

IN BURLINGTON OCT. 17-19.

Place and Time for Meeting of State Teachers' Association.

The executive committee of the Vermont State Teachers' Association had a meeting Friday at the home of Principal Isaac Thomas and made partial arrangements for the next meeting of the association. It will be held in Burlington on October 17, 18 and 19.

The presence of the following educators has already been secured: Dr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of Education of the State of New York; Andrew W. Nelson, associate superintendent of education of the city of New York; Prof. William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale University; Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools of Rochester, N. Y.; Superintendent C. H. Dempsey of St. Johnsbury, Gov. Proctor will also be present and address the association.

It is the purpose of the committee to make this the best meeting of the association. The holding of the meeting in Burlington will appeal to every teacher in the State. Announcement of the full programme will be made in the early summer.

A meeting of the Vermont Schoolmasters' club will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the association.

The officers of the association are as follows: President, Superintendent C. H. Dempsey, St. Johnsbury; vice-president, Principal E. M. Roscoe, Springfield; secretary, Principal E. G. Ham, Randolph; treasurer, Principal A. A. Kempton, Balersfield.

The executive committee is composed of Principal Philip R. Leavenworth of Castleton; Principal Isaac Thomas of Burlington; Superintendent Bert E. Morrison of Bellows Falls.

DEATH OF MRS. CROMBIE.

Wife of Former Mayor Brought Here for Burial.

Intelligence was received here Thursday of the death of Mrs. William A. Crombie, formerly mayor of Burlington and a leading business man in this city. The funeral was held in New York Friday and the body was brought here, arriving Saturday afternoon at 12:35 o'clock. The burial was made in Lake View cemetery immediately after the arrival of the train bearing the body and the funeral party.

Mrs. Crombie's maiden name was Elizabeth Murray. She was the daughter of the Hon. Orlando D. Murray of Nashua, N. H., and was married to Col. Crombie June 2, 1868. There are three children, William Murray, Arthur Cloutier and Miss Elizabeth Crombie.

STOLE MILK AND MONEY.

George McClellan Caught Almost in the Act Yesterday.

George McClellan, who has made a nuisance of himself for the past three weeks by stealing milk and money in milk bottles from the doors of residents, more particularly in that angle of the city lying between North Union and Pearl streets, was Friday arrested by the police department. He confessed his guilt to Chief Russell. The department has been making a still hunt for the thief who was committing the depredations and McClellan was caught almost in the act of robbing a doorstep on Booth street at about four o'clock Friday morning.

In his confession to Chief Russell, McClellan said he could not recall the exact amount which he had pilfered but he thought, as he remembered it, he had taken 50 cents from Isham street, \$1.18 from Orchard Terrace, \$1.00 from Brooks avenue, 66 cents from North Willard street near Looms, 50 cents from Booth street and 22 cents from the southeast corner of Orchard Terrace and Russell street. Besides the money he has taken from bottles, he has at various times taken

DEATH OF MRS. BALDWIN.

Final Summons Came on 57th Wedding Anniversary.

Mrs. Myron H. Baldwin died Thursday afternoon at four o'clock after an illness of 15 days. Mrs. Baldwin was born in Hinesburgh December 19, 1829, and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ray, and was educated in the school of the town. In 1849 she united with the First Baptist Church of Hinesburgh and was a faithful Christian all her life. On March 7, 1850 she was married to Myron H. Baldwin. She loved her home and her children and was ever ready to lend a helping hand until her feebleness deprived her of doing what she could for others. She leaves her husband, one daughter, Miss Lizzie M. Baldwin, matron at the Home for Destitute children, one son, LeGrand M. Baldwin, one sister, Mrs. G. D. Boynton of Hinesburgh, and four brothers, L. E. Ray of Morris, Ill., C. C. Ray of Ottawa, Ill., L. C. Ray of Portland, Ore., and A. Ray of Hinesburgh.

OUR OLDEST APPLE ORCHARD.

Venerable Trees Planted in New Mexico Francisco Monks.

The oldest apple orchard in America, if not in the world, is in the center of an ancient town of Manzano, 15 miles southwest of Estancia, Torrance county, New Mexico. Many of the trees are more than six feet in circumference, but all are neglected for generations. Little is known of the history of this orchard, but the oldest inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande remember the orchard from childhood, and claim that the trees have not changed in appearance since then. Venerable Mexicans and Pueblo Indians tell of visiting the orchard as far back as they can remember, and finding apples on the ground in all stages of decomposition at least two feet deep.

Speedy Relief

From coughs, colds, sore-throat and hoarseness Follows Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

It does not nauseate and is pleasant to the taste. Invaluable for children—sure and safe.

All druggists sell it.

Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

BOOK BINDING AND PRINTING.

It will cost you nothing to get prices and we have been able to gain and satisfy so many good customers that we feel sure that you also will find our print shop and bindery able to serve you to your complete satisfaction.

THE FREE PRESS PRINTING CO. Burlington, Vt.

It is Serious.

Some Burlington People Fall to Prey on the Seriousness.

The constant feeling of a bad back, the weariness, the tired feeling, the pains and aches of kidney illness are serious if neglected. Dangerous urinary troubles follow. A Burlington citizen shows you how to avoid them.

Daniel O'Keefe, motorman, living at 116 Pearl St., Burlington, Vt., says: "I suffered a good deal for two years with backache. Besides the constant dull pains, there were other noticeable symptoms of kidney disorder. I am not much of a hand to take medicine but my wife got me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got me a box at the Park Drug Store. I began taking them according to directions and it was not long before I could see they were helping me. I continued the treatment for some little time and I am glad to say that Doan's Kidney Pills made a decided change for the better in my condition. You are at liberty to use my name, for I think Doan's Kidney Pills are the remedy for anyone troubled as I was."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Posters-Mitchell Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

No other.

Remember the name—Doans—and take no other.

MRS. EDDY'S ADOPTED SON IN WATERBURY.

In Waterbury Center lives Dr. E. J. Foster, the legally adopted son of Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy, and as such her legal heir as is her son, George.

In November, 1888, when Mrs. Eddy was 47 and Dr. Foster 11 years old, Mrs. Eddy legally adopted Dr. Foster as her son under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and Eddy was added to his name. For 15 years he made his home with her, going by the name of Dr. Foster Eddy. Since his return to Vermont he has dropped the Eddy. He knows intimately Frye, Herring, Mrs. Leonard, and the other persons who have figured in the case, Dr. Foster says:

"This suit brought by her son and nephew, and the previous notoriety, will annoy her, I know, and interrupt her great work. It is my opinion that George Eddy is trying to force matters, and that he would have fared better to have waited the natural and usual outcome of affairs."

"Still, I am not so sure that all is straight at Pleasant View. Frye, when I was there, had risen from the position of man of all work to secretary, and had the handling of some financial matters. I know from experience that he carries out Mrs. Eddy's orders and wishes explicitly."

TAXES PAID PROMPTLY.

State Lacks \$5,000 Only—Burlington Savings Bank Pays \$38,000.

Of the State taxes payable March 1, all but about \$5,000 was in the hands of State Treasurer E. H. Bennett on the day that it was due. The delinquents have until April 1 in which to pay, but a penalty of 25 per cent. is imposed. The taxes of insurance companies and savings banks from the principal items of taxes due at this time.

The savings banks of the State show an increase in the amount of taxes of about \$5,000, this sum representing a gain in the deposits in the banks. The savings bank tax for the six months just closed will be about \$185,000. The largest savings bank tax is paid by the Burlington Savings bank, the semi-annual tax of this institution being \$38,335.55. This represents an annual tax of over \$72,000 and represents over \$100,000 in deposits.

The largest single tax at this last semi-annual settlement was paid by the National Life Insurance company. This company paid to the State \$42,000, the amount of its tax for the entire year of 1907. The license taxes collected at this time will amount to about \$5,000.

Certainly, when these taxes fall due April 1, still others are not due until next fall. The corporations are more prompt than usual thus far in meeting their tax bills.

FIRST JURY CASE.

Suit of Snyder vs. Parmelee Begun in County Court.

The first jury case of the March term was taken up in Chittenden county court Friday, it being an action of H. D. Snyder vs. P. L. Parmelee, apt. The plaintiff is Major H. D. Snyder, formerly of the 2nd cavalry, at one time stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, but now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The suit was to recover the unpaid balance on a note amounting to \$177. The plaintiff claimed that Mr. Parmelee sold a farm in Colechester about 10 years ago and took for part of the consideration a mortgage note of \$200 each and one note of \$500. Dr. Snyder later purchased one of the notes. The farm was finally sold to a man named Gonera, who in turn sold it to one Parizo. At the time the last sale took place Mr. Parmelee discharged the mortgage. Dr. Snyder sought to recover the value of his note, claiming the mortgage was fraudulