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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

WANTED.

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

In trial of a murder case in Wisfound very difficult to get properly qualified jurors; and special panels the judge at last, "have you finally cast" "Yea, your Honor," replied nothing about it and six who know

broken about our heads, when Mrs. ploration fame and Miss Peck the climber of the Andea, began to innuence the altitude attained by each as a large and unusually crooked Interrogation point after it.

RUTLAND'S SUMMER HOTEL POS-

The degree of interest in the summer total project in different parts of Vermont is indicated in part by the way In which desirable sites have been suggested. Rutland has become in Rerested as it has a right to be in view eration. No town in New England has any advantage of Rutland as a splendid location for a hotel plant that would appeal to that large and who hesitate at no expense as long

This is true of so many beautiful places in Vermont that it is not ptrange people find it difficult to start new project for a chain of sumer hotels in Verment. The way to de it is to secure the services of some man

A VERMONT FARM AT \$500 PER

We have frequently emphasized the possibilities of profitable farming, particularly in the direction of the production of apples. It is a well established fact that the soil and elimate of the Champlain valley, especially are favorable to the cultivation of apples for the market, the flavor secured in this region being highly popular with dealers as well as con-

We now find splendid illustration and vindication in the announcement garmer, has just received an offer of \$500 per acre for an orchard of 100 neres from a man in Milwaukee, Wis. Ef any one is inclined to question the good judgment of this resident of the for a Vermont apple orchard, it may be reassuring to learn that harvest mated at from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels, and an offer of \$3 per barrel has al-

Many a Vermont farmer has a large orchard, but comparatively few farmers are as thorough in the cultivation of their orchards as is Mr. Holmes the trees with lime and other necesmary fertilizers, but he also provides plentiful supply of water, so that every want of the trees can be supolied. During the season the apple three times, and as a result there is usually large and luscious.

. An old adage says what man has that State roads have been built. Next that the great Scandinavian explor- rich weigh your stockings.

done man can do. Not every farmer can refuse an offer of \$500 per acre for 100 acres of orchard, but those farmers who have fruit trees can profitably follow the example of Mr. no fruit trees can set out an orchard for himself or for his children. It is surprising how soon a young apple orchard can be made productive. It is to be hoped that the gratifying success of Mr. Holme may become an inment to add the production of apples after approved methods to their diexample of this successful grower of apples will be worth thousands of dol toin State.

APPLES IN VERMONT.

We have all read of "apples of gold in pictures of silver." That is what Vermont apples should be in the reaside specific metals, there can be no suestion that there is money in apples orchard of Mr. Holmes of Charlotte barrels, mostly greenings, which at

Now not every farmer in is true regarding the possibility of raising fruit as of various other featares of diversified farming, which to the long run, year in and year out

present rate of operations for Ver and winter through eastern Vermont

lington, a few more while at Manbearing. In New York State, says the agent, at least in Rensse'aer, Columboth The market for choice fruit is improving all the time. ago than last spring Oregon apples store in this village. Just as good Oregon. If anything the flavor of the mont farmers are taking little interest in the great development of apple and other fruit culture now in pro-

It is evident from this that a strennous campaign of education will be necessary before Vermont can hope to produce apples for market as it should and this is the reason why we Verkhovansk in Siberia. are seeking to emphasize the possibilities of apple growing in Vermont.

Vermont does not pay ask him what ing, and has made a success of nothsuch cultivation as has made the \$500 per acre. Not every farmer can equal this record, but if the protesting farmer were to do one-tenth as well and make his orahard pay him in proportion, he would do much better than at present on the average.

WE CANNOT AFFORD POOR HIGH-

No matter who may be the republiean candidate for the governorship of 1910, it is already evident that the question of good roads will be one of the most important issues, if not the paramount issue, in the campaign as well as during the following legislative session. It is recognized that we cannot come into our own as custodians of a great pleasure ground unless we take prompt measure to put our State in position to compete on more even terms with New Hampshire and the Adirendack region as regards smooth and serviceable highways.

It is also to be borne in mind that Maine, which already has a large tourist patronage, is taking time by the forelock to prepare better roads as an attraction for summer visitors as well as for the benefit of permangrees in this crehard were sprayed ent residents. It is stated that Maine this season is building 475 pieces of State road at an approximate cost of \$275,000, exceeding the expenditure explorers. made in any of the last seven years

year work on trunk lines will begin as soon as the appropriation is available

The Brattleboro Reformer calls attention to a measure adopted in Mas-Holmes in thorough work of care and suchusetts. The highway commission cultivation while every farmer who has of the Bay State in order to obtain portionment of its appropriations for road building has adopted the scheme traffic on every main thoroughfare in the State. Last week at 200 station on the principal highways in Massa ber of vehicles that passed each da between 7 a. m. and 9 p. in. Another census will be taken during a week obtained the highway commission will be able to divide its money in proporthoroughfare. The Reformer suggests that if such a scheme were adopted in Vermont the highway apportionment would be much more equal shan it can be as long as mileage is the only

The Rennington Banner, which has been advocating a general system of highway improvement in some such way as has been adopted in Matri Vermont can build all the trunk lines needed without an extra dollar of di-

We can add to this statement t system that will give us a trunk system promptly, is also rapidly increase ment to show that Vermont cannot at ford to do without good roads.

North Pole, not a few people, particularly in England, joined in the pursuit of the alleged spurious discoverer of that long-sought goal of Arctic explor-

A stifficient number of things have cappened since Peary sought to disthat Dr. Cock could have made the of the Arctic that he claimed to have made. But here comes Peary with the were being sold at Corsinglia's fruit orable conditions which enabled him to attian a speed which completely outdistances that of Cock, the year previous, having gone from twenty-

> Dr. Cook claimed to have recorded a the Peary adherents pronounced imthe British navy in the course of his publication gives credence to a record of 89 degrees Fahrenheit at

> Commander Peary proclaimed at the outset that he had found no trace of "did not go out of sight of land." If in question, he certainty obtained

> not possibly have made the calculation absolutely with a mirrored artificial horizon, yet several astronomers have now come to the support of Cook's statement that a mirror can be used for an artificial horizon, when mercury is not available

A London Medical Journal declared that Cook could not possibly have examined sea water for algae under the microscope as he said he did, be cause the water would freeze. Every Arctic explorer has confronted the parting of the ice with the consequent danger of a plunge in icy waters. which could be examined by the pailried for protection.

The most serious statement which confronted Dr. Cook was that he had only two Eskimos with him when I reached the pole and no white man to confirm his statements, yet we are now told by Peary's despatches that he had with him when he reached the pole only his negro boy servant and

four Eskimos If we are to insist that the world must rely upon the testimony of white men for confirmation of the discovery of the North Pole, then the whole question resolves itself into a ques tion of veracity between the two rival

It is significant in this connection

ers who have examined the statements and data of Dr. Cook are unanimous is their declarations as to the genuineness of his records.

In the meantime it is worthy of note that both explorers have been pronounced fakirs by disgruntled individuals, and miscalculations in connection with great speed are hinted at, while some have even gone so fat as to talk of "exaggerated egolsm."

It must be admitted that the be havior of the two men "under fire has shown Cook to possess more of the instincts of a gentleman than his rival, though the provocation of the Both men have been summoned by different parties to submit their figures and other data to scientific bodies, and if either explorer is found to have intentionally deceived, he will stand without a rival to the distinction of being the greatest fakir in the history of the world. If both men miscalculated, then the pole remains to be discovered and the public is entitled to snow-storm checks for another performance.

MORGAN HORSES AT STATE FAIR.

Biggest Showing Promised of Any Seen in New England.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 13. Brenders of Morean horses States, who have obtained their foundation stock in Vermont, are to show their horses at the State fair at White Junction, September 21, 22, 23 and 24. Among these Morgan horse breeder who have notified the State fair commission of their intention to be present are Joseph C. Brunk of Rochester, Illinois, who will bring a carload of Morgans

some of them winners at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, and A. R. Van Tassel of DuBols, Pa., who will bring Bob Morgan, perhaps as famous a Morgan stre as any now living, with a number of his ons and daughters. It is also expected that the famous Bayside Farm of Rochester, New York, will bring a number of well known Morgans.

The struggle for supremacy great show of Morgan borses between breeders from outside of Vermont and the breeders of this State, will be wel worth seeing, as the Morgan horse me of Vermont will be out in greater force

and number than a year ago. An automobile trip, by an admirer and friend of the Morgan horse, has fust been made among breders of which disclosed the fact that all were engaged in polishing up their horses for attended the fair last year will be there again, and many a new exhibitor will be added to the ranks next September, A conservative estimate places the entry of what it was last year, and it is believed that the revival of the greatest breed of United States has ever pro duced will be assured by the great ex-

There is a sumor current that the Mor gan breeders will get together during the fair and form a Morgan Horse club, for publican candidate for mayor. the purpose of advancing the interests

DANGER OF THE VETO.

Old-Time Paper Calls It Resistance Will of Majority.

A copy of Niles' Weekly Register A copy of Niles' Weekly Register for within his grasp, not a thought of selz-February 16, 1839, has recently appeared ing them entered his mind. He is a man what definite if not final conclusions, the House of Representatives. A few word against him to impeach his qualiof them is worthy of reproduction. It The mayoralty contest of that year, rons as follows:

a people remain fre.e"

PASSING OF THE PARLOR.

An authority on architecture says the American parlor, as an institution of the home, or adjacent thereto, is passing. That word "adjacent" is used advisedly Cook's expedition, yet he later an- and with a distinct recollection of some nounced that the two Eskimos who parlors all have seen. In the house they were, of course, but they were far enough from the home; perhaps adjacent is a little too close, since they rehe received word from the two men mained a dungeon except on grand occasions like funerals, or weddings, entertaining the presiding elder. So the parlor's doom will leave no aching void. It was something in the void line itself, when most of an institution; devoid at or fresh air. And the chairs ranged about in such excellent order, added to the somber light that filtered through shades and shutters which strove to shut it out, made of it a nice, grim death chamber, which purpose it served fre-quently, and better than the others, beng better suited to the purpose

mong us to-day. Prosperity is more broadly diffused than that. It is, in a way, 90,000,000 strong. No matter what man dies, the business of the nation will go on and up. Nature will continue to yield great railroad highways of the country will not cease to do the work of distribution and exchange. There may be

THE PASSING OF WHEAT FIELDS

the time is approaching when Oregon and Washington like California can no onger afford to grow wheat on land that can produce such wonderful crops as are now grown where wheat was formerly the one and only product.

AND WAIT.

(From the Lowell Citizen.) mate how long it will take you to get

DEATH OF JOEL B. ERHARDT. Joel B. Erhardt of New York whose death is anonunced, was born in Pottstonw, Pa., in 1838. His father was of German parentage. His mother was a and gave the contract to the lowest bidsister of the late Prof. George Wyllys der. When only Benedict of Burlington. four years old he was brought to New York city, and there received his elemen-

education at the old

tary

versity of Vermont in 1850 When the Civil War began he left the university and went to the front as a private in Co. F of the seventh regiment of New York, serving with it until the expiration of its term of service. He immediately enlisted again, in the first Vermont envalry, and left for the again, serving two years and rising to the rank of captain. For the last two weeks of the war he was provost marshal in the fourth district of New York

Colonel again took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In the last part of the same States district attorney under Benjamin F. Silliman of Brooklyn. In this position was defeated in 1875 as candidate for member of the hoard of aldermen. One year later, in 1876, Mayor Wick-

were preferred against him by Mayor nothing came of them.

