

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1899.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

The Dreyfus Trial.

Reports from Rennes indicate that the trial in which all the world is taking so profound an interest is nearing its end. It is at least proceeding speedily to its close. Confidence is expressed that the testimony will be completed the work.

What will the verdict be? Is the query raised on every hand. Truth has been marching on at Rennes in the later incidents of the trial. It has become clear to all who have followed the developments of the trial that Dreyfus did not write the bordereau, whatever else he may have done; but from the constant recurrence of the prosecution to this point, and the volume of evidence sought for and against the accusation that Dreyfus was the author of the document, it has been plain that the truth or falsity of this charge is the main consideration in the minds of the judges. They have followed with closest interest all the evidence, good, bad and indifferent, on this point, from that of the experts in handwriting who have stood by their original testimony that the handwriting was or was not the handwriting of Dreyfus, or of those who at the first trial testified adversely but have since reversed their judgment on this point, down to the absurd and worthless demonstrations of Bertillon, the scientist, that the document was the work of the prisoner.

Expert testimony has been produced to show that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy, and witnesses who held the belief in 1894 that it was written by Dreyfus now express the conviction that the hand which wrote the instrument was Esterhazy's. It has not been shown that the documents enumerated in the bordereau, all or singly, were ever delivered to a foreign power by Dreyfus or any body else. Germany, the power to which it was believed or charged the information enumerated in the bordereau had been conveyed, has denied any knowledge whatever of the documents in question. It is therefore believed—or hoped—that the judges will find in these circumstances reason for acquitting Dreyfus without necessarily condemning their superiors on the general staff.

But this issue of the trial would not satisfy Generals Mercier, Roget, Gouze and others who are seeking the condemnation of Dreyfus. Events of the past few days have rendered this cabal of army officers desperate. As had already been surmised, it is now again intimated that, in the stress of existing circumstances they may abandon their contention that Dreyfus was the author of this bordereau and insist that the accused was a co-conspirator with Esterhazy and others. At the time this move was first suggested it seemed quite incredible, as it would be received as a confession that the case of the generals had completely collapsed. Respecting pending contingencies of the trial the correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Rennes, says:

Suppose that a witness of prominence should declare that Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Weil were co-traitors. Suppose two days later the judge, who was appointed on application of Major Carriere, the government prosecutor, to take the testimony of Du Paty de Clam, should in bringing his deposition, inform the judges that it was a death-bed revelation to the court, and it should declare that the three traitors were Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Weil. There would be one inevitable effect. The present court martial would no longer be able to partially evade responsibility by deciding the case on the bordereau alone. They would be compelled to meet the full issue. They would have to condemn the whole general staff or condemn Dreyfus. Have these seven men the tremendous moral courage requisite for an honest verdict in such circumstances?

What shall be said of the fiendish ingenuity and stupendous audacity which are creating this situation? If the judges should yield to such devilish, but almost overwhelming influence from the heads of their profession in the face of such evidence of the prisoner's innocence as has been produced during the past two or three days, it would be almost enough to precipitate anarchy in France. Impartial observers, however, maintain their faith in the honesty of the seven men sitting as judges at this court-martial, but the above description of a possible situation does not exaggerate the terrible dilemma in which they may be placed.

The correspondent writes that Dreyfus' defenders expect to be compelled to meet exactly the situation above described, and that it is possible they are armed with weapons for the complete destruction of the plot and the plotters. It is possible that the tables will be turned upon the conspirators by the production from the war office at Rome of the original documents of treason with their source indicated beyond a doubt. It will be shown that these documents could not have emanated from the prisoner. "Such a thunder-clap," writes the Sun's correspondent, "might well come at the present moment, and far more effectively from the Italian than the German sky. But truth is gaining strength, hope and courage. Such desperate tactics may

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bring confusion and violence for the moment, but the downfall of the conspirators is at hand."

Ohio Democracy.

The Democrats of Ohio, in their platform utterances, have gratified their political enemies, if such enemies could take pleasure, in a crisis in national affairs, in seeing their opponents array themselves in opposition to the honor and the material interests of the government.

