#### SAVING THE PENNIES

#### System to Be Established in Brattleboro Schools

Movement in Charge of the Educational Committee of the Woman's Club-How the System is Carried on and What It Has Accomplished.

The object of the penny savings system is not to teach the children to acquire a large bank account, but by practical experience to teach them the worth of their money and that more may be bought with the dollar than the penny. The pur-pose of the system is thus educational, as it tries to show that money goes farther when spent in large than in little sums. It is both an attractive and practical method of teaching thrift. The system has been in operation in the public schools in many towns and cittes of the United States for 20 years, established usually through the efforts of charitable organizations or woman's clubs whose experience has forced upon their attention the fact that a lack of wise economy and force. that a lack of wise economy and fore-thought often brings destitution to people of means as well as to the chronic poor. All honor to the honest, thrifty, self-re-specting people who have solved the problem of living happily upon small

it is mostly through these people that p to others who, with the same means if not more, have made a corresponding failure in life. This marked contrast between the thrifty and the thriftless is seen not only among people of small means but in all ranks of life. It is because of this contrast and all it signifies that the savings system has been undertaken in the public schools, for if in childhood habits of thrift are cultivated, when the age of maturity is reached the habit of saving and of thrift will already have been acquired. And as "Youth is the sowing end of the harvest time" let us work with the children. Our savings banks are good and many of our children lessaly, have bank accounts but the already have bank accounts, but the banks do not reach children or parents who cannot make permanent savings, whose spare money is in cents, not dollars, and whose self control is in equally small

But if the opportunity to save even the occasional penny is brought to this class they gladly avail themselves of it. It has been observed that the children of the poorest parents, often parents who at one time or another are helped by the town, are the ones who spend the greatest umber of pennies. Many of the poor, thether found in cityl or country, are the reatest spendthrifts often because they feel that the ponnies which represent their all are not enough to get the better things, and so they spend one, two, five or ten-cents at a time on worthless trash. Through the penny savings system the children from this class are shown that conles may accumulate to dollars if not wasted and very often they can save enough for school clothes and other things that are worth while. The associated charities of Somerville, Mass., say that the question of shoes for that city has been almost entirely settled by the penny

savings system.

Many of the parents of these children are reached by the influence of the system in the home, and some of them of their own accord begin to save, going for the first time to a savings bank to lay by a little for a rainy day. Wherever the fenny savings system has been introduced into schools the results have far exceeded expectations. In Beliows Falls last year 287 scholars took out deposit cards and the total amount of money brought in by them was \$661.05. More than half of this amount, \$393.78, was put into the savings banks of that village. In Springfield, Mass., where the system has been in operation 12 or 13 years, the amount collected last year from the sale of stamps was \$5407.11 and the bank deposits were \$2096.57. In towns and cities where the ttribute the entire increase to the in-

tite and self indulgence, teaching them that if they go without the useless and often harmful things now, in the future the better things of life may be theirs in return for the self denial they exercise today. The child who is spending his pennies for cheap candy chewing gum pennies for cheap candy, chewing gum or tobacco in some form is not simply losing his money and injuring his health, but acquiring a habit of self indulgence which grows stronger each year until in later years when the will power has be-come weakened by these childish indulgences he is easily led astray by the worse

tractions held out to him.

Many child in through the system are simulated to earn money, many learn or give up gum, candy, pickles, etc., and many system to be a single tobacco stop doing so, while the der girls give up the cheap jewelry and ther frivolous things in dress. One teacher, an earnest advocate of

the system, says she sees a great improve-ment in her children, that number work ment in her children, that number work is now interesting and easy, and the childten are more alert, that boys once a stapid that they hardly knew enough to so in out of the rain, as she expresses now, in the briefest time possible rch up to the desk, lay down the ex-change for "two fives and a one," take their stamps and give place to the next in line. The children are enthusi-astic where the system is tried and the teachers always respond heartily to any-thing that promotes the welfare of their pupils, and so will do all in their power make the system a success. When a children save their money in this y it is to be hoped that they will be be and wish to deposit the amount or part of it in the savings bank, but, they can do as they wish and it is also their brivilege to withdraw their money at any time for anything they or their parents

How the System is Carried On.

The Brattleboro Woman's club being impressed with the success of the system other schools in our state and wishing that the subject of thrift and the right use of money might be made a part of the instruction in our schools, instructed its educational committee to present the matter before the school board. This was done and the school board reported n favor of the movement and granted remission to the Woman's club to es-tablish and conduct the savings system

in the Brattleboro schools in co-operation with the supervisor and teachers.

Where the penny savings system is used stamps are issued representing one, three, five, ten and 25 cents. These are given to the children in return for their money. Each purchaser has a stamp coney. Each purchaser has a stamp stamps are attached as fast as the buys them. Once a week collectors go to the schools with stamps and re-ceive the money paid in and takes it to the treasurer, who in turn deposits each week in the national bank. At the beginning of much quarter the treasurer transfers this money to the savings bank helping the children who wish to deposit what was on their cards into a bank account. The money represented by the children who cannot deposit or who wish to keep their money where they can draw it out deatly, is placed in the treasurer's name as trustee. This draws a little interest for the system, which with the payment of one can for each stamp card will cover the ex-

system and we hope every school room in town will have the benefit derived

The work of the penny savings is a labor of love on the part of the treas-urer, the collectors and the teachers and we trust that the public will encourage the work at every opportunity and thus ensure for it a great success. We ask the hearty co-operation of parents as well as teachers who can do much to help increase the interest by informing every one about the system and encouraging the children to take advantage of it.

Mrs. L. F. Adams, Mrs. F. W. Kuech, Maryt F. Shakshober, Educational committee of Woman's

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Important Reforms Suggested and Advocated by Hon. Andrew D. White.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, whose autoography is now appearing in the pages of the Century Magazine, includes in the current installment a chapter on "Reforms in the Diplomatic Service." In this chapter Mr. White says, speaking out of his own experience as the American minister to the courts of both Germany and Russin:

"As the very first thing to be done, whether our diplomatic service remains as at present or be improved, I would urge, as a condition precedent to any thoroughly good service, that there be in each of the greater capitals of the world at which we have a representative, a suitable embassy or legation building or apartment, owned or leased for a term of years by the American government. Every other great power, and many of the smaller nations, have provided such quarters for their representatives, and some years ago President Cleveland recommended to Congress a similar policy. Under the present system the head of an American embassy or mis-sion abroad is at a wretched disadvantage. In many capitals he finds it at times impossible to secure a proper fur-nished apartment; and, in some, very difficult to find any suitable apartment at all, whether furnished or unfurnished. Even if he finds proper rooms, they are frequently in an unfit quarter of the town, remote from the residences of his col-leagues, from the public offices, from everything related to his work. His term of office being generally short, he is usual-ly considered a rather undesirable tenant and is charged accordingly. Besides this, the fitting and furnishing of such an apartment is a very great burden, both as regards trouble and expense. I have twice thus fitted and furnished a large apartment in Berlin, and in each case this represented an expenditure of more than the salary for the first year. Within my own knowledge, two American minis-

my own knowledge, two American minis-ters abroad have impoverished their families by expenditures of this kind.
"If an American ambassador is to ex-ercise a really strong influence for the United States as against other nations, he must be properly provided for as re-gards his residence and support,—not pro-vided for, indeed, so largely as some rep-resentatives of other nations; for I neither propose nor desire that the American rep-resentative shall imitate the round of cerresentative shall imitate the pomp of cer-tain ambassadors of the greater European powers. But he ought to be enabled to live respectably, and to discharge his duties efficiently. There should be, in this respect, what Thomas Jefferson acthis respect, what Thomas Jefferson ac-knowledged in the Declaration of Inde-pendence as a duty,—'a decent re-gard for the opinions of mankind.' The present condition of things is fre-quently humiliating. In the greater capitals of Europe the general public know the British. French, Austrian, Italian, and all other important embassies or legations, except that of our country. or legations, except that of our country The American embassy or legation has no settled home, is sometimes in one quarter of the town, sometimes in another, sometimes almost in an attic, sometimes almost in a cellar, generally inadequate in its accommodations, and frequently unfortunate in its surrousings. Both my official terms at savings system is used the cashiers of banks say they issue bank books in greatly increased numbers and that many more increased numbers are the eyer before. They tribute the entire increase to the in-ence of the penny savings system used is the centre of a widespread social in-

> ters, be equally well provided for. Take our recent relations with Turkey. We have insisted on the payment of an indemnity for the destruction of American property, and we have constantly a vast number of Americans of the very best sort, and especially our missionaries, who have to be protected throughout the whole of that vast empire. Each of the other great powers provides its representative at Constantinople with a residence honorable, suitable, and within a proper in-closure for its protection; but the Ameri-can minister lives anywhere and everywhere,-in such premises, over shops and warehouses, as can be secured.—and he is liable. In case of trouble between the two nations, to suffer personal violence and to have his house sacked by a Turkish mob. No foreign people, and least of all an Oriental people, can highly respect a diplomatic representative who, by his surroundings, seems not to be respected by his own people."

> Mr. White recalls the many valuable ervices performed by our foreign ministers in preventing wars, quieting III feelings, and safeguarding American interests and American citizens-facts, he says, which show that the diplomatic service may well be called "The Cheap Defense of Nations." It seems incontestable, therefore, that our diplomatic service ought not to be left in its present slipshed condition. The first and elementary necessity is to provide a suitable house or apartment in every foreign capital, with an allowance for furniture and permanent care, and in the next place the salaries of our foreign representatives should be increased to such a sum as will permit them so to maintain the dignity of their positions as to command the respect of the people among whom they must live. Mr. White says in conclusion that: "If the carrying out of these reforms should require an appropriation to the diplomatic service fifty per cent. higher than it now is,-which is an amount greater than would really be required by all the expenditures I propose, including interest upon the purchase money of appropriate quarters for our representatives abroad,-the total additional cost to each citizen of the United States would be less than half a cent each

year. In connection with these suggestions, which must command respect because of the source from which they come, it is of interest to note that at the present session of Congress Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of state to acquire real estate in foreign capitals, at a total expense of not more than five millions, for permanent residences for the \$11. ambassadors and ministers of the gov-

A new magazine, the Farmer, will soon This draws a little interest for the system, which with the payment of one cent for each stamp card will cover the expense of material after the first supply is furnished and thus make the system self supporting.

Brattleboro without doubt needs this

#### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Liberal Landslide in England. The Liberal landslide in England con-tinues. Out of 76 contests Monday the Liberals and Laborites together secured 62 seats. The Liberal gains Monday show the surprising total of 42, while the Unionists gained only one seat, that of Hastings. Two former cabinet officers went down before the storm of Liberal sentiment. Gerald Balfour, president of the local government board in the Balfour cabinet, was defeated at Leeds by a majority of 1989, and Walter Hume Long, former chief secretary for Ireland, lost his sent for South Bristol, while Augustine Birrell, president of the board of education, defeated the Unionist candidate at North Bristol. Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the conservative free traders, was de-feated at Greenwich, and T. Gibson Bowles, a Unionist free trader, lost at

Kings Lynn, both being opposed by Cham-Kings Lynn, both being opposed by Chamberlainites.

The Liberal and Labor parties gained 22 more seats in the polling Tuesday, a total gain of 89. John Burns, president of the local government board was rejected at Battersea and Alfred Lyttelton, secretary for the colonies in the Balfour cobinet, was defeated. Joel H. Seaverns, formerly of Boston, American born. Harvard graduate, naturalized born, Harvard graduate, naturalized British citizen, captured Brixton division of Lambeth, London, for the Liberals.