In his office as police commissioner, and afterward in all the changes which took Wyck, and others, Colonel Erhardt stood for a military system of discipline-the absolute power of the head of the department to control his force by sum mary removal. The law attempting to bet the administration of the force by aub stituting one commissioner for the older board of four, Colonel Erhardt denounced as a failure, calling it a destroyer of dis cipline by creating "a removable commissioner at the head of an irremovable nullified the results it was intended to bring about, was the appointment, in 1901 of William S. Devery, whom the measure had thrown out of his former office of chief of police, as deputy commissioner by Michael C. pointed commissioner. Murphy was onof the "joke" committee of five, created by Richard Croker "to clean city:" the committee disbanded on the appointment of Devery.

Colonel Erhardt made a protest agains this action then, when he was a member of the old committee of fifteen, a reform organization. In all subsequent troversies in regard to the police department he took a strong stand in favor of giving more power to the commissioner Following his term as a member of the police board, Colonel Erhardt entered the State fair. All Morgan admirers who again on the practice of law. In 1882 he was appointed United States marshal for the southern district of New York, by President Arthur, remaining in this post until 1885, during which time he was closely associated with Elihu Root, who held the office of United States district attorney. The two men continued fast friends and allies from that day. He was made receiver for the New York and Northern hibit which will be given at the State railroad in the same year, and reconstructed the organization entirely beoming its president in 1886. He resigned in 1888 to enter the city campaign as re-

At the city convention, one of the mos in which he said.

"His name is the synonym faithful discharge of duty. In his business relations he has won the respect

ons as follows:
"The Veto, the Richmond Enquirer and seven candidates in the field. Tammany the middle of the traveled part of the other unchangable papers have bespoken named Hugh J. Grant at the head of a road. When this is unsafe or difficult, a veto on Mr. Clay's great land bill-if it straight ticket, and the county democshall pass both houses of Congress. The racy nominated Mayor Abram 8, other, while the one who can best do so right of a President of the United States | Hewitt, whom Tammany had renounc- passes to exercise this delicate power is not ed, because he would not do its bidding. impudent; and we hope that it will come time the mayoralty election was held on do so safely, and the driver of the more rnors should think long and cautiously vote had elected Cleveland in 1884, and middle of the road in passing upon. The resistence of the will of a Matthew Quay, chaltman of the republicant of the points that an automobile majority of the people, expressed by their lican national committee, was despressed by their representatives, in the passage of laws, termined to leave no stone under the driver should, and does, watch out for representatives, in the passage of laws, termined to leave no stone under the driver should and does, watch out for representatives, in the passage of laws, termined to leave no stone under the driver should and does, watch out for the points that an automobile majority of the people, expressed by their by a single man, is a matter that may turned to swing the State into the to the left instead of the right as he not become one of daily occurrence, and Harrison column that fall The only should, when the autoist signals to go sure way to do it was by an exten- by. Owners of teams, teach your drivers, sive system of trading, and this plan and parents, was put into operation with the result avoid these dangers. that republican votes for governor and mayor were traded freely in exchange for driving, and follow the rules of the road, democratic votes for Harrison. Harrison and thus not only make it pleasanter for carried the State, but 1931 was elected all concerned, but avoid a good deal of governor and Grant mayor. To make donger by so doing. assurance doubly sure Quay poured \$50. Trusting the papers of the State will Roswell P. Flower (elected that year) 000 into the coffers of the labor mayoralty take this matter up and keep these rules was the last of three successive democandidate, although the republicans had before the public, I remain, barely enough to pay for rent of meeting halls, Colonel Erhardt knew from the start that he was being sacrificed, but he put up a splendid fight running secwhich was 10,000 more than William M. Ivins polled in the same area 17 years