The Ohio convention is not the national convention of the Democratic party, but its position on leading questions of public policy is an indication of what may be the attitude of the national party on those questions. When the Ohio Democrats take the ground that the United States should abandon the Philippines to the Filipinos, and characterize the administration's efforts in behalf of order and civilization and good government in the archipelago as an attempt "to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient," they are heading the party towards the fatal stand the Democrats took in 1864 in opposition to the war for the maintenance of the Union.

The thin disguise of admiration expressed for "the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors" will not save the party from the overwhelming condemnation of the American people, and the very men whose deeds it is lauding. Taking this attitude in respect of the war in the Philippines, the party is courting the doom that overtook it at the polls in 1864.

It is slight consolation to partisan political feeling that this course will render Republican triumph easier in 1900. The declarations of the Democrats at Chicago in 1864 rendered the assurance of a Republican victory doubly sure, but they nursed Confederate hope of a favorable diversion in the North. Then as now the government was preparing the final blow against the forces arrayed against it. The Confederacy was tottering to its fall, as Aguinaldo's sham of a dawning republic in the Orient is on the verge of dispersion. Democratic support, now as then, will not change the result. It may for a while postpone the end, and render its accomplishment more difficult, more costly in life and treasure, but the end will come, and it will bring blessings to the people of the Philippines, as Appomattox brought blessings to the States of the South in rebellion—and now as then it will bring disgrace to the Democratic party and continued exclusion from participation in the government.

RHEUMATISM IS A FOE. After a fair trial of Dr. GLENN'S RHEUMATIC CURS... RHEUMATISM IS A FOE.

It was bad enough for the Buckeye Democrats to "resolute" against the efforts of the administration to introduce civilization into the Philippine Islands, but it is worse for them by that act to win the praise and approval of the Republican of Springfield. "In other words," says this eulogist of modern copperheadism, "the Ohio Democrats demand that the war of subjugation be stopped where it is, and that independence and self-government be offered to the natives, instead of bullets fired either to save the pride of a blundering or mischievously ambitious administration, or to promote a permanent policy or criminal aggression. On such a platform they will enter the campaign, strong in the might of right and with every promise of making substantial gains." But the Republican puts the brand of infamy on Democratic declarations by denouncing the nomination the party made for the governorship as the product of the candidate's great wealth and willingness to use his money freely in politics.

If the farmers can organize to secure a fair and remunerative price for their products, as it is now reported they are doing in the valley of the Mississippi, it is their right and privilege to do this. In many departments of business the prices of production are ruinously low, the result of the competition that is the death of trade. If the farmers of Vermont could be assured twenty-five cents a pound for butter, nearly every other department of trade could undoubtedly be greatly improved thereby. The farmers have been the constant and vigorous opponents of trusts, but there are entirely proper and legitimate combinations for the regulation of trade and production. There are trusts and trusts. The indiscriminating howl against these organizations is for the most part pure buncombe.

The United States is not only perpetuating speed in its battleships but is increasing their fleetness in its recent constructions. On her recent trial trip the Alabama made 17.2 knots an hour, the wind helping, but on her return cruise, with the wind against her, she was fast enough to secure an average of 16.25 knots. The required speed was 16 knots. Two other ships of the same class, the Illinois and the Wisconsin, are waiting trial; the former at Newport News, the latter at San Francisco. Tonnage armor and engines of the three are the same, and the rivalry of the different makers will undoubtedly insure three ships of highest excellence in speed, construction and general efficiency.

Now to end this war the quickest, And the neatest, and the slickest, Let the writers do the fighting, And the fighters do the writing.

