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in the course of a year the balance of your watch makes 157,680,000 revolutions?

Think of It

In time the oil gums, produces friction and wears the delicate bearings, destroying their high finish and perfect fit, thus ruining an accurate time-piece.

An ordinary machine is oiled daily. Your watch should be oiled once a year.

Let us examine it; an honest opinion from us will cost you nothing.

We have the best equipped and most up-to-date repair department in the State of Vermont. All work guaranteed.

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Clothing made from
EARNSDALE
PURE VIRGIN WOOL
WORSTEDS

In the latest coronation colorings, combining beautiful shades of Crimson, Gold and Blue that will please the most critical, may be found at

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Earnsdale Guaranteed Pure Virgin Wool Fabrics will give you a new conception of cloth quality
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Sand is not sugar—chalk and water is not milk—and shoddy is not wool. You avoid adulterated goods—they lack nourishment and are harmful—so also beware of shoddy mixture clothing, which cackles, wrinkles, shines, becomes shabby and soon loses its "newness."

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We have a new lot of the

Lissue Handkerchiefs, English make, splendid lustre and fast colors. They are talked about in all the leading periodicals, and have proven very satisfactory. Price, **25c** each

We also have a new lot of **Belts and Neckwear**, **25c** and **50c** grade. They have to be seen to be appreciated.

Did you ever use a **Maish Bed Comforter**? They are a little out of the ordinary, **\$4.00 to 5.00** each

We sell the **Peerless Flannelette Night Robes**. They are made of the Amoskeag Outings and are a little fuller and better made than most makes. They come in White and Colors, with and without collars, **50c, 75, \$1.00 and 1.25**

We are showing up a splendid line of **Union Suits**. Ladies' Misses and Children's, **50c**
Ladies', **39c, 50, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25 and 2.50**

Some come short sleeves and knee length. Most of them are long sleeves and ankle length. Fleeced, part wool, silk and cotton, and silk and wool.

We are strong on **Black Fur Sets**, **\$3.50 to \$70.00**

How about a **Fur Coat**? We are showing about 25 different kinds at, **\$25 to \$125.00**

We will try and see that you get your money's worth and promise you as good judgment as any one in Vermont.

JAPAN OF TODAY

G. H. Colby Writes of the Hotels and Rates.—The Japan Method of Working.—Farmers' Homes.

The charges at the foreign style hotels in Japan are from four to ten yen per day; at Japanese inns from one to three yen, with two meals per day. Travelers when stopping at the latter are expected to give extra tea money, the amount paid being optional with the guest. Along the country routes are rest houses usually commanding fine views where travelers may rest and for a small compensation secure tea or other refreshments. Guides who speak fairly good English, may be obtained for two or six yen per day and their expenses. Jinrikisha fares are 20 sen per hour or one yen and a half per day of eight hours. Electric cars are four sen per course, and are well constructed and operated. Porters, who handle parcels, bags, etc., are to be found at all railway stations, wearing red caps to whom small fees should be paid. Sleeping berths on the railways are one yen 50 sen, (75 cents) to two yen (\$1) per night, or from eight p. m., to eight a. m. Lunch boxes with beer, saki, native cakes, cooked rice, milk, sandwiches, cigars, fruit, papers and magazines may be obtained at most stations at moderate prices.

6000 Miles of Railroad.

Japan has nearly six thousand miles of completed railroads which are well constructed and managed, also excellent electric roads, and in the cities may be seen now and then an automobile, although the narrow streets do not admit of their use to any extent in the small towns. The railway fares are about two, three, and to five sen per mile, according to the class one uses. (1 to 2 1/2 cents) Telegraph, telephone, messenger service and postal delivery are common in all large towns. A letter goes within the empire for one and a half sen and to foreign lands for ten sen. The government and commercial offices in Tokyo are fitted up like those in the states with all modern devices. Native shops are numerous, and they are usually open in front with goods displayed on three sides, while the trader sits inside and smokes his cigarette or small pipe for from ten to twenty cents of the people smoke in this country. The larger stores of the native Japanese may be likened somewhat to those in the states years ago. There are also large bazaars in the cities where one may find a large variety of goods, well selected and sold at reasonable prices. I have found from many sources that the Japanese merchant is dishonest, which I believe is untrue. I believe they are as honest as the merchants of other countries, for our own country affords not a few who need to be watched in their business transactions.

The Japs are Athletic.

The people of Japan are an athletic race, and wherever one travels, in country or town, are to be seen evidence justifying this statement. At the hotels one may see small children tumbling and turning somersaults and exhibiting other evidences of their skill in acrobatic feats.