Colonel Erhardt's friends believed that comething was due him for allowing him immediately after Harrison's election they set about eleculating a petition urging 'Tom" Platt, who at that time was maka candidate in the person of J. Sloat Fassett, then secretary of the national comlittee, and he was much put Erhardt's candidacy. Erhardt had stood by handled by the baggageman. There is no indispensable business man with Elihu Root and others in opposition to Platt's control, and the thought of giving such a political plum as the collectorship into the hands of one who might use it to overthrow idm was not a on and up. Nature will continue to yield pleasant prospect. But the unanimity of her bounty to reward man's labor. The the demand for Erhardt's appointment factory will continue its useful efforts in business circles had to be recognized. Filhu Root, his words as quoted being:

"I believe, colonel, that if you are apocalities throughout the Northwest and that in times past you have been to allt- used. But when the trunk is dropped to stalwart element in the party. I refer way, unless the straps are strong and especially to Elihu Root, whom I do not the bands tight. onsider a good political adviser.

the party" meant differed from his own. The collector distributed his appoint-Save your old black stockings till you the approved fashion, but the men ap-tet 100 lbs., and then Germany will give pointed were not those recommended by of the men who handle the trunks can be you \$125 for them. If you want to esti- Platt Soon the custom house came to restrained by rules capable of ready be recognized as the center of opposition forcement to the Platt machine. Platt's demand travelers.

that certain carting contracts should be given to republican contractors was ignored by the collector, who followed the plan of his democratic predecesso

Platt then adopted new tactics. He set to work through the President and sec retary of the treasury to undermine Erhardt's authority by restricting his Whitehead school, afterwards entering the Uni- powers on all sides, until toward the end of 1891 Erhardt retired in disgust, declar ing: "I have resigned because the collector has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer, with authority commensurate with his responsibility. I am not willing to be longer responsible for the acts of subordinates over whom I have no authority." His resignation was accepted, and Francis Hendricks, the Syracuse politician, was appointed to succeed him.

Colonel Erhardt never again held political office, although he continued to take an active part in political affairs for some years. He was a frequent speaker at political meetings, and his advice was often sought by politicians. He remained year he was appointed assistant I'nited to the last a firm supporter of Senator Root, and was never in accord with the regime of Platt, over whose downfall he he remained for several years, until he lived to rejoice. For several years he president of the Lawyers' pany.

He was president and director of ham appointed Colonel Erhardt police Public Accountants' Corporation, trustee commissioner, which office he held until of the Bowery Savings Bank and the 1875, when he was succeeded by Stephen Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company extreme that causes you to be shunned B. French. While a commissioner, charges and a director of the Huntoon Spring Water Company, He was a member of Ely; he was tried on these charges and the St. Nicholas Society, the Loyal Leg- the automatically-working interest beion, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, Lafavette Post, G. A. R., Downtown Association and the New place in the department under Ely, Van England Association. His home was at No. 764 Madison avenue.

THE RULES OF THE ROAD. To the Editor of the Free Press:

The ignorance and indifference to road rules, which is displayed daily on our streets in this city, as well as in country is astonishing. The rules of the road are very short and clear, and drives. But it is evident they are not, and I think one of the best things papers of the State could do, would be print these rules in conspicuous ces, either continuously, or frequent ly from time to time, that they may better educate the public.

These simple rules, if followed by each one, would make a great difference, not only in the pleasure of driving, but in the danger and liability of accidents. can hardly drive about our city for half an hour, without meeting from one to dozen drivers, who are totally ignorant of, or oblivious to, the rules of the road. In driving the other day I met five cases inside of two blocks. where the drivers were on the wrong given to each city for the purpose desigside of the road or turned out the wrong selde.

urb on the west side of broad St. Paul street, west of the park, an auto swung around the corner to go up St. street, but had to come to a dead stop because there was no room for it. The city backs were standing two and three enthusiastic ever held. Ellhu hoot made abreast, one team going up the street, the speech nominating Colonel Erhardt, and another coming down. This auto had to stop until the driver could find an the opening to get through