—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

That was a pricking retort which Colonel Cordier made when Major Lauth accused him of being against the Jews in 1894: "Yes, I was, and am still. I object to Israelite officers, but I never went so far as to bring false evidence against a Jew." There is material for several challenges to mortal combat in these conflicts of French officers. Pity France if war comes and her sole defense, in the way of leaders, is the kind of generals that is showing up at Rennes.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

In a shady corner of as beautiful a New England garden as one could wish to see, "the old oaken bucket" still "hangs in the well." The memory of his country home, stirring a poet's fancy in a far-off city, made possible the tender, simple verses that appeal so strongly to the heart. That was nearly a century ago, but such poems live, and that is the reason the feet of many pilgrims turn toward this pretty place summer after summer.

Greenbush is a small section set off from Scituate, and it does not belittle the quiet restful hamlet to say that its chief attraction is the farm where Samuel Woodworth once lived. Young and old come to visit it from far and near, and every one looks for "the orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood." Many changes have been made since the poet found "the source of an exquisite pleasure" in the clear waters of the well, but "the wide-spreading pond," the mill and the dairy-house are still to be seen. The original house was destroyed long ago. The thrifty farm is now the property of Henry Northey, whose grandmother married the poet's father. Mr. and Mrs. Northey are exceedingly kind to strangers, although they confess, when questioned, that there are disadvantages in having a renowned place for one's dwelling. Through all the long summer they are besieged by visitors, who ask exactly the same questions as those who came before. Some times as many as a hundred persons have crossed the smooth green lawn to the well in one day, frequently there is an array of fashionable equipages before the low stone wall that borders the road, and it is sometimes quite perplexing to satisfy such a number of uninvited guests.

The poet was born in Scituate, but not on this farm. He lived there from infancy until he was fourteen, when he entered the family of Rev. Nehemiah Thomas to study. He began to write verses when very young, and always signed them "Selim," a name that he used throughout his life. He became a printer in Boston, an editor in New

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Haven, and later lived in Baltimore and New York, where he was associated with George P. Morris in establishing the New York Mirror. His life was full of interest, and every page of his printed poems speaks of a refined, cultured nature. Mrs. Northey treasures a portrait of Woodworth, also a book he owned, "The Life of John Howard, Esq.," in which his name is written in remarkably beautiful characters. The family also has the original copy of the verses that have become so celebrated, and which, it is believed, were written in 1817.

The bucket is not the original one. The one that now comes "dripping with coolness" to satisfy the thirst of interested visitors was presented to the farm by the Richmond Cedar Works of Virginia. It bears a silver plate suitably inscribed.—Boston Transcript.

Subjoined are the verses referred to in the above sketch from the Transcript:

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood, When fond recollection presents them to view! The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood, And every loved spot which my infancy knew; The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it, The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell; The cot of my father, the dairy-house high it, And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well! The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well!

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure; For often, at noon, when returned from the field I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure, The purest and sweetest that Nature can yield. How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing, And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell; Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing, And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well!

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well!

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it, As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips! Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it, Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips, And now, far removed from the loved situation, The tear of regret will intrusively swell, As fancy reverts to my father's plantation, And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well!

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket, which hangs in the well!

School girls and school boys now verging close on to three score years with pleasurable feelings re-read this poem, which was the favorite in the reading books of their day and generation, as pupils of the "district school." The "Old Oaken Bucket" was the selection frequently made for recitation, or for "reading in concert," and the refrain,

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well,"

was repeated with the fervor peculiar to youth in the expression of its literary preferences, which are apt to be well dashed with sentiment or patriotism,—to the lasting credit be this said of the boys and girls of the generations which built and maintained "the little red school house."

Is anything so good, from a literary point of view, produced in these times? Do the ways and customs of the times favor the development of the lively fancy, pure sentiment and vivid literary expression of "The Old Oaken Bucket"? Aren't the best things in the magazines insufferably dry, dull and stupid in comparison? Is there anything in water ejected from an aqueduct pipe, through a faucet, that could suggest the poetry of the well with its sweep and the bucket which "quicks to the white-pebbled bottom fell,"

"Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing, And dripping with coolness, rose from the well?"