They have strange ways of doing their work. In place of a wheelbarrow they use a square piece of heavy canvas with handles attached to opposite sides and this sheet laid flat on the ground is filled with the soil they wish to remove and so carried away. The carpenter in using his plane rests his board at an angle of about 30 degrees and draws the plane towards instead of from him as with us. In their daily baths they use a bath tub much like our barrel which is filled with very hot water, and no one is too poor to obtain from the daily bath, which is deemed an absolute necessity. Street hawkers are very common and one sees milk, kerosene, fruits, vegetables, fish, etc., sold on the streets everywhere. Saki, beer and milk are sold as beverages. Saki is a bitter wine made from rice and is a common drink among the people.

The home of the farming class is a small structure such as we have described for the residents of the cities with a thatched roof of bamboo usually, but otherwise like its city neighbor. The hotels patronized by tourists are of the European design management, but many in the smaller towns are under Japanese control, and one is provided for much as in his own land. As they are seldom more than two stories in height lifts or elevators are not to be seen.

Were Not Allowed Abroad.

In one of my visits to the Tokio Club I was introduced to a Scotch sea captain, whose name I fail to recall, who took aboard his ship at Shanghai, early in the sixties four young Japanese, who were among the first of their race to visit foreign lands with a view to learning a foreign tongue and the ways of foreigners. They had run away from home as no resident of Japan was then allowed abroad. After a brief time in England they heard of the bombardment of Shiminoski by the combined English and French fleets, when they all at once returned to Japan, and one of the four became Marquis Ito and two of the others were made Counts and the three have been important factors in the development of the Japan of the present day.

How to See Japan.

Tourists visiting Japan will find it greatly to their advantage to visit the rooms of the Welcome Society in the Chamber of Commerce, Tokio, where a letter of introduction or an honored presentation by a resident of the city, will secure for one entrance to many places of interest, not only in the capital but throughout the empire. Some of the free sights are the universities at Tokio and Kioto, Tokio hospital, the pris-

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ons and hospitals of the empire, the fine art schools, parliament house, public gardens, and the gardens and grounds of private individuals. A fee of 25 sen admits one to the Paris school, Okuma's Waseda University, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, the courts, the rice and stock exchange, dock yards, etc. In the provinces to the Oshima and other raw silk factories, Ashio copper mines, Yokohama commercial school, imperial mint, imperial foundry, etc. Of the books well worth reading may be mentioned Murray's Guide, Griffith's Mikado Empire any of Lafcadio Hearn's, Japanese Houses by Miss Bacon, Human Bullets by a Japanese lieutenant, Brinckley's Japan, Frinck's Lotus Time, Bird's Unbeaten Tracks and Scidmore's Jinrikisha Days.

Japanese Currency.

The currency of Japan is on a gold basis. The yen of the old days was of the value of our currency, but its present value is 50 cents. The bank bills of the country are about two-thirds the size of our treasury notes. The metal coins of the realm are the 50 sen, of the value of 25 cents, a silver coin about the size of our half dollar, a 20 sen piece, valued at 10 cents and about the size of the Canadian 20 cent piece, also of silver, the 10 sen, valued at five cents, and this is of silver and the size of our dime. The five sen piece is of copper alloy the size of our nickel which it very much resembles and is of the value of two and a half cents. Another coin not found in general circulation is the rin of the value of one-twelfth of a cent.

Japanese Skill.

In embroidery remarkable taste is displayed both in design and workmanship. This work is all done by men. Japanese art in painting differs materially from the European schools, but is none the less worthy of consideration. The painter's ideal is to represent the soul of things rather than their visible forms.

A good type foundry is located at Tokio, and this suggests the multitude of manufacturing plants in the Empire: factories for the weaving of cotton, woolen and silk goods; paper mills; iron, steel and copper works; locomotive and steamship plants; engineering and electrical works are only a small number of the works to be found in all large towns of the Empire. Japan has thus started out to keep pace with so-called civilized nations and to contribute her share to the progress and development of the things which go to make up a progressive nation.

Crimes in Japan.

The crimes in the Japanese criminal code are of three kinds: against the state or Imperial family; against person or property, and police offenses. They are punishable by death, deportation for years, to work in the mines, for a term of years, or imprisonment with or without hard labor. Minor crimes are punished by fines and labor. Convicts wear "crushed strawberry" uniforms and are put to labor.

The Japanese policeman is clad in white or blue uniform according to the season, wears a sword, and is poorly paid but a very efficient officer.

Japanese courts are of the "inquisitorial type" as in France, and hearsay evidence is admitted.

Japanese public brothels are legalized by license. The marriageable age is 17 years for a man and 15 for a woman. No marriage is legal unless the parties are registered.

G. H. COLBY.

A Mail Carrier's Load

Seems heavier when he has a weak back and kidney trouble. Fred Duehren, Mail Carrier at Atchison, Kas., says: "I have been bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and had a severe pain across my back. Whenever I carried a heavy load of mail, my kidney trouble increased. Some time ago, I started taking Foley Kidney Pills and since taking them I have gotten entirely rid of all my kidney trouble and I am as sound now as ever." C. C. Bingham, B. S. Terry, South Ryegate, Stearns and Stevens, South Walden.

VERMONT NOTES.

Orrin Rice, who was buried at Springfield, Oct. 30, was at one time one of the most prosperous farmers there. Several years ago he deeded his farm to his daughter with the understanding that he should be cared for by her. The son-in-law made failure of the farm and the poor non-agenarian ended his days at the town farm.

The postoffice clerks of the state are invited to meet at Bellows Falls, Nov. 19, to form a state association, auxiliary to the National association.

Charles Sterns, for 27 years a dry goods merchant at Rutland, died on October 30 at the age of 67 years. He was born in Germany and began his business career as a peddler. At the time of his death he was interested in several stores in Rutland and in others at Keeseville and Plattsburgh.

Middlebury has been quite excited of late over an examination of milk which showed that farmers had been watering the milk furnished the Boston Dairy Co.

Henry J. Plant of Burlington, who left his wife on August 15 to go to New York, has never been traced and his wife has given up all hope of ever seeing him again. He was in poor health and had \$200 in his pockets. His wife is obliged to work out to support herself and their two children.

The medical department of the University of Vermont opened Oct. 30 with a class of about 60. Ten members of the faculty have given up their practice and will devote all their time to their college work.

The estate left by the late Col. Albert Clark amounted to \$8,215.13 and an insurance policy of \$2,100 in addition.

The last \$1000 of the \$200,000 fund for Middlebury college has been raised. A pledge of \$10,000 from a friend of the chairman of the finance committee and \$5000 from Hon. Levi P. Morton were among the last subscriptions.

Joseph Locke of Burlington, the 17 year old boy who was concerned in the robbery of the White store at Winoski has been sentenced to the state industrial school at Vergennes. It was thought that he was influenced to evil by older companions.

Mrs. Henry Wells has given St. Paul's church at Burlington a new organ to cost \$12,000 and Mrs. L. C. Clark of New York has given a like amount for rebuilding the chancel end of the church.

Mrs. John Mighlerin of Montpelier was struck by an electric car on Oct. 30 while trying to rescue her three year old child who was playing on the tracks. The motorman was unable to stop the car but lowered the fender and picked up the child. The mother was dragged some distance but no bones were broken.

Llewellyn Kent, who had been held in jail at Newfane, charged with the murder of O. C. Capen, of West Townshend was released as the autopsy at the state laboratory found that death was caused by paralysis of the heart.

Rev. L. J. Bamberg of the First Baptist church at Montpelier has resigned to go to Saco, Me., where he has a call to a large parish.

Rev. Dr. William S. Hazen of Beverly, Mass., for 40 years pastor of the Congregational church at Northfield, died last week. He was born at Hartford, August 18, 1836, and graduated from the University of Vermont and Andover Theological seminary.

About 1500 barrels of apples have been shipped from Fisk's dock at Isle La Motte and there are 500 to 1000 more to ship. They brought good prices.

Eddie Fish of Chester shot a wild cat last week which weighed 18 1/2 pounds. Mr. Fish was hunting for squirrels when Mr. Cat was seen coming towards him about four rods away. There had been several of these animals seen in that vicinity but this one was a better specimen than usual.

Arthur A. Carleton of West Newbury is in New York City with an exhibit of maple sugar at the great

Agricultural exhibition in Madison Square Gardens, which lasts ten days. It is no small honor to Mr. Carleton that he should have been selected by the commission to represent Vermont in this most important industry. The exhibit includes 500 pounds of sugar and several gallons of syrup. He and his father have taken first honors for many years at the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' conventions.

EAST ST. JOHNSBURY.

Death of Mrs. Howard Lee A Summer Resident—Locals.

The people in our village were shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Howard Lee, which occurred Thursday at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, after a short illness with pneumonia. Dr. and Mrs. Lee had become well known as they often passed their summer vacation here.

Those having charge of the Harrington estate have given permission to have the old Harrington house removed.

Miss Hazel Davis of Concord was the guest of Miss Ruth Blodgett last week.

Mrs. Jennie Brown of St. Johnsbury spent Friday and Saturday at the home of Mrs. Ira G. Smith.

Leonard Hovey of Piermont, N. H., is in town for a few days.

Miss May Stiles of Pike, N. H., spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Winslow.

Mrs. Emily Colby went to Lincoln,

N. H., Monday where she has the care of an invalid.

Tax payers should remember that November 15 is the last day 4% discount can be obtained on their taxes. There will be a Christian Endeavor rally at the church Friday evening.

Miss Hudson
(of Boston)

Registrations
(Private or Class)

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Friday Afternoons
Woman's Club
7 Cherry Street

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SINGLE CYLINDERS
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Teachers' Examinations

An examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates will be held at the Summer Street School, Thursday and Friday, November 9 and 10, commencing at 9 o'clock.

CORWIN F. PALMER,
Superintendent.



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