which runs through the disputed province of Manchuria. Yet civilization and commerce must rejoice that the Chinese Eastern railway, as it is officially named, will bring the Pacific coast so much nearer to Europe. The Transiberian railway was a tremendous step toward bridging the gap between the west and the east, but it was comparatively useless until the Manchurian section was completed. It was necessary to have a large commercial town as a terminus, and M. de Witte conceived the tremendous idea of building one.

Dalny is the result. To the east its silent streets look out on Korea bay. Behind it to the west is the gulf of Liaotung, and to the southwest is the gulf of Pechili, across which the Tientsin steamers run. When China leased Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula to Russia she guaranteed that Tientsin should be a free port. Dalny is to be the free port in Russian territory.

Looking into the future, M. de Witte made every possible arrangement for the personal comfort and business success of Dalny's inhabitants. Streets, drainage and electric wires were laid down, electric lights and telephones were installed, parks, gardens, electric trams, municipal buildings, hospitals, schools, prisons, docks and jetties were provided before a single lot of land was offered to the public for purchase. The original estimate of the huge work was \$15,000,000, and it has been exceeded long since.

That Dalny will be peopled and will flourish is as certain as anything mundane can be. Its harbor is ice free, a great factor for success in north China. Newchwang, the only other Manchurian port, is frozen fast for more than four months in the year. Besides, Dalny is a free port. It is the terminus of the railroad, and it possesses all the conveniences of a modern city. Merchants who settle there will have nothing of hardship to fear, as if Dalny were an ordinary newly formed settlement. Radiating from the municipal buildings run avenues named after the various nations, and at the end of each avenue will be a national church.

The city has been and will be governed by the civil and not by the military authorities. It needs now no prophetic eye to see at Dalny trains from Moscow and St. Petersburg, carrying passengers from all over the world, running alongside steamers from Japan, China, America and Australia, passengers and goods having to be transferred only a few yards from train to steamer or vice versa.

Good Water For Gibraltar.
Within a few weeks Gibraltar expects to have for the first time a supply of good water sufficient for all purposes and in all seasons. Above the bay of Catalan a wooden framework with a corrugated iron roofing has been built as a gathering ground for the water, far above any habitation and impervious to vegetation. A tunnel 2,025 meters long conveys it to the city. The idea is to enlarge this tunnel and thus to create an elongated reservoir which will hold 17,000,000 gallons.

New Russian Exposition.
In November next there will open at St. Petersburg the first International Exhibition of Industrial Art in metal or stone products, including precious stones and jewelry. The exhibition is intended to make the public acquainted with the progress attained by Russian and foreign industry in these articles. The whole net proceeds of the exhibition will be handed over to the St. Petersburg Society for the Protection of Poor and Sick Children.

CURES CATARRH.

"Hyomei the Most Wonderful Cure for Catarrh Ever Discovered," Say Rickett & Wells.

Do not try to cure catarrh by taking drugs into the stomach; it cannot be cured in that way. The only way in which this too common disease can be cured is through a direct application that will kill the bacilli of catarrh and prevent their growth.

Hyomei is the only known method of treatment that accomplishes this. It is the simplest, most pleasant, and the only absolute cure for catarrh that has ever been discovered.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials have been received from the most prominent men and women in the country who have been cured by this remarkable remedy. Ministers, bankers, lawyers, even eminent physicians have given strong testimonials as to the remarkable powers of Hyomei to cure catarrh.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1.00, consisting of an inhaler, dropper and sufficient Hyomei to last several weeks. This will effect a cure in ordinary cases, but for chronic and deep-seated cases of catarrh, longer use may be necessary, and then extra bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50c. It is not alone the best (it might be called the only) method of curing catarrh, but it is also the most economical.

The Red Cross Pharmacy has so much confidence in the power of Hyomei to cure catarrh, that it will for a limited time, sell this medicine under their personal guarantee to refund the money if the purchasers say that it did not help them.

PLAN TO DEVELOP JEWS.

International Move For Physical Improvement of the Race.

Preparations are being made for an international convention to further a movement for the physical improvement of the Hebrew race, says the New York Herald. Prominent Hebrews in all countries are expected to participate and furnish funds. It is believed that much can be done by establishing athletic clubs and grounds in all large cities of the world.

A national organization known as the Maccabean league will serve as a nucleus for the international movement. The first of the athletic clubs projected is to be established on the east side of New York, near East Broadway. Mr. Mason, secretary of the Janitors' society and who is a leading officer of the Maccabean league, says the clubhouse will have 400 wardrobes.

"We are now," said Mr. Mason, "in communication with Hebrews in European countries who will co-operate with us in the movement. The Maccabean league is a military organization formed by Hebrews, and its members are one and all in favor of aiding the physical improvement as much as they possibly can."

"Such men as Jacob H. Schiff and Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury have been interesting themselves in the Janitors' organization, and we believe we can also interest them in the physical improvement movement. We have already approached several public men, who have assured us that they will do all in their power to aid us. We are having success with the Maccabean league to such an extent that we feel encouraged to start in with the organization of the athletic clubs, which can serve as headquarters and drilling places for the local lodges of the league."

"I think that in Europe we can create enthusiasm for our movement and that many national conventions can be arranged. Physical improvement is of the utmost importance to the Hebrew tenement house dwellers, and it will do no harm for those of the wealthy and middle classes to co-operate with us. The plans for the international agitation, of course, will have to be formulated at our international convention, which is soon to be held.

"The majority of Hebrews in this country are engaged in the manufacture of clothing and other indoor trades and in commercial and other pursuits which do not require physical exertion, and the race is likely to deteriorate unless something is done to improve their physical condition."

MANUAL TRAINING IN INDIA.

Ceylonese Scholar Has Sent Equipment For the First School.
Angarika H. Dharmapala, Ceylonese Buddhist, scholar and delegate to the world's congress of religions during the Columbian exposition, is in Brookline, Mass., as the guest of Edward Atkinson, after several years' absence from America. He is seeking to interest philanthropists in industrial education for the neglected children of India, says the New York Tribune. He said:

"I was impressed with the truth that Sutra children need the industrial, nonsectarian education given to pupils at your Tuskegee and Carlisle schools, in arts, domestic sciences, farming, dairying, weaving and other manual occupations. The first school I will establish will be at Benares, with branches in agriculture, laundry work, carpentry and other occupations. I have purchased and shipped the equipment and will complete my work with the engagement of an instructor in agriculture."

If the work fulfills expectations Dharmapala has assurance of aid from the maharajah of Calcutta and other princes.

Eating.
One man may eat half as much again as another simply because he has got into the habit of eating largely. There is no doubt that almost all of us eat more than is really needed to keep us in a proper state of health.

Full Grown Whale.
A full grown whale weighs 100 tons—that is, as much as eighty elephants or 400 bears. Seventy feet is the utmost length of a whale.

RADIUM PHOTOGRAPHY.

Remarkable Experiments With New Chemical Metal.

MOST COSTLY OF SUBSTANCES.

X Ray Pictures Taken Without X Ray Apparatus by Scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Curious Properties of This Rare and Wonderful Metal.

Curious and interesting photographs—or shadowgraphs, as they might better be called perhaps—taken recently in the photographic department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston illustrate the properties of the new chemical metal radium, one of the so called radio active salts which have recently started the scientific world by demonstrating that an X ray picture can be taken without the X ray apparatus, says the New York Mail and Express.

This remarkable metal, which takes the form of powder and is one of several similar agents obtained by a series of delicate chemical operations from the mineral pitchblende, gives out rays having many of the characteristic properties both of the cathode and the X ray. They pass through substances ordinarily impervious to light, and the pictures taken with them are therefore practically identical with those taken by means of an X ray machine.

Radium is the most expensive of all known substances, its value being literally many thousand times its weight in gold. A single pound of it, if such an amount were obtainable, would perhaps be worth well over \$1,000,000. In the few grams of powder used in making the institute pictures, for example, there is only about 1 per cent of the substance that actually produces the picture-taking ray, this small quantity being so powerful, however, that satisfactory negatives can be secured even with so short an exposure as fifteen seconds, and in the opinion of scientists who have been investigating its properties its power is practically inexhaustible.