Dreyfus' Trial. RENNES, Aug. 31.—The secret session called for today lasted two hours, after which the public sitting was resumed. Gen. De Loye, who yesterday testified adversely to Dreyfus, took the stand. In secret session today expert testimony on pieces in bordereau reiterated a belief of the possibility of accused having obtained them. It dwelt more at length on the value to foreign powers. Expert artillery men, Ducros and Hartman, were then called by the defense. They testified to the impossibility of Dreyfus obtaining the documents in question. Ducros also testified that Dreyfus had many opportunities to obtain much more important documents than these cited in the bordereau, of which he did not avail himself. Hartman testified to a lecture on the hydraulic brake given at the military school of St. Cyr where a hundred officers had as much of an opportunity as Dreyfus to learn all about it.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud, the first witness of the public session, to whom it has been alleged that Dreyfus confessed his guilt, aroused intense interest. Witness: "When I visited the accused he said to me, 'I am innocent. In three years my innocence will be established. The ministry knows it. Du Paty de Clam came to my cell a few days ago to tell me that the ministry knows it and is aware that if I had delivered documents to a foreign power they were unimportant and done only to obtain more important documents in return.' This version of what Dreyfus said was different from either Dreyfus' or Mercier's account. The only confession about it was the implication that Dreyfus accepted De Clam's words, and quoted them as a justification to himself. The court asked, 'What was it you told Mercier?' Witness: "What I relate to-day." Dreyfus: "Where was the conversation between us held?" Witness: "In the little hall." Dreyfus: "My words, 'I am innocent,' were in reply to a question and were reiterated. I do not understand how an officer could hear such serious words as you say you heard from me without asking an explanation. Your not asking carries its significance to my judges, and honest men will perceive how you transformed my words and altered my meaning. I never had such thoughts, much less uttered those words."

Several minor officers testified in support of Lebrun-Renaud's account of the interview with Dreyfus. Major Forzineti, in charge of Dreyfus while lodged in Cherche-Midi prison, testified that he heard nothing from Dreyfus but protestations of innocence. Dreyfus said he would commit suicide. Forzineti told him to hold his head high on the day of condemnation, reminded him of his duty to himself and to his family. Said Dreyfus was subjected to terrible persecution by De Clam. Witness cautioned De Clam against measures too harsh on a man not proved guilty. Boisdreffe and Rogete interrupted the witness several times, but were not able to shake the Major's splendid showing. The whole court was profoundly stirred when Dreyfus arose at the conclusion of Forzineti's testimony, and said with streaming eyes, "That I am here today, say that I am in the world even, I owe to Major Forzineti." Court here adjourned.

PRETORIA, Aug. 30.—The Boer officials, after reading the cabined reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are all armed except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are amply victualled. The Johannesburg fort has been strengthened with several quick firers. The ammunition which Mr. Schreiner allowed to pass through Cape Colony came direct to Pretoria. It was never intended for the Orange Free State. President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. The Matabeles are showing signs of unrest. The Boers are energetically engaged in poisoning the minds of the natives against the British and they have approached the Zulu chief Dinezulu, who appears undecided which cause to espouse. But the Zulus are preparing for the expected fighting and it must be remembered that Dinezulu was deported to St. Helena with several other chiefs and kept a prisoner there by the British for several years.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The South African situation is becoming daily more complicated. The strong feeling existing among the Dutch in Cape Colony evidently influences the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to do everything possible to avert a rupture, and explains the further endeavor after a conference at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court and to deal with the question of suzerainty, which, rather than franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy. The Standard this morning says, editorially: "Diplomatic dalliance only postpones the evil day and prepares for us a still severer conflict. Until we resort to decisive measures every day adds to the offensive and defensive strength of the Boers and proportionately fosters their infatuated belief in their own invincibility, which lies at the root of their obduracy. Thus we are confronted with an exceedingly grave question."

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley has been organized and officers have been elected. The object is to regulate and control the shipment of farm products of all the states in the Mississippi valley, to establish and maintain offices, yards and grain elevators, to maintain agents to handle, sell and distribute products, and to lend and borrow money and to do bank business at Topeka, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans. The capital stock will be \$20,000,000 in shares of \$10 each.

