

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1906.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,160

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

It is strange to have Roosevelt and Croker opposing the same man in New York politics.

We may as well give it to Brattleboro first as last; one of its citizens is after a job on the new superior court bench.

More than half a dozen nearer the North Pole; it doesn't mean much except to the man who has tried and failed.

The legislature would do well to get in its best ticks early this week before the Boston Fernouters come Thursday night to visit.

Still cracking jokes, even when most discomfited, M. J. Haggood said when he left Montpelier that he would come back as town representative from Peru two years hence. Perhaps the town of Peru is a vest pocket edition.

One would suppose that on board ship would be the best place to avoid tuberculosis. Yet the statistics show a great mortality of American seamen from that disease. It is confined largely, however, to the dungeon dwellers below.

There is need of studying the calendar as well as the map in Rutland, for a Rutland man came to Montpelier one day last week to attend the Fish and Game League banquet, only to find that the banquet had already been held. We are convinced that Horace W. Bailey could have told him better provided the would-be banqueter carried a map of Vermont in his pocket. By the way, it comes to our notice that Mr. Bailey delivered his now famous lecture to the Rutland school teachers last Friday night.

The Vermont legislature is nothing if not strictly virtuous. Unseating a member for not having had his resignation as postmaster accepted by the postoffice department the day before instead of the day after his election denotes that.—Boston Herald.

That is not the point. The question was, did the postmaster send his letter of resignation before or after his election as representative? Whether or not the resignation was accepted before or after election did not enter into consideration. The elections committee came to the opinion that the election preceded the resignation, and recommended therefore that the representative's seat be declared vacant. And it was declared vacant.

A PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

The commission appointed by Governor Bell in 1904 to investigate into and study the subject of creating a permanent school fund for the state has reported to the legislature, advising the creation of such a fund and the merging of the U. S. deposit moneys, the Huntington fund and the war fund into such fund. With their report a bill is submitted, which is expected to carry out the committee's recommendations if enacted into law. The Times heartily concurs in the conclusion and recommendations of the commission, and believes the general idea is a good one. The general purpose of school legislation is well expressed in this report in the statement that "present conditions involve glaring irregularities in a great many of the small towns which will prove to be heavy and sore unless aided and sustained by a broad and liberal



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147 Main Street, Barre, Vt.

policy of state support." But, to quote again, "we also recognize that certain broad facts of social economy are self-evident and axiomatic or self-evident, all positively bearing upon the matter at issue. Among these we include the laws of fact that the child is educated for the state, that this exacts an equitable equalization of the school tax, that, notwithstanding these posits, the duty of every locality is paramount in taking care of its own. This dictum is all right if the locality can respond, but if it cannot, some boy or girl must suffer in the chance of self-improvement, and it is this adverse incident against which the state should safeguard every child which is born within its realm. We have tried to reach a safe conclusion on this subject, and decide, to the best of our ability, that there are certain phases of this public education which are essential to the well-being of the state, namely: First, good schoolhouses and grounds, next, good teachers, and finally, all the other fixtures which pedagogy has suggested."

This, as well as all the rest of the report, is excellent doctrine, but it appears in The Times the commission has fallen short of the recommendations of the report in the bill that accompanied it. This bill fails in several respects, one being its lack of provision for the increase of the fund, which is recommended in the report, and in the provisions for the distribution of the income among the different towns of the state. Section 13 of the bill provides that it shall annually be divided by the state treasurer among the towns in proportion to the number of legal schools maintained.

The moneys derived from the

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state school tax are now divided that way, and it gives to all towns a certain sum each year, regardless of "the duty of every locality in taking care of its own." Last year there were 53 towns in the state that did not raise and expend for school purposes 50 cents on the grand list. Most of these towns do not need state aid. They are taking care of their own at a much less rate of taxation than many of their sister towns, and yet many of them are receiving more state aid than towns which are raising a much heavier tax in their struggles to keep their end up. An instance taken from the state school report for 1904, the last at hand, is given here: Baltimore, in Windham county, raised a tax of 56 cents on the dollar, while Montpelier, in Washington county, raised 35 cents. Baltimore expended \$16.34 yearly on the education of each pupil, Montpelier \$16.62, and yet this little town struggling to give its young an "average opportunity," received \$62.61 from the state, while Montpelier received \$1,110.34. Montpelier did not need it. If she had raised in that year the same school tax as Baltimore, it would have had \$10,000 more money for school purposes that year. And yet there are many towns in the state that raise a greater tax.

Other instances taken at random from this same report shows further the injustice of this plan of distribution. Addison, in Addison county, raised only a 24-cent school tax, while Granville raised 73 cents, more than three times as much, yet Addison received from the state \$475.2 and Granville \$321.75. Arlington raised 35 cents, Sunderland 73 cents, in Bennington county. The former received from the state \$370, the latter \$214.47. Williston raised 25 cents, Richmond 50 cents, just double, yet the state gave the former aid equal to what it gave the latter. Concord raised 75 cents, Lunenburg 20. The state gave Concord \$678.24 and Lunenburg \$422.55. If Lunenburg had raised 35-cent tax it could have dispensed with state aid and had more money than it expended that year. Dummerston raised 25 cents, Dover 70. The state paid the former \$412.54, the latter \$377.21. This is not an equitable distribution and is not in accord with the recommendations of the commission's report, which declares that "the living principle and the state conserving principle is to average opportunity, and the basis of such an average must be sought primarily in equalizing the burdens of taxation, political opportunity and school advantages."

The Times believes a much more equitable division of the fund would be secured if the bill provided that no town expending less than a 50-cent tax should share, and for a sliding scale for other towns.

Woodland Wealth. Goldenrod shake down your gold Where poverty must tread; Hollyberries—wish you'd paint The whole town red.

Mistletoe, I like you yet; My sweetheart—don't you miss her, But watch out now an' never let The other feller kiss her. —Atlanta Constitution.

July 13, 1887, an account was opened in the Granite Savings Bank and Trust company with an initial deposit of \$1, Jan. 2, 1888, a deposit of \$20 was made, March 14, 1888, \$20, July 2, 1888, \$40, and March 6, 1889, \$120—a total of five deposits amounting to \$220. After March, 1889, no deposit was made. This book was presented for payment a few days ago and the amount paid was \$420.98, the accumulated interest amounting to \$200.98.

This is a good illustration of the earning power of money when deposited in a Savings Bank and Trust Company. Such an institution not only offers a safe place for the deposit of money, but it pays a rate of interest that will largely increase the principal if account is allowed to remain undisturbed a period of years. The young man who begins today to deposit a fixed proportion of his earnings in the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company will be in a position to take advantage of opportunity when it comes to him. If you are not now a depositor in the "Granite" may we not suggest that there is no time like the present? And that money deposited on or before November 6 will draw interest at 3 1/2 per cent from November 1.

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JINGLES AND JESTS.

THE MODERN FLY.

"Won't you come into my parlor?" Said the spider to the fly. "I'm in no especial hurry. Quoth the insect, 'for to die. And you really are not up to date To use that saying truisy. I read it in my primer days. When I was young and lusty. Now, the only likely offer— That at present might appeal Would be, 'Come and take a journey In my spider-automobile.' " "I only wish I owned one." Said the spider to the fly. "It would beat a web to pieces As a trap in which to die." "Logic truly," said the insect. "That's a stupor. Well, goodbye!" —Walter Pulitzer in Judge.

The Wall of a Romeo. Oh, for the summer time again! For Mildred was, I vow, Content with ice cream soda then— She wants broiled lobster now! —Washington Star.

His Fixed Expression. The Photographer—Now look pleasant, please. The Sitter—I can't. I'm an automobile. —Boston Transcript.

Antenna Quarters. "Is now that cupid, artful elf, Deserts the hammock's red And in the parlor hides himself— Beneath the sofa spread. —Chicago News.

Didn't Give Him a Chance. She—My husband speaks eight different languages. He—How did you find that out? —Yonkers Statesman.

Tantalizing Phyllis. Phyllis by some winding route Leads me onward through the sheaves; When I want to press my suit Keeps me pressing autumn leaves. —Cleveland Plate Dealer.

The Only Way. Hallrupe—I really got a good square meal at our boarding house today. Dautter—Oh, come now— Hallrupe—Fact, you see, Starboard and I tossed up to see who'd take both our positions, and I won! —Philadelphia Press.

Getting Back at Us.



Mr. Hippo—It's all well enough to take a drink now and then, but I don't like to see a beast make a man of himself. —Boston Herald.

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Come to this Store for extra values in Winter Underwear, Flannelette Goods, Blankets, Comforters, Gloves, Mittens, etc.

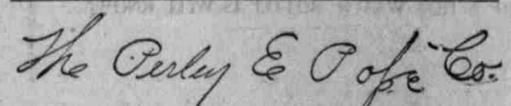
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