Cape Cod Canal to Be Built.

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Announcement is made in New York by Woodward Kissellberg Hopkins, counsel for the Boston, Cape Cod and New York canal company, that all details pre-iminary to the construction of a \$6,006,000 canal from Buzzard's bay to Barnstable bay have been completed, and that some of the most prominent financiers in this country have become interested in the project. The work of digging the canal will be begun this spring, and the canal will be completed in about 2½ years. The building of the Cape Cod canal is expected to afford great stimulus to eastern commerce, as an inside waterway from New York to Boston will mean way from New York to Boston will mean the elimination of many delays by fog, much loss of life and property by storm, and other drawbacks which attend the three passages now offered vessels, two of them through Vineyard sound and the third an outer route.

Samuel Howe of Benton, N. H., was shot by George Baird of Haverhill Thursday night. Baird, who is under arrest, claims that Howe came to his farm house, demanded admittance, broke in a window and threatened to kill him. Fearing that the man would carry out his threat Baird fired two shots at him with a revolver. Howe died instantiv. Howe died instantly.

The passengers and crew, 60 in all, of the Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, stranded on Brigantine Shoales, were taken off by the sloop yacht Alberta and landed in Atlantic City on Sunday. The captain of the vessel and three others elected to remain on board. A crowd of 10,000 to 20,000 people at Atlantic City watched the work of transferring the passesses.

Russia's reported success in floating a foreign loan of \$200,000,000 in Germany is of vast importance to the autocracy at this particular stage of the internal struggle. The treasury situation was rapidly becoming strained by the reduction of the gold reserve, and the increase of paper in Russia, and the government has there-

The police have no clew. The empty bag was found in a hallway of a building in Market street.

cage, two others suffocated and four more rendered unconscious in a tunnel being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad company under the East river at New York Tuesday. The men were at work at the bottom of shaft No. 3 which is in the mid-dle of the East river on the southerly end of Blackwell's Island, when the air pipe burst and permitted the water to enter the shaft. The water was finally pumped out

and the bodies recovered.

With the discovery at Cleveland, Ohio,
Monday that the forgeries of Leland W. Prior will aggregate at least \$1,000,000, it is estimated that the fallure of his firm will amount to nearly \$3,000,000. Prior forged three issues of Canton (Ohio) waterworks bonds, as well as two issues of South Sharon (Penn.) honds. It is believed by the friends of the late Brenton. D. Babcock, ex-mayor of Cleveland, that his death was hastened by the suicide and financial ruin of Leland W. Prior.

A section of the Windsor hotel at Montreal was destroyed by fire Friday night, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000. Only the form in which the building was constructed saved the remainder of the hotel, which is one of the largest in Canada. Heavy brick walls and fireproof doors confined the flames to the section where they originated. The fire started in the kitchen and destroyed the centre square which included the dining room, grill room, bar and other public rooms. The guests had no difficulty in leaving

Willie Hoppe, an American boy of 18 who learned to play billiards in his father's hotel in a little town on the Hudson river, is now the world's champion at the game. He defeated Maurice Vixnaux, the French champion, who is 60 years old and has been a leader in the game over 20 years, in a contest for the title in Paris Monda; night. The game was 500 points, 18-inch balk-line, one shot allowed in balk, and Hoppe won by 177 points, although half way in the match he was 38 points behind. Hoppe has been in Paris some time and has defeated all of the other cracks of France after giving them handicaps.

With the restoration of telegraphic com-nunication with Siberia, St. Petersburg officials heard a startling story of rebellion. Troops in all of the principal cen-tres revolted, and for days were masters. At Irkutsk every city official was killed, and all of the city was held by rebels except the government buildings, which were held by loyal cadets. The officials were ignorant that martial law could be declared without authority, and were poweriess. It is reported that loyal regi-ments, arriving from the East, have suppressed the more serious revolts. The projectariat organizations have decided one-day strike in recognition of "Red" Sunday.

Peter Beaupre, 55, a night watchman employed at the coal pocket of Clarence S. Reed, corner of Eastern avenue and Logan street, Springfield, Mass., was found murdered in his room at the back of the coal office Sunday forenoon. Beaupre was breathing, but died at the Spring-field hospital a few hours later without regaining consciousness. Robbery was evidently the motive, for the man had been robbed of his week's wages, about \$11, and of his silver watch. The safe in the office had not been tampered with Beaupre had evidently been struck with club or a compling pin. No trace of a club or a coupling pin. No trace of the death dealing instrument was found. There were no tracks in the snow and it was evident that the murder had been ommitted soon after midnight.

Shepherds believe the wool on a sheep's back is an unfailing barometer. The curlier the wool the finer will be the weather.

#### THE SIGNATURE

Just as the train moved off, George Townley rushed down the platform and flung himself on to the seat of a first-class smoker, purple in the face and al-most bursting with heat and want of breath. For a mile and a half he had kept up a fast trot, and for the last two or three hundred yards he had gallop-ed. This on a warm and muggy October ed. This on a warm and maggy October day, in a heavy Newmarket overcoat, and carrying a large Gladstone bag. Nature had made him a thin, austere-looking man, but at this moment he felt as swol-

len as a publican.

He was facing the engineer; and, under the frown of the man opposite, he flung down the window. The air came in with a steady smut-bearing blast. in with a steady smut-bearing blast, But, though the man opposite ostentatiously turned up his coat collar, George Towniey only found himself growing hotter. He pitched his silk hat into the rack above him, and, leaning back against the cushions, mopped his face and neck. The word "Smoking" on the window caught his eye, and he fumbled for his cigarette case. But his hands trembled so that he could scarcely open it, and when at last he got a cigarette between his quivering lips he had to leave it there unlighted, for his fingers could not strike unlighted, for his fingers could not strike

a match.
As the heat subsided, George Townley As the heat subsided, George Townley began to collect his thoughts. Though he was a man of middle age, it was the first time in his life that he had traveled first-class. Even now he had not got a firse-class ticket, but he realised with satisfaction that at last, if he chose, he could offer to pay for one at the other end. He determined that, even if the tickets were not collected till the train got to London, he would be honest and say London, he would be honest and say "first" instead of "third" or "season." For now he could afford to be honest. Complacently he stroked his full black beard. His beard it was, not by the gift of nature, but by purchase from a shop. Complacently he regarded the new russia-leather Gladstone bag, with the initals G. T. neatly printed on it. George Town-ley was his name, not by baptism and inheritance, but by chance selection and

Up to the last Tuesday Josiah Broad-hurst, though only in a small way of business, had been a highly respected citizen in a large country town; a church warden, and the treasurer of half a dozen charitable institutions and mutual insurance societies. Now the rector of that country town was bemoaning the loss of the church roof; many of his flock were staring vacantly before them, wondering why thieves and hypocrites should prosper, while honest and plous men suddenly lost their savings of ten thirty or effective their savings of ten, thirty, or fifty years' hard work; the widows and orphans and the aged poor were beginning to realise that, after all, the workhouse must be their home. One and all, loudly or sliently, were praying for the return of that long-faced clean-shaven by present to the long-faced clean-shaven by presents. long-faced, clean-shaven hypocrite, Josiah Broadhurst. And George Townley, laughing in his great black beard over the thought of their angry helpnessness, was travelling up to London in Joshia Broadhurst's stead.

The train was an express due to any

The train was an express, due to arrive in just over an hour. Before ten minutes had passed George Townley had grown cool. He put up the window; and the man opposite, smiling grimly, turned down his coat collar again. George Townley shivered and buttoned up his New-market: then he opened his Gladstone bag, took out a cioth cap, and jammed it tightly over his iron-gray wig. From cool he rapidly grew to cold. The reaction

in Russia, and the increase of paper in Russia, and the government has therefore much to be thankful for in these new receipts.

Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer convicted and awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison next week for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire, in New York city in September, 1990, was reprieved Monday afternoon by Gov. Higgins until Monday, March 19, a space of 56 days. This reprieve is granted for the purpose of giving Patrick's counsel time to bring before a trial court alleged newly discovered evidence.

A daring robbery occurred Friday in the National Banking company's bank at Newark, N. J., when a satchel containing \$3150 disappeared from the bank counter while the man who had just drawn the money turned for a minute to speak with a friend. Both he and his friend say they saw no one approach the spot where the satchel had been placed. The police have no clew. The empty bag was found in a hall-way of a building the price of the rapidly grew to cold. The reaction had set in.

But cold though he was, his running had itred him. The motion of the train was soothing, the cushions were soft. Presently he dozed. Only for a minute or two. Then he awoke: and when he awoke he was afraid! For the last six years, he had had only one object in life—to be rich; and in order to obtain that object he had decided to defy all powers, human and divine. He had attained it; about his person, and in his bag, he carried thirty thousand pounds, his by right of scheming, energy, and stony-heartedness. And now that he had obtained it, he was afraid that he was going to die.

He was a man of some imagination, with a strong sense of dramatic justice.

He was a man of some imagination, with a strong sense of dramatic justice. Successfully had he defied the human wer-his fellow-men. But the power divine was so different; so incale so impossible to provide against. He had made up his mind to defy it; he had And now that he had got his soul's desire, he had a terrifying over-powering feeling that all his scheming was about to be brought to nought. He would dle.

It might happen so easily in so man His fellow-travellers might be and murderers. Furtively he glanced round at their faces. There three of them; and they all looked re spectable. But one never knew. He He himself had always looked intensely spectable; yet he had no doubt that at that moment hundreds were calling him worse than murderer. Then there might be a railway accident. What scores of little things there were, any one of which might cause an accident! A railway cident was such a hopeless thing to strug-gle against; it came so suddenly, and stretched so far. True, the odds were enormously against it; but dramatic jus-tice delights to win against long odds. Yes, it would be a railway accident.

The idea rooted itself in his mind. Bethe train reached London would be an accident; and in that accident he would be killed. He was terribly afraid of dying, even of the physical pain of death. He wondered whether all would be over in an instant, or whether he would linger on some time. Where would the blow strike him? How would the acci-

He thought of crawling under the seat, and lying there face downwards. he half jumped up, with the intention of pulling the communication cord; but stopped as the idea occurred to him that this and his wife were companions, as were might be the very means by which the accident would be caused. No, Fate should do its own work, and not in any

way be helpe, by him.

The train was going very fast now, and the carriage rocked from side to side. The view from the windows slid rapidly from dusk to dark. George Townley huddled himself up in his corner, and, with heavy heavy of the service of time produces dispelse littlesons, and undermines Then the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union in the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union in the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union in the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union into the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union into the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union into that crowning, lasting union into the love of these strong so into that crowning, lasting union into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into the love of these strong so into that crowning into the love of these strong so into the love of the love of these strong so into the love of the love of these strong so into th with heavy beads of prespiration gathering on his forehead, gazed glassily at his fellow-travellers. He wondered if they, too, were going to be killed. One was a very old man, with a skull-cap and an intermittent cough; he, at any rate, looked ripe for the harvest thother were ripe for the harvest. Another was a bloated, middle-aged man, smoking a long cigar; obviously a person of no value to any one but himself, whom a discrimi-nating Providence would be glad to re-move. The third was much the samelooking man as George Townley had been in the character of Josiah Broadhurst but better off; under an austere exterior he, too, probably hid a scoundrel's heart. All three seemed likely subjects for a railway accident.

He wondered what the verdict of the coroner's jury would be; accidental death or the hand of God? Where would they bury him? There was no need for spite, as they would get their money back. That was a galling thought; they would be able to laugh at his failure; they would despise him. To be merely hated was not so bad as to be both hated and despised. Could he balk them by hurling the money into some river? But then, if by any chance divine justice should win through after all, he would have cast away his riches for nought. No: while life was in him he would cling to his money-bags. He wondered what the verdict of the

money-bags.

The train rumbled, groaned, jerked, and then drew up just outside a small sta-tion. George Townley's agony reached its highest point, While his train was station-ary, another would burst into it from behind.

train came. Presently he felt a slight vibration, which increased with great rapidity; and then, quite close, came the thunder of iron upon iron. George Townley shut his eyes, and, with his frensied fingers gripping the rack shove him, waited for the crash. With a shriek and a roar the train for which his own had been waiting rushed by on another line. Then his train moved on.

George Townley's relief was only momentary. Two tunsels in quick successions.

mentary. Two tunnels in quick succession left him wondering whether he were still alive. Then came a long subterranean station, and finally the great terminus itself. Once more hope surged back into his heart. Divine justice, after all, was sping to prove a fallure.

back into his heart. Divine justice, after all, was going to prove a failure.

Dizzily he rose to his feet, and with frantic fingers struggled to fasten up the straps of his bag. Even yet there was time for an accident, even yet some stupid signalman might send another train flying into them. Despite his feverish haste, the other three passengers all ambled out leisurely before him. At last the bag was fastened; and out he jumped. Half-way down the long platform he had Haif-way down the long platform he had hurried before he discovered that his head was bare. He could not go on without his hat; it would make him too remarkable; and he objected to remark. So back he rushed. Then he found that he had forgotten his compartment. In and out of gotten his compartment. In and out of the compartments, one after the other, almost shricking with rage and fear, he thrust his white, strained face. At last the had it, and at a shaky trot he hurried down the platform. There was a large crowd at the barrier; and he pushed his way into the midst of it.

Then he remembered he had no ticket.

Then he remembered he had no ticket. If he offered to pay, it would mean explanations, and waiting until everybody else had passed; perhaps another five minutes or more in the horrid, choking station. He would risk it. The human current carried him up to the iron gate; and in as firm a voice as he could and, in as firm a voice as he could muster, he said, "Season," and tried to

The ticket-collector looked sharply at him, and put out a detaining hand.
"I beg your pardon, sir; but I must ask you to show your ticket."
"I haven't it on me," stammered George
Townley. "I am in a hurry. Kindly let
me pass."

me pass."
"I am afraid I must ask you to stop and see the station-master," said the man. "Those are my orders. It won't take five minutes."

Just as the last passenger was let

through up came the station-master.

"Left your season-ticket behind you, sir?" he inquired. "Will you kindly write your name and address in my book?"

In a semi-dazed condition, George Towniey walked to the station-master's room. Mechanically he took the room. room. Mechanically he took the pen which was offered him, and wrote his name and address. The station-master looked at the book, glanced swiftly at the writer's face and whistled.
"You are tired, sir," he said respect-

"Will you rest here a mi He shut up the book, and placed it under his arm. Then he stepped oufside, and spoke to a couple of porters. George Townley, left to himself, sank into a chair. He was dreadfully tired; and here, at any

rate, he was safe. No fear of a train running off the line so far as this. Divine Justice, after all, was only a myth. His head fell forward on to the table in front of him; and, in a few seconds, he was asleep. The opening of the door awoke him. He lifted his head drowsily, and saw three men in the doorway looking at him. One of the men stepped briskly forward. "Good evening. Mr. Broadhurst," he

George Townley was on his feet in second. The shock had acted on him like a tonic; and he was as cool and calculating as ever. Either he must have misheard, or the use of the name was a

mere coincidence. For the man who addressed him was a complete stranger.
"My name is Townley," be said quiet-"Here is my card." The man smiled.
"Your pardon, sir. But may this be

our handwriting?" He thrust the station-master's book under George Townley's nose. There, in his usual hand, was his usual signature: "Josiah Broadhurst," and below it his country address. Then George Townley realized that

for an hour or more, had contemptuously man .- [M. Hardy in The Outlook

Woman's Friendship.