Something should be done to stop this nuisance; I very much wish that and admiration of all who know him, owners of heavy teams, particularly the As a public officer when fortunes were coal, ice, lumber, etc., which are continu- bility upon which you must each day pay ally carffng on our streets, would give vers se to mainly of many pages filled with long generous, and able. Not a stain has been others, and especially about keeping on reports of the doings of the Senate and cast on his name. Not a man can say a the right instead of the left side of the

paragraphs, however, unconsciously hu- fications for the mayoralty of New The rules of the road, which are commorous, are devoted to other topics. One York." "Drivers of all vehicles approaching

to meet shall turn each to the right of the results would be as follows: Savings Years Years Years Years either shall stop at the request of the

"A driver driving more slowly than an again. It is a power which kings quall the same day as the election for prest- rapidly moving vehicle approaching from r at the using of-and presidents and gov- dent and governor. New York's electoral behind him shall turn to the left of the

Keep on the right side of the road in donger by so doing

Sincerely yours,

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1909. Excursion to New York. See ad. o. page 7.

AFTER BAGGAGE SMASHERS. The "hagginge smasher" has been in the

limelight for many years. He has served the jokemaker faithfully. He has arouse the anger of travelers many times. But the peculiar privileges of his position have made him careless of criticism and ng himself supreme as State hoss, had impervious to attack in the guise of humor. With a train waiting to start, the traveler has little time to express his feelings when his belongings are rough

A Topeka item tells of action on the part of the Kansas board of railroad commissioners designed to check the destructive tendencies of these employes. An order has been issued forbidding bagangemen to drop a trunk from the car door to the brick or stone depot platform. The word "platform" has received to supply man's growing needs. The so Platt called him into conference with a different meaning from that of former some of the other party leaders at the years as new styles of depot construc-Fifth Avenue Hotel and attempted to get tion have gained favor. In many places pledges from him that the offices at his there is no platform. The passenger is disposal would be distributed to Platt aided in reaching the car steps by en. He then warned him to beware of movable box step placed by the brake men or porter. The baggage is brough cinted collector you will be in accord for that purpose. There is less complaint with the party, but I want to say to you of damage to trunks when the truck ance with people not in accord with the the pavement something is likely to give

A commercial traveler commends th Colonel Erhardt had scarcely taken Kansas action and urges similar rulings files when Platt began to realize that by railroad commissioners of Missouri his interpretation of what "accorded with Illinois and Iowa. The complaint against the baggagemen cannot be localized. They are heard in every State. ments among the assembly districts in Even the best built trunks show the effects of rough handling. If the energy forcement there will be many grateful

THE POWER OF INTEREST.

(From the Economist.) The subject of money and its power of natural when planted in fertile soil, is one that a always of universal interest, yet one that is little understood, it is of vital importance to the masses, yet they do enough into it to find its true worth. Every one is interested in the earning nd accumulation of money; in most instances the concern is in direct proportion with the accumulation. who have already, by their industry and foresight, tasted of the sweets of thrift tentment that can come only to those who have crossed the bread-and-butter

line-little, if anything, need be said.

But to those who have not begun to save.

or if they have, have done so in an ir-

regular, desultory manner, I would, for

their own good, appeal. The gist of Ben. Franklin's philosophy might be quoted as follows: "Be honest, work hard, save some," and is as apro pos at the dawn of 190 as it was in 1776. Now, the idea of saving that most people have and real systematic saving wide variance. To be saving is not to be niggardly. Saving money consists largely n putting your expensive habits away where you can't readily get at them. should deprive yourself of all proper pleasures, nor does it contemplate that as a miser.

After systematic saving is started, the gins and with age waxes stronger until in time the interest for exceeds the principal the accumulati goes steadily and surely on. some concrete examples: A man buys a house and lot for, say, \$3,000, and in the course of twenty years sells it for \$5,000 In every community on earth you bear people give such examples of increase in value of realty and regarding ther as marvelous

A fact that few realize is that if this same man had put his \$1000 into a savings bank it would have grown to more than \$6.000 in the same time.

Recently, at a London auction, a copy of the first edition of Shakespears sold for \$19,000. It sold originally \$5, in 1623. That's making big money, you sny. Well, is it? If this same & had been invested at 6 per cent, and compounded to the date of the auction it would have amounted to over \$40,000.

One of the most striking the growth of interest is the results of from the estate of, and according to the will of Rentamin Franklin,

ton and Philedalphia a fund for municipal improvement, for this purpose he set aside \$10,000. You will agree Franklin, however, was aware of the possibilities of interest, so he stipulate-

attention of our city forefathers is, the that for 100 years this sum should be in utter indifference of many of the drivers vested by trustees. At five per cent, in of heavy teams, and of our city back- that time it would amount to \$65,000. As n, to the convenience and comfort of that time \$600,000 was to be expended public. Without any reason for it, for municipal improvements and \$55,000 you will many times find these drivers reinvested for a like period at five per traveling on the wrong side of the road, cent.; at the end of the second century and two and three abreast across the it would amount to \$20,000, after which road, to the inconvenience of others. The time he did not care to dictate further ther day as I sat in my carriage at the as to the management of so large sum.

growth of interest. Franklin's original \$10,000 had produced nearly \$41,000,000 for the beneficiaries.

Interest runs on automatically when in a good savings bank. It grows, Sundays and holidays, as well as work-days. To realize the full force, strength and power of interest you must be a regular

Figure your savings account as a liamanifest.

The savings banks of the country pay annually nearly \$40,000,000 in interest, and to the wage earner with a savings account the largest per cent, is paid.

If you lay away the following sums

each week for, say, 5, 10, 20 and 40 years, Weekly For 5 For 10 For 20 For 4

1.25	\$ 65.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 260,00	\$ 524
1.50	120.00	260.00	520,00	1.046
.00	260.00	520,00	1.040.00	2,096
.00	520.00	1,040.00	2,050.00	4,160
.00	1,320.00	2,600.00	5,200.00	10,406
If 5	bluow no	deposit li	ke sums a	t four
er	cent. com	pound se	mi-annual	ly the
esult	s amazini	g as the	may se	em to
Ott.	would be	as follow	8:	
a - a	2 22 2	22 22	1.25	2000

	ly For 5 gs Years	For 10 Years	For 20 Years	For 40
0.25	\$ 73.00	\$ 162,00	\$ 400.00	\$1.294
0.50	146.00	324.00	506,00	2,558
1.00	298.60	650.60	1.614.00	5,177
2.60	595.00	1.301.00	3,725,00	10.355
5.00	1,462.00	3.252.00	8,070.00	26,358

DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA.

The New York democrats haven't elected .. governor of the State since 1592, cratic governors, the others being B. Hill, his immediate predecessor, and Grover Cleveland. It was a case of three times and out. All the governors since then-Morton, Black, Roosevelt, Odell, Higgins and Hughes-have been republicans. The last time but one the New York democrats tried to elect Mr. Hearst, and falled Last time they tried to elect young Mr. Chandler, and failed again. No democratic neminee for the presidency has had New York's eleteral votes since 1892. In politics, as in physics, effects are produced by causes. the Democratic party of New York been losing elections these 16 years past? That the question for the Saratoga sultants to tackle, if they really mean business. If they don't, their conference will be a futility and a flasco

Mr. Jefferson has been in his grave for 83 years now; persons and things of the time present call for their present conetitution, indestructible democratic principles, etc., will not get them or their party any "forrarder." Neither will heated language about the new tariff; how about the phalanx of Southern democratic senators who voted with Mr. Aldrich for protective duties? What have Bryan's impassioned advocacy of the income tax, his other political prescriptions, his party leadership-bygone, actual and prospective? What suggestions have they to offer as to the party organization in the State of New York, with Tammany riding snugly inside, and William J. Conners of Buffalo perched on the driver's seat? What attitude will they advise their party to take up fective State supervision and control of public service corporations, the suppres sion of race-track gambling, the direct nominating primary? Eminent demo crats who have large money interests is public service corporations and race tracks will be at Saratoga this week in

Excursion to State fair at White Rive lat 600 Ad on pass &