Taking a picture with radium is a much simpler matter than taking one with an X ray machine. The powder is kept in a small box not unlike the cases in which the old fashioned daguerreotypes were framed, with an inner cover of thin celluloid to hold the precious substance in place when the box is opened and its invisible power turned in the direction of the object to be photographed. The radium itself is a harmless looking yellowish powder, that can be seen to glow dimly when the eye of the operator has become accustomed to the surrounding darkness. But the photographer must work in absolute darkness, for the seemingly magic rays, although they have slight illuminating power, act upon a photographic plate much as sunlight does.

The picture making mechanism consists simply of a sensitized plate and the little box of radium, the article to be photographed being placed between them, either in direct contact or with an intervening space of a few inches. As with the X ray, the power of

radium varies with its distance from the object photographed. The nearer the metal is held to the object the clearer is the impression and the shorter the time necessary to secure good results.

Various theories have been propounded as to the source of the power of this powder to penetrate substances opaque to light. One theory is that radium sends out countless rays of very short wave length, which are but little obstructed by cloth, paper, celluloid, flesh and some other substances, but cannot pass through such denser media as metals, wood or bone with anything like the same rapidity. Another supposes that radium is continually throwing off little invisible bits of matter, smaller than the atoms which were so long considered the limit of material divisibility. Indeed it is necessary in this case to think of an atom as divided into two parts, one charged with positive and the other with negative electricity. In explanation of the radium photograph one must further picture that these infinitesimal particles, hurled into space by the chemical, pass through certain substances and splash, as it were, against the sensitized plate, which they thus affect everywhere except where their passage is retarded by the denser media. The result is of course that the outline, or shadow, of the more opaque portions of the object interposed appears in the negative, its darkness being in proportion to the resistance offered to the rays.

Radium apparently keeps its curious property indefinitely, the storing up process being as mysterious as the disappearance of the metal in the Arabian Nights' entertainments to his copper cylinder. Among the pictures taken by the photographers at the institute is one made with nitrate of uranium, another of the chemical substances producing rays that have this peculiar penetrating power, although in a much less degree than the radium especially prepared for the purpose. The nitrate of uranium used to obtain this negative had, it so happened, been stored away for years. But the result was a very fair outline picture, though it was not so clear as those made with the radium and required a longer exposure.

A Railway Revolution.
A great revolution appears to be impending in the railway world—namely, the substitution wherever possible, says the London Car, of automatic train signals for the ordinary method in which the signals are operated from signal cabins by means of wires and levers.

Prominent Republican Dead.
Wellsville, N. Y., Sept. 17.—James Thornton, for eight years postmaster of Wellsville and a prominent Republican, is dead. He served in the civil war as a member of the First New York dragoons.

Senator Scott's Condition Alarming.
Denver, Sept. 18.—United States Senator Scott of West Virginia, who has been ill at the Brown Palace hotel for the last few days, has taken an alarming change for the worse and is now in a most serious condition. Dr. Clemens of Canton, O., who has been attending him, says that there has been a noticeable decline and that the senator's condition is very grave.

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Capital Stock, \$50,000. Surplus and Profits, \$27,949.74

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903	
Loans and Discounts,	\$713,815.98
Stocks and Bonds,	211,700.00
Banking House,	12,500.00
Real Estate,	7,104.17
Cash on hand and in banks,	144,176.61
	\$1,089,296.76
Capital Stock,	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits,	27,949.74
Dividend payable July 1, '03,	1,500.00
Dividends unpaid	15.00
Deposits,	\$1,009,832.02
	\$1,089,296.76

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First Class Real Estate Mortgages, 5 per cent

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903.	
Real Estate Loans, all in Vermont	\$458,646.54
Loans to cities and towns	61,600.00
Other loans	163,296.36
U. S. 2 per cent. Bonds at par	23,800.00
Other U. S. Bonds	13,897.36
Municipal Bonds	324,771.95
Bank Stock at par	12,940.00
Funds on hand	42,097.09
	\$1,101,049.30
Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Undivided Profits	7,255.66
Dividends unpaid	972.00
Deposits	1,037,821.64
	\$1,101,049.30

All our Mortgage Loans are made on improved property in the state of Vermont. Interest is credited to depositors April 1st and October 1st in each year, thus giving depositors compound interest. We pay all taxes on deposits not exceeding \$2,000. We should be pleased to do business with you.