[Elizabeth Warren in the Pilgrim.] When Mme, de Stael was dying she wrote Mme. Recamier, closing her letter s follows: "All that is left of me em-

Mme. Recamier devoted the remainder of her life in cherishing the memory of Mme de Stael. The only person ever came near filling Mme. de Stael's place in her heart was Elizabeth Foster, the beautiful duchess of Devonshire-the original of Sir Joshua Reynolds's famous

Margaret Fuller formed many impas doned connections with women doned connections with women are life. They were attracted by her and harmony. powers of intellect and harmony

Nothing will strike the searcher so forcibly as the frequency with which he meets the expressed opinion that women really have few or no friendships. Swift says: "I never knew a tolerable woman to be fond of her own sex.

The statement has too wide a meaning. Women of exceptional wisdom and ear nestness can form true and lasting frie nestness can form true and lasting friendships among themselves, but not with the
frequently ignorant and trifling women
they may meet. There must be a bond
of intelligence and a community of tastes,
to form a lasting relation.
Platonic love is a high personal regard
in which no physical influence exists.
There are three noted instances of platonic attachments. Petrsprin and Laws

tonic attachments—Petrarch and Laura and Dante and Beatrice, and Joanna Balllie and Sir Walter Scott.

also Elizabeth and Robert Browning. These relations can be easily explained. The fever of time produces lassitude, dispels illusions, and undermines passions. Then the love of these strong souls turns into that crowning, lasting union-friend-

inere was a great friendship between a year younger than he, and, while not at all good looking, had superior endow-ments of mind and character. The at-tachment between Byron and his sister, Mrs. Leigh, was most touching. She re-mained unalterably attached to him during the dreadful storm of unpopularity which drove him out of England. Four of his best poems were composed for and addressed to her. Byron's last words were of his sister and his daughter.

A Woman's Ideas on Poultry Food. Careful, painstaking poultrymen who appreciate the value of poultry and recognize the advantage which a good, honestly made Poultry Food gives them are the ones who will be especially interested in the following letter from Mrs. F. Edgar Brown of Brimfield, Mass. She says: "I like 'Page's 'Perfected Poultry Food' very much. It is the best of anything I ever used, and I shall soon send for another barrel."

Any one sending his address on a postal harrel."

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Those persons who do not need iron, but who are troubled with nervousness and dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from indigestion and dyspepsia. In visis at 25 cents. Try them.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In effect October 9, 1905.
Trains leave Brattleboro, northbound.
8.52 a. m. Sunday paper train for Windsor.
11.10 a. m. for stations to Windsor, Lancaster,
St. Johnsbury, Newport, Sherbrooke,
Montreal via C. P. Ry., Quebec, Burlington, St. Albans and Montreal.
2.25 p. m. Montreal Express. (daily).
5.35 p. m. White River Junction passenger.
10.18 p. m. night express. Daily.
SOUTHBOUND.
For Northampton, Holyoke and Springfeld.

Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, 5.23 a. m. (daily), 9.07 a. m. and 2.23 p. m. (week days), 4.23 p. m. (daily), p. m. (week days), 4.23 p. m. (ua 8.29 p. m. (Sunday). D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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for Device. for Boston,
7.50 a. m. week days for South Londonderry,
9.07 a. m. week days for Springfield and New
York.
10.15 a. m. week days for New London; for
Boston via Millers Falls or Palmer.
2.23 p. m. week days for Springfield and
New York.
4.10 p. m. week days for New London and
New York vis Norwich Line steamers;
connects at Palmer for Boston.
4.23 p. m. daily for Springfield and New
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