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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page seven. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week, and one cent a word will reach them all.

The success of Old Home Week's celebrations this year has rendered the permanence of the observance a certainty.

Massachusetts has no mountain line, as has Vermont, but there are rumors of geographical issues in its coming campaign.

Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, has been appointed commissioner general of the St. Louis Exposition to Asia and Australia.

One of the disadvantages connected with the Schley investigation is that it will impel some of our contemporaries to fight the battle of Santiago all over again.

That kingdoms, like republics, may be ungrateful is indicated by the statement that Gen. Kitchener is to be relieved of the command of the British forces in South Africa, about the middle of next month.

Captain Charles E. Clark may not have received from the nation the recognition to which his services entitle him, but his experiences in connection with Vermont's Old Home Week must have proved to him that he is idolized in the grand old State of his nativity.

A society for the Suppression of Spurious Titles has been formed in Virginia. If a branch of it should be organized in every State of the Union, we might have fewer colonels who never smelled powder, fewer judges who never read law and fewer doctors who never healed a patient.

The Tammany politicians are said to have hoped that Gov. Odell would rush to the metropolis and remove Police Commissioner Murphy, thus giving them an opportunity to raise the cry of "Home rule; no Albany interference." Gov. Odell disappointed their hopes and the managers of the anti-Tammany campaign have thus gained another point.

Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to human beings is now being tested by the Chicago health department. Several men are undergoing inoculation under the direction of Dr. Reilly, acting commissioner of health. The experiment is made with skin tuberculosis—lupus—a form of the disease which is curable.

The injunction which was formerly resorted to only in the most unusual cases, has now become one of the most common legal resorts of the day. It's most extraordinary use so far was noted a few days since when a mother who had been separated from her husband brought an injunction to compel him to allow her to attend the funeral and look upon the dead face of her four years' old son.

The latest crop advices indicate a general improvement in the situation. Wheat is said to be showing to better advantage than heretofore, and the weather in the last week has been in the main decidedly beneficial to corn. It is is now stated that in Minnesota there will be an average harvest of corn, provided there are no early frosts, but in many parts of the West it is too late for the weather conditions to fully redeem the corn crop.

Short Corn Crop and Long Prices.

There are times when corn is so plentiful and cheap in the West that farmers find it profitable to use this cereal for fuel instead of buying wood or coal. A shortage in the crop therefore works to the advantage of the corn-grower, provided the shortage is not too marked. The present season furnishes an excellent illustration of this fact. According to the most reliable advices the corn crop will be in the neighborhood of 1,400,000,000 bushels instead of a full crop, which would have aggregated 2,000,000,000 bushels. But the farmer who raises corn will not suffer in the least because of this shortage of 600,000,000, bushels in the harvest of that cereal. While the crop is 30 per cent smaller than last year the current price of corn is already 20 cents a bushel higher than it was at this time in 1900. This will mean that the farmers will get $30,000,000 more for their corn product than they would have received for an estimated full crop at last year's prices. The shortage in corn will have a far broader significance than this however, for the public. It will inevitably compel producers of pork and beef to increase the prices of their commodities, and inasmuch as this will also help the western farmer, it would seem that he is likely to have little cause to complain. It will be the consumers therefore upon whom the burden of the corn shortage will chiefly fall.

Wonders of the Wireless Telegraphy.

There was a time when the announcement of man's ability to communicate from land with a steamship many miles at sea would have been regarded as a freak of the imagination, but it is now an accomplished fact. Our news columns have already told how Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy was used to communicate with the Lucania from the Nantucket lightship when that steamship had nearly 200 miles of ocean travel before reaching her pier in New York.

This accomplishment has served to thoroughly demonstrate the fact that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is not only practicable but that its use in connection with ocean going vessels can not be overestimated. By means of this inven-

tion it will be possible to communicate with vessels and warn them of dangers. On the other hand vessels in distress can call for assistance and state their exact location. It can also be readily seen that in connection with the transaction of important business, the tracing and apprehension of criminals attempting to escape by sea and in numerous other directions the wireless telegraph can be of tremendous advantage.

There is another phase of this question which is not to be overlooked. The practicability of the wireless telegraph system for comparatively short distances having been demonstrated, it is to be taken for granted that the distances which can be covered in this way will be indefinitely extended with the improvement, development and perfection of Marconi's invention. This has already been our experience with the telephone. Indeed experts are said to be confident that the time is near at hand when ships on the Atlantic will be in constant communication with land through the use of this system of wireless telegraph. When one turns to the possibilities of its use on land in time of peace and in war the imagination staggers. The wireless telegraph plainly has a wonderful future as well as an astonishing present, and in all human probability the decade now begun will be able to tell a marvelous story of its achievements.

For Roosevelt For President.

Some of the newspapers are professing to find marked significance in the approaching visit of Vice-President Roosevelt to this State in connection with the annual meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion society and the annual banquet of the Vermont Fish and Game League. They refer to the prominent part which the Green Mountain State took in swinging New England from Hon. Thomas B. Reed to President McKinley, and knowingly suggest that the prominence which the Vice-President is to be given next month in our commonwealth will undoubtedly have important political results later on. If the same rule applies to other presidential possibilities who come within our boundaries, the republicans of Vermont are likely to become embarrassed, for Senator Fairbanks of Indiana made a short tour of the State last year, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin has experienced the piscatorial delights of our State under the chaperonage of some of our leading politicians.

There is an announcement in connection with Roosevelt's presidential interests, however, which has marked significance, and that is to the effect that Senator Quay has come out in favor of his nomination by the republican party. This is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that hitherto Platt of New York and Quay have pulled together whereas at the present time the New York leader is understood to be doing his utmost to promote the presidential chances of Gov. Odell. These two United States senators have dominated half the national conventions held by the republicans during the past twenty years, and by combining their forces they have exerted a tremendous influence in the shaping of national policies.

When Senator Platt attempted to place Roosevelt on a political shelf at the national convention in Philadelphia, he may have been building better than he knew for the young governor who dared to defy him. It is announced that when Roosevelt finally decided to accept the nomination for second place on the ticket with McKinley, he had an understanding with Senator Quay, and it is hinted that if he fails to secure the nomination of his party for the presidency in 1904, it will be because Senator Quay is not able to cope with Senator Platt of New York.

A Possible Matrimonial Mecca.

If the average unmarried woman or man were to be told that a trip to the Philippines would increase the chances of matrimony many fold the statement would unquestionably be ridiculed as a scheme involving the necessity of putting up with one of the dusky denizens of that distant archipelago. This is not the case, however. It has been fully demonstrated that a trip to the Philippines has the power to accomplish wonderful results. Of the 400 school teachers who started from San Francisco on the transport Thomas to take charge of the schools in the Philippines sixty, or fifteen per cent were married upon reaching Honolulu.

This is a remarkable result, particularly when it is borne in mind that these teachers were selected from different parts of the country and were consequently for the greater part entire strangers to each other. They were chosen from different normal institutions to take up the work of organizing the Philippine schools, and being brought together, evidently improved the ten days which marked the first link of their trip. It is stated that some of these persistent lovers desired to be promptly married on the steamship but the captain, who evidently did not care to become responsible to the government for the sudden development of matrimonial inclinations on a wholesale scale among his passengers, refused to permit any marriages on board his boat. When the Thomas reached Honolulu, a boat was chartered and thirty couples went ashore and were married, one clergyman officiating at the unique ceremony.

It will not be possible to discuss this matrimonial phenomena in a satisfactory manner until it is learned whether the remainder of the journey to the Philippines witnessed the the continuance of the marrying craze. Things have plainly gone so far already that it seems safe to call upon the government to continue these teachers excursions to the Philippines, for they are likely to become extremely popular. Indeed it might become a duty on the part of the government to thoroughly advertise these trips in those sections where celibacy bids fair to become chronic. Whether it is the effect of the air of the Pacific ocean under peculiar conditions or the fact that for ten days it is impossible for the one adored to escape from the smitten one, certain it is that no such widespread matrimonial results have ever been recorded in any community of 400 on land; and further developments may serve to make the Philippines the matrimonial Mecca of American celibates.

American Farm Machinery in Russia.

Gen. F. D. Grant, just returned from Russia, said in an interview in New York on Thursday, that the general feeling of the people of the middle and upper classes of the Russian people is distinctly favorable to the United States, and the trouble over the sugar tariff generally regretted. The Russian farmers buy enormous quantities of farm implements from us and regard with greatest regret any difference between the two countries which would cut them off in any way from buying in America. He added that there seems to be little if any of that trade envy against us among the Russians which appears so prominently now and then in the European nations.