Montpelier & Wells River R. R.

Effect June 28, 1899. Trains leaving Montpelier as follows—(July 1899): 8:00 A. M. MAIL.

1:10 P. M. FAST EXPRESS. Through service, Burlington to Fayans. Has Wagner Parlor car, Pullman to Fayans. Stops at all principal stations between Wells River and Montpelier, arriving at Montpelier 1:10 P. M. Connects at Montpelier with train for Portland and Old Orchard Beach. Also with train for Summit Mt. Washington, arriving Summit 2:30 P. M. Connects at Wells River with the Mail Train north over Passumpsic Division, and the "Pacific Coast Express" via Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, Quebec, CHICAGO and PACIFIC COAST. Through Sleeping Cars, Montreal to Chicago every day except Saturdays. To Pacific Coast every day except Sundays. Also with Express Train arriving in Boston at 4:45 A. M. Also with train for Fayans, Lancaster, Whitefield, Jefferson, Berlin, and Great Falls. Arrives at 1:10 P. M.

4:10 P. M. ACCOMMODATION. Connects at Wells River with Express Train north over B. & N. H. for St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, Harton and Newport, with Accommodation Train south for all stations between Wells River and Montpelier, arriving at Montpelier 4:10 P. M. Connects at Wells River with the Mail Train north over Passumpsic Division, and the "Pacific Coast Express" via Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, Quebec, CHICAGO and PACIFIC COAST. Through Sleeping Cars, Montreal to Chicago every day except Saturdays. To Pacific Coast every day except Sundays. Also with Express Train arriving in Boston at 4:45 A. M. Also with train for Fayans, Lancaster, Whitefield, Jefferson, Berlin, and Great Falls. Arrives at 4:10 P. M.

TRAINS WEST. Leave Wells River—6:15, 10:25 A. M. 9:30, 3:40 P. M. Arrive Montpelier—10:00, 11:50 A. M. 3:45, 5:40 P. M. SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE. Leave Montpelier—6:30, 9:45, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 6:55 P. M. Arrive Wells River—7:00, 10:05, A. M. 12:10, 1:00, 4:05, 6:00 P. M. Leave Wells River—7:30, 10:30, A. M. 12:20, 3:25, 5:05, 6:05 P. M. Arrive Montpelier—7:45, 10:35 A. M. 12:35, 3:40, 5:25, 6:15 P. M. W. A. STOWELL, General Manager. F. W. STANLEY, Superintendent. W. M. GIBBS, Train Pass. Agent.

Central Vermont Railway.

Trains leaving South and East will leave Montpelier as follows:

8:55 A. M. MAIL for Fitchburg, Boston, Springfield, New London and New York. Wagner Parlor car to Boston, and White Mountain Junction to New York without change. 12:30 P. M. FAST TRAIN for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield, and Worcester via Nashua. Wagner Parlor car to Boston. 5:58 P. M. PASSENGER TRAIN for Lowell and New York via Springfield, and Boston via Lowell and all points in New England, New York and South. Wagner sleepers to Boston and to Springfield. Trains leaving North and West: 2:50 A. M. EXPRESS for Montreal and the west, and weekly days for Greenburg, Wells River, and Montpelier. Sleeping cars Montpelier Junction to Montreal. 10:15 A. M. PASSENGER for Burlington, Rutland, Albion, Keeler, and Ogdensburg making connections for Troy, Albany and New York. 3:30 P. M. PASSENGER for Burlington, St. Albans, Montpelier, Newbury and Ogdensburg. Wagner Parlor car to Montreal without change and Swanton to Buffalo via Newbury. 5:50 P. M. EXPRESS for Montreal and St. Albans. Pullman and all Adirondack points. 8:30 P. M. EXPRESS for Burlington, St. Albans, Montpelier, Newbury and Ogdensburg. Wagner Parlor car to Montreal without change and Swanton to Buffalo via Newbury. 12:40 A. M. EXPRESS for Montreal and St. Albans. Pullman and all Adirondack points. Through tickets to Chicago and all points West for sale at the principal stations.

Suburban Train Service. Leave Montpelier at 6:30 A. M., 12:35, 1:50, 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Barre twenty minutes after leaving time. Leave Barre 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 3:05, 5:10, 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Montpelier, twenty minutes after leaving time. Trains leave for Williamstown at 12:55 P. M. and 1:02 P. M. Daily, Sundays included. 1 Sunday only. All passenger trains will stop at the Pioneer Works, or take off passengers wherever they are situated. E. H. FITZHUUGH, Vice-Gen. Manager. H. B. BALEY, Agent. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. IN EFFECT JUNE 28, 1899.

Trains Leave Wells River North bound. 1:25 A. M., daily for St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, Newport, Montpelier, Sherbrooke and Quebec. 2:25 A. M., daily, principal stations to Newport, Sherbrooke and Quebec, daily except Sundays for Montreal. 9:52 A. M., for stations to Newport and Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec. 9:55 P. M., for principal stations to Newport and Montreal. 7:10 P. M., for stations to Newport and Stantstead. 3:10 P. M., for stations to Lyndonville, Newport, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec. 10:45 A. M., Sundays only, for St. Johnsbury.

SOUTH BOUND.

1:30 A. M., daily, for principal stations to W. E. Junction, Wester, Boston and Springfield. 2:30 A. M., daily, for stations on W. M. Div. to Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Worcester, Lowell and Boston. 6:30 A. M., from Woodville for stations to Concord and Boston. 9:50 A. M., for stations to W. E. Junction, Concord, Worcester and Boston. 9:55 A. M., for stations on W. M. Div. to Concord, Worcester and Boston. 10:35 A. M., for W. E. Junction, stations to Springfield, New York, Concord, Worcester and Boston. 1:00 P. M., for stations to W. E. Junction, Springfield, Concord, Worcester and Boston. 12:45 P. M., from Woodville for stations to Plymouth, Concord and Boston. 3:10 P. M., for stations on W. M. Div. to Concord, Worcester and Boston. 7:05 P. M., for all stations to White River Junction. 12:45 P. M., Sundays only, for stations to Concord, Worcester and Boston.

Going North on W. M. Div. at

6:50 A. M., daily, for stations to Fayans and Jefferson, except Sunday, for Berlin and Lancaster. 9:05 A. M., for stations to Fayans, Berlin, Jefferson, Greenburg, Concord and Boston. 12:35 P. M., for stations to Fayans, Jefferson, Lancaster and Colebrook. 3:30 P. M., for stations to Fayans, Berlin and Groton. 7:05 P. M., for stations to Fayans and Jefferson. 7:40 P. M., for stations to Fayans, Jefferson, Lancaster and Colebrook. 10:00 A. M., Sundays only, for Fayans and Lancaster. * From Woodville only, does not stop at Wells River station.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

RUTLAND RAILROAD

Time Table Corrected to May 15th, 1899. Leave Rutland, Vt., 5:30, 7:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:10 P. M. Arrive at Troy, N. Y., 2:10, 4:45, 5:30, 6:25 Albany, N. Y., 2:45, 4:25, 5:10, 6:05 New York, 3:20, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40 Bellows Falls, 1:25, 3:50, 4:25 Boston, Mass., 5:40, 7:35, 8:00 Providence, R. I., 7:25, 11:25 Worcester, Mass., 1:45, 3:00, 4:00 Springfield, Mass., 4:05, 8:18, 8:20

*Daily. Daily except Sunday. *Wagner Parlor Cars to Boston and N. Y. *Wagner Sleeping Cars to Boston and N. Y. For detailed time tables consult folders. C. L. PIERCE, H. A. HODGE, Gen. Supt. Traffic Manager. R. T. McKEEVER, Gen. Pass. Agent. Printing, stumps, hints, scratches, wounds and cuts neatly and quickly by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application for natural flesh. Beware of counterfeit. W. E. TERRELL & Co.