This is fully in accord with the impressions gained by other American travellers in the country of the Czar. Comparatively few Americans, however, realize the amount of American trade with Russia, especially in exports of agricultural machinery. Mr. Alexander H. Ford has an interesting article on this subject in the August number of the Century Magazine. Some of his statements are little short of astounding. He says that the demand for American harvesters, reapers, plows, hayrakes, etc., in Russia, has quadrupled in five years, and doubled within a year. This year, he says, Russia will spend from eight to ten millions of dollars in American agricultural machinery. All last winter trains loaded with boxed harvesters, reapers and mowers were coming from the Western factories to Atlantic ports, whence tramp steamers took most of them direct to Russian ports, while large quantities are forwarded via Hull and Hamburg. During April and May the wharves at Odessa and other Black Sea ports are lined for miles with American farm implements and heavily laden trains, bearing no other freight, leave daily for all parts of Russia in Europe. The use of the machines is transforming and regenerating the vast prairies and grain fields of Russia. The government encourages the use of this improved machinery, and is establishing agricultural schools and colleges, patterned largely after our American colleges; and American ideas are spreading everywhere. Seed wheat is imported from Dakota; experimental farms are established, and the Russian peasants are encouraged to learn improved methods of cultivation, the government lending them money, in some cases, to give them a start. With this industrial education, improved conditions as regards general education are noticed among the Muzhiks, and all in all American enterprise and ideas are doing a great work in Russia. As locomotives, railroad plants, mining outfits, cotton gins and presses, and other American machines are exported to Russia in large quantities, Mr. Ford does not think that it is extravagant to estimate the value of our direct and indirect shipments to Russia, the present year, at forty million dollars.

How to Observe Old Home Week.

The people of Vermont have been learning during the past few days how to properly observe Old Home Week. When the project to inaugurate this commendable custom in the Green Mountain State was begun, the idea was entirely new to the great majority of our residents. The first question they asked themselves was what shall we do to attract former residents and how shall we entertain them? The Vermont Old Home Week association attempted to anticipate these questions by sending into different towns circulars showing what had been done in New Hampshire, where the custom on its present scale originated, as well as in Maine; but somehow this information was not satisfying. After studying the programme carried out in different towns in these neighboring commonwealths there remained a feeling of uncertainty as to what should be done.

During the week now ending our people have come into intimate relations with returning Vermonters on a large scale. They have learned by experience what most stirs the memories and the hearts of natives of the State now located elsewhere. When our visitors come here during Old Home Week, they desire most of all to get in as close touch as possible with the Grand Old State and its people. They desire to revive former associations by visiting the scenes of their youth. They want to breathe again the invigorating air of our green hills and to enjoy once more the grand and inspiring scenery afforded by the State's lakes and mountains and valleys. They want to see as much of the State as possible, note the changes and the progress of different communitieis. They are eager to meet old friends as well as to form new acquaintances; and they naturally want to enjoy once more that genuine Vermont hospitality which has helped to make our State famous.

It follows that any community which adopts means to facilitate the accomplishing of any one or all of these objects has entered into the spirit of Old Home Week. The exercises that include addresses of welcome and responses from our visitors; the reception in the public building or the reunion in the old meeting house; the excursion to any particular point of interest; the old fashioned picnic dinner in the woods on the shore of some familiar stream or of some picturesque lake; the drives that will enable the visitors to see our cities and towns and their surroundings; the concerts and other entertainments held in their honor—these are some of the things which are the essentials of a fitting Old Home Week observance. Then there are the settings such as decorations of our streets and public buildings and homes, the illuminations and fireworks, and parades and other features of this character in honor of our visitors which help to round out the week and make the whole harmonious and fitting.

But all this will be incomplete for the returning Vermonter without one thing more; and that is the opportunity to visit the old home, to trod where father and mother trod, to revive the sweet and innocent memories of childhood and to catch something of that spirit which rendered dear the old fireside. This is what Old Home Week means for Vermont's returning sons and daughters.

The Free Press on Local Option.

The Rutland Herald has done us the honor to comment upon a recent remark in this paper to the effect that the FREE PRESS commended local option when and where it was a step towards the more stringent restriction of the liquor traffic popularly (and as we think mistakenly) called prohibition; but not when and where it was a step in the opposite direction.

This remark our Rutland brother affects to consider to be an indication of a change in the attitude of this paper towards local option—a change induced by the supposed discovery on our part of a strong set of public opinion in Vermont towards local option. If the FREE PRESS has in any respect changed in its position on the subject, it cannot have been owing to any such discovery. It is true that a Local Option League was organized in the Marble City last year; but so far as we know it has made no headway in the State. We are not aware of any vast or considerable change of opinion among the people of Vermont in the direction of relaxing the existing restrictions on the liquor traffic

The movement of public sentiment appears to us to be rather in the opposite direction. Be that as it may this paper has not changed its position on this subject. It has supported the law which restricts the sale of intoxicants to a single authorized place in each town, where liquors can be obtained for certain specified purposes, medicinal, chemical or mechanical, as a good law for a community like Vermont. We have never maintained that it was a perfect statute as it stands upon the statute book, or that it was necessarily adapted, or adaptable to all communities. Having watched the operations of the law in Vermont from its first enactment until now, and having observed the operation of license laws in many other States and other countries, we uphold the existing law as more effective, more easily enforced in a community like ours, and better in most respects than any license law of which we have any knowledge. But we are tied to no pet theory on the subject, aside from its actual practical value. We look at results rather than means—and if any one will show us a system which will more effectively repress the enormous evils resulting from the free traffic in intoxicating liquors, in a community such as this of Vermont, we say, as we have often said before, that we shall be glad to welcome it. We do not now know of any such system. Evidently the majority of the people of Vermont do not know of any such system; and this being the case they have refused in the past, and till some new light appears on the subject, will refuse in the future, to change our existing system of repression of the liquor traffic for that in vogue in any other State or country.

The Herald chose to consider our brief remark to be equivalent to a statement that the FREE PRESS was in favor of local option where the majority was in favor of prohibition, but not in favor of it where the majority was in favor of license. Our words will not bear such a paraphrase. For the benefit of our Rutland neighbor, who really is not as obtuse as he would make himself out to be, we amplify our remark. Where the evil results of the liquor traffic under a general license system have become intolerable, and, as for instance in the State of Georgia, a law is passed which permits any county to banish the saloons and rumholes, with such results of improvement in the good order, health, business and morals of the people in the "dry" counties that other "wet" counties follow their example till a majority of the counties have banished the saloons, and a strong movement is inaugurated to make all the counties "dry," a State prohibitory law, so-called, we welcome and commend the process of local option under which these results have become possible.

On the other hand where, as in Vermont a law is in force which drives the rumholes underground, puts the traffic outside of the authorized agencies under the ban of illegality, removes temptation from the drunkard, enables the officers of the law to close any liquor nuisance, and bids owners beware how they let their property for the illegal traffic—where furthermore it happens that a league is organized (with the high approval if not pecuniary aid of the liquor dealers outside of the State) whose object is to secure legislation which shall make it possible for saloons to be opened and drinking places and liquor stores, wholesale and retail, established on the principal streets of our cities, under a license system which stimulates the liquor dealer to sell all the liquor he possibly can, with the inevitable consequences of a vast increase in the flow of liquor, and increase of drunkenness, misery in families, pauperism and crime—where in short local option would be a step downwards instead of a step upward, this paper does not applaud local option. This has been and is the position of the FREE PRESS on this subject; and no one need misunderstand it.

The Steel Trust's Cooperative Plans.

It is unfortunate that the plans of the steel trust regarding the adoption of a co-operative system could not have been announced previous to the beginning of the present strike; for in that case there would have been no room for the suspicion that the project had for its ulterior motive the desire to wean the strikers from their allegiance to their organization. On the other hand it is to be borne in mind that the plan is not new, being nothing more than a higher development of the co-operative scheme that has been in use in the Carnegie mills since 1892.

Nevertheless the announcement is worthy of more than passing notice. The proposition of J. Pierpont Morgan, the financial head of the United States Steel company, according to the announcement of President Schwab, is that stock of that corporation valued at several millions of dollars at par, shall be set aside for purchase at inside figures by the employes of that gigantic organization, thus forming a co-partnership between the shareholders and the employes. Inasmuch as the forces of the steel trust number 165,000 men it follows that the proposition in question is of the greatest importance to the employes as well as of marked interest to the public.

It is claimed that the plan for the adoption of this enormous co-operative scheme was conceived previous to the strike and it was expected that it might be put in operation in two years. It is now asserted however, that at the recent conference between the executive board of the Almagamated association and Charles Schawb, the executive head of the trust, the fact was developed that the latter under the direction of Morgan has formulated a profit-sharing scheme whereby it was proposed to make every employe of the steel corporation a compartner in the business.

Whether or not the announcement of this project at the present time will have any material influence upon the strike situation is a question that the progress of events alone can tell. The knowledge that the managers of the great corporation intended to give its employes a share of its profits would naturally tend to mollify them in connection with the present struggle, but inasmuch as the men are in ignorance as to the exact amount of benefit they would derive from the adoption of this project, the influence of the announcement can hardly be far-reaching.

That the system of profit-sharing among employes has marked advantages for all concerned has been abundantly demonstarted by the Carnegie mills, which have tried it for so many years. Indeed at this late day there is no necessity of argument in support of the plan. The cause for wonder is that the trust did not promptly announce its intention to continue this custom upon the very first intimation of trouble, and thus cement more closely their relations with their employes. The attempt to make use of this influence at this time may be successful even now, but the chances of success at the threshold of the strike would have been far greater than at the present stage of the trouble.

Burlington

Savings Bank

INCORPORATED 1847.

Deposits June 30,1901,	$7,900,142.62
Surplus - - -	350,610.99
Total Assets - -	$8,250,723.61

TRUSTEES.

CHAS P. SMITH, | HENRY GREENE
J. L. BARSTOW, | A. G. PIERCE,
WILLARD CRANE, | HENRY WELLS,
F. W. WARD.

Receives and pays deposits daily. Deposits made during the first four business days of the month draw interest from the first. If made afterwards interest will commence the first of the following month.

Interest will be credited to depositors January 1 and July 1, compounding twice a year. There are no stockholders in this bank. All earnings, less expenses, belong to depositors. The rate of interest depends upon the earnings but the Legislature at its last session passed a law fixing the rate that any savings bank in the State can pay at not to exceed three and one-half per cent. per annum, until its surplus reaches ten per cent. of its deposits when a special dividend is provided for.

All taxes in this State are paid by the bank on deposits of $1500 or less. Deposits are received in sums from $1 to $2,500, and no interest will be paid on any sum in excess of this amount, except on deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable or religious institutions or on trust funds deposited by order of the court.

No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank.

CHARLES P. SMITH, President.
FREDERICK W. WARD, Treas.,
E. S. ISHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

Canada's Moderate Growth.

While the Dominion of Canada includes an enormous territory, its area being 3,653,946 square miles, as compared with the 3,692,125 square miles of American territory, not including our recently acquired possessions, its population is not to be compared with that of the United States. Indeed there are a number of States in the Union whose population exceeds the number of inhabitants in the entire Dominion of Canada. According to the census recently completed in that country the population of the Dominion aggregates 5,338,883, which is an increase of only 505,644 in ten years. During the same decade the population of the United States increased from 63,069,756 to 76,295,220, a gain of 13,225,464, our gain from 1890 to 1900 being two and one-half times the entire population of Canada.

It is only when we compare the increase in population of Canada with that of some of our States that we obtain a relative idea of that country's moderate growth. Canada's population is exceeded by that of each of two of our most populous States and nearly equalled by that of two others. New York's population according to the last census was 7,268,009, as compared with Canada's 5,338,883 a gain from 5,997,853 in ten years. Pennsylvania had 6,301,365 inhabitants according to the census of 1900, as compared with 5,258,041 ten years previous. During the decade the population of Illinois increased from 3,826,351 in 1890 to 4,821,550 in 1900, while the population of Ohio advanced from 3,672,316 in 1890 to 4,157,545 last year.

It is only fair to call attention to the fact that the excellent showing by the three first named States was due to the remarkable growth of their cities. Chicago's increase alone during the decade was equal to the increase in the entire population of Canada; Greater New York gained nearly a round million in population, and Philadelphia about 250,000, or about one half of the increase of Canada.

In spite of this showing, it must be admitted that the outlook for Canada's future is most assuring. There are indications that the flood of immigration to the United States which has been one of the principal causes of Canada's small per cent. of increase in population, has begun to ebb. Labor troubles on an extensive scale in this country have caused many former Canadians to return to their country during the past year; industrial conditions in the Dominion are improving and the chances are that at the end of the decade now begun our Canadian cousins will be able to point not only to a large increase in population but also to a gratifying state of prosperity.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

(From the Manchester, N. H., Mirror.)

Next to the schoolhouse and the church the postoffice has been the centre of influence in the village, and the postmaster has been above the selectmen and the peer of the representative to the general court. Where farmers are to meet to talk politics, swap information, play checkers, plan campaigns, lay wires, sit in judgmnt on their neighbors', discuss the town report and the President's message, when the postoffice is closed forever, we do not see, and how there is to be any systematic canvassing, any satisfactory communication with headquarters, anything interesting in politics in the country towns without the postmaster to organize and lead the ins, and the many who wants to be postmaster to direct and encourage the outs, is beyond our comprehension. Further, what congressmen are to do for zealous supporters when they can no longer call on those they have put in charge of the letter boxes no one can tell.

Again, when there is no longer occasion for the farmer, his wife and his boys and girls, to "hitch up the horse and go to the village for the mail," one of the chief enjoyments and recreations of farm life will be gone. And finally, when the farmer's wife is obliged to send to the city for every spool of thread and yard of sheeting she wants and pay the freight on it her husband will need a larger income that he has now. In all seriousness, the passing of the country postmaster and his establishemnt is a loss which balances to some extent all the gains by rural delivery.

OUR NATIVE STATE.

All hail, our hearts, old staid Vermont,
Whose hills to-day resound with praise,
For in sweet memory's lasting font,
A tie unbroken lives always.
For it was 'neath your mountains grand,
Or in your valleys' cooling shade,
That we our future's doings planned,
Before our footsteps from you strayed.

And when amidst life's stormy seas;
We felt you still was guiding there,
With beacon light held to the breeze,
To show the way most true and fair,
And if a shadowed darkness came,
It disappeared as though 'twere mist,
Through memories of your cherished name,
Like tears by some fond mother kissed.

And now your dear old mountains ring,
With paeans of joy for each fond son,
Has hastened home, where thoughts still cling,
Of youth, of teachings, well begun,
To pay you homage, heart and hand,
We gather here, an honor great,
And though we know another land,
We love you best, our native State.

CHARLES. H. BRACKEN,

August 13, 1901.

Howard National Bank,

Burlington, Vt.

Capital . . .	**$300,000**
Surplus and Profits .	**100,000**

A general banking business transacted.

Drafts drawn on any country in Europe, payable in the currency of the country.

Special attention given to accounts of out-of-town depositors.

H. T. RUTTER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOEL H. GATES, President.
DANIEL W. ROBINSON, Vice-President.
ALBERT C. SPAULDING.
ELIAS LYMAN.
FRED'K E. BURGESS.

WINOOSKI Savings Bank

From its careful management has not met with loss from any loan made during the last twenty years.

Deposits made during the first five days of any month will draw interest from the first day of that month. Deposits made after the fifth day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the next month.

Interest is credited depositors Jan. 1st and July 1st, compounding semi-annually. The rate of interest paid to depositors by all savings banks in this State is limited by law to 3½ per cent until its surplus amounts to 10 per cent of its deposits, when an extra dividend is to be made.

No interest is allowed by law to be paid on deposits in excess of two thousand dollars except it be on deposits by widows, orphans, administrators, executors, guardians, charitable or religious institutions, or on trust funds deposited by order of court.

The bank pays all taxes in this State on deposits of fifteen hundred dollars or less.

VERMONT LOANS SOLICITED.

Due Depositors, June 30, 1901	$922,032.80
Surplus	51,518.32
Deposits and surplus	$973,551.12

OFFICERS—S. H. Weston, President; Ormond Cole, treasurer.

TRUSTEES—S. H. Weston, J. B. Small, O. P. Ray, Ormond Cole, E. C. Mower, Samuel Bigwood, C. H. Shipman.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to know all his clerks and to have even a knowledge of their duties.

General William J. Palmer has given 700 acres of ground as a municipal park for Colorado Springs.

Milton Knight, the new vice-president of the Wabash Railroad, entered railroad work in 1863 as a station agent.

Leo XIII reads without glasses and in the evening generally by candles, though sometimes by electric light.

Mrs. Nelly Grant Sartoris has purchased a handsome summer residence at Coburg, Ontario, and will occupy it with her mother and two daughters.

James Angus, of West Farms, N. Y., has given the Roger Williams Park at Providence, R. I., a collection of corals and polished agates valued at $15,000.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has accepted the model for the Forrest monument prepared by Charles H. Niehaus. The statue is said to be a good likeness.

The old home of Francis Parkman, the historian, near the pond at Jamaica Plain, has now been included in Boston's park system and will be marked by a memorial.

In M. Le Sourd-Beauregard, a painter, and M. Adolphe Thiac, an architect, France has two centenarian artists. The former studied under David and both were born in 1800.

John Jay Jackson, Judge of the United States district Court of West Virginia, has just completed his fortieth year on the bench. He was appointed by Lincoln and lives in Parkersburg.

The house in which Joseph Chamberlain was born is still standing. Close by at Camberwell stands the schoolhouse he attended and near there lives the woman who was his first teacher.

Rev. Albert A. Sinnot, who has just completed his post-graduate course in the Canadian College at Rome, is one of the youngest doctors of canon law in the world, being but 24 years of age.

Edward Kimball, who died in Chicago the other day, was the man who first turned the thoughts of Dwight L. Moody to evangelistic work. He had raised church debts to the amount of $10,000,000.

A movement has been started among the Catholic women of St. Louis for raising a fund of $50,000 for a bronze monument of the late Archbishop Kendrick. The subscribers are to be limited to those whom the archbishop confirmed.

Dr. Charles Burton Thwing has been elected to succeed Dr. Eugene Haanel as professor of physics at Syracuse University. He is the author of a text-book on physics and has for several years been professor of physics at Knox College.

Rev. Dr. Albert L. Long, who died the other day, was for many years vice president of Robert College on the Bosphorus. He was on his way to his old home in Boston, with his family, and had been given a testimonial signed by practically every American and Englishman in Constantinople.

R. B. Weddington, a Union County (N. C.) farmer, who died recently, was not troubled by the "race issue." He lived in the kindliest relations with the negroes, and in his will he gave three tracts of land to three of his faithful colored servants, leaving money to others. The remainder of his estate, amounting to 1,800 acres, he bequeathed to the Methodist Church.

Hubert Herkomer, the English royal academician, is the son of a Bavarian peasant. A German journalist who recently visited him at his present home in Bushey, England, found his house surrounded by others occupied by his free pupils. The intervals between painting and teaching are given up to tennis and cricket, while Herkomer himself is fond of doing carpenter's work and improving his house.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Cash and Sight Exchange..........	256,648 15	Due Depositors.....	1,100,553 29
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PITTSFORD'S FAMOUS ICE CAVE EXPLORED.

The existence of the Pittsford ice cave has been known since the days of the Revolutionary war, but few have had the temerity to explore it. It is remarkable for the fact that the entire floor of the cave proper and the subterranean passage ways leading from it are of ice, many feet in thickness and as clear as crystal. The ice has never been known to melt, the thermometer registering several degrees below the freezing point on the hottest summer days. The shaft is six feet in diameter and is as round and smooth as the barrel of an 18-inch gun. Intensely cold air gushes up from the cave like water from a geyser. Some years ago a young man named Humphrey cut a sapling, and nailing on some cross sticks shoved it into the shaft. Ever since it has served as a ladder for the few venturesome spirits who have made the descent. It is none too safe, and a log has been thrown across the mouth, and over this a rope can be run and tied around the waist. Prof. Ronalds and daughter, who are spending the summer in Brandon, recently explored the cave. The professor lighted his lantern and let himself down. Then he hoisted the loop, and, putting the rope around her waist, Miss Ronalds partly climbed and partly slid down the sapling. Father and daughter found themselves at the head of a passageway leading down toward the mountain's base at an angle of 45 degrees. The air was cold and damp, and the lantern showed that the walls were dripping with moisture. They dropped to their knees and crawled along carefully for 200 feet, pushing the lantern in front of them. Here the passageway suddenly ended midway between the floor and ceiling of an immense vault. The professor was then let down into the cave about 50 feet deep, and when he was hauled out he had in one hand a frog he had found imbedded in two feet of ice and had chopped out with a jagged stone. The frog was white, brittle, and almost transparent. At first it showed no sign of life, but after it had been warmed by the lantern for a time there was a slight movement of the legs. The professor held it nearer the lantern, and the frog swelled out its throat, gave a robust kick and croaked. On reaching the outside air father and daughter hurried back to Brandon. There they fed the frog with flies, and in a few days it began to take on a healthy green color.

WHEN THE SEWING CIRCLE MEETS.

The village sewing circle has a membership that's large.
For one can't get so much of good for such a trifling charge.
In any coterie select of women sweet and fair
From San Francisco clear to classic Boston, anywhere!
The meetings Tuesday afternoon are such a helpful source
Of aspirations to the ones who gather, and, of course,
Some dear one, up-to-date in all that's going on, repeats
The choicest bits of gossip when the sewing circle meets.

I'd always thought that Lawyer Smith was Wrapped-up in his wife,
And treated her with such respect she led a happy life.
I thought that if she'd ask for it he'd get for her the moon.
Until I heard he drank sometimes, last Tuesday afternoon.
I did not know till then our rector's brother long ago
Was put in jail for something. Ah, it must have been a blow!
Why, pure, good women might not learn e'en holy-men's deceits
But for the "heart-to-heart talks" when the sewing circle meets!

I've told my husband nearly all the stories I have heard,
And he has laughed or smiled at them but never said a word.
But yesterday he said to me: "This morning, dear, I dropped
Into the office of the News and had our daily stopped!"
I must have looked amazed at him, so he went on to say
He thought it an extravagance to for a paper pay.
"When you get more news now," he said, "than in these local sheets,
And lots more fiction too, dear, when the sewing circle meets."

—Roy Farrell Greene in Leslie's Weekly

TOMMY ON THE CRECHE.

When mamma goes to the Exposition
An' takes my baby brother
She doesn't lug him 'round all day
Because she says she'd ruther
Leave him in what they call the creche
An' schange him for a check
That's numbered 'zactly like the one
They tie around his neck.

Now I don't like this checkin' plan,
An' neither does Uncle Joe;
S'pose they'd mix the checks some day,
Then where'd our baby go?
My baby brother's awful tanned
An' a squint eyed little chap,
S'pose they make a mistake out there
An' give him to a Jap?

An' s'pose ma should be hurried, too,
Oh, hully-gee then, mister!—
What a row she'd find at home
If she brought me back a sister!
Mebbe she'd draw a nigger kid,
Black's a chunk of coal,
Or a Filipino baby
What didn't know milk in the bowl.

An' mebbe there wouldn't be a time
When she put that kid to bed!
Think I'd own it, black or brown,
After my prayers was said?
Tell you what, I wouldn't stand it;
I'd wring its little neck;
Ought to know better'n to go
An' get my baby brother's check.

—Philadelphia Press.

WIVES IN THE SERE.

I.

Never a careworn wife but shows,
If a joy suffuse her,
Something beautiful to those
Patient to peruse her—
Some one charm the world unknows,
Precious to a muser;
Haply what, ere years were foes,
Moved her mate to choose her.

II.

But, be it a hint of rose
That an instant hues her,
Or some early light or pose
Wherewith thoughts renews her—
Seen by him at full, ere woes
Practiced to abuse her—
Sparely comes it, swiftly goes,
Time again subdues her.

—By Thomas Hardy.

TRUCE IN LAMOILLE COUNTY.

(From the Randolph Herald.)

Conditions are apparently improving in Lamoille county. Morrisville and Hyde Park teams recently played an exciting eleven inning ball game, and not a single bloody nose was reported.

EMPERORS OF THE PEOPLE.

Men Who Direct American Labor Have Ability of Highest Order.

Carlyle's theory of the "strong man" seems to be acquiring fresh vitality through the "striking" events that are in progress within the United States, writes Col. Richard J. Hinton in the London Express. Theodore J. Shaffer, wage-worker and president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers holds the center of the American stage today.

Like Mr. Mitchell, the coal miners' leader, President Shaffer is still a young man, being a little over 40 years of age. Mitchell is on the sunny side of 35. Both are graduates of our common schools. They are masters of art from our workshops and the bear diplomas from that most remarkable series of training schools—the great unions and organizations that have grown up in the past thirty years.

One thing is supremely worth trying to understand, and that is the character and capacity of men like Shaffer, the steel worker; Mitchell, the coal miner, Gompers the cigar maker and executive of the Federation of labor; or Peter McGuire, secretary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, a graduate of the City College of New York and a man able to speak and write well in several languages. I name these only because they are the executive of some 1,200,000 men, and not to deny capacity to others but because they have become known and noted.

In the last score or more of years of close study of these movements I have known of many such men with ability to fill any administrative positon, and seldom lacking the chance of gaining the same. Those who want such places, like Powderly or Jarrett, for example, are gladly given them. But the men who are in the front of the great American labor organizations are men who are "class conscious" to the degree at least of being entirely willing to stay by their order and to serve it passionately and well, according to their capacity and insight into what is to be achieved.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If South American revolutions had a little more powder and shot in them they would not give such a continuous performance.—Washington Star.

Yachting reporters are using picturesque language nowadays. John R. Spears, the naval historian, says that during her trip around the cape to Newport the Independence pounded on the waves, and at every jump "shook her mast like a hog on a spree."—Evening Wisconsin.

From the way in which the British military stars are withdrawing from South Africa is looks as if they relied on the American mule to stay and do the fighting.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Judge Gear has decided that the Constitution has at last caught up with the flag at Hawaii. That explains the mysterious absence of the Consitution from Porto Rico lately.—Chicago Tribune.

General Corbin's declaration that his trip to Manila has broadened his views may suggest the desirability of organizing excursion parties to the Philippines for the benefit of American statesmen.—Washington Star.

PERSONAL.

Charles A. Adams of Arlington, for five years connected with St. Albans Academy, Knoxville, Ill., has been appointed to the chair of English in the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

SURE PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

The latest remedy for malaria is coal oil—applied to the mosquito that has planned to bite you. Peremptorily decline to be bitten by any mosquito that doesn't smell strongly of coal oil.

ADVERTISEMENT BY HOLD-UPS.

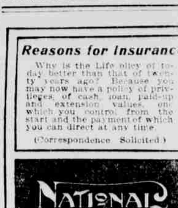
(From the Boston Journal.)

Is not the hotel season satisfactory in the Adirondacks? Why these tales of hold-ups by a lone highwayman with mask and gun? It is unfair competition with the White Mountains, where, if need be, bandits might be procured and distributed among the fastnesses to capture tourists and demand ransom.

Reasons for Insurance

Why is the Life policy of today better than that of twenty years ago? Because you may now have a policy of privileges of cash, loan, paid-up and extension values, on which you control from the start and the payment of which you can direct at any time.

(Correspondence Solicited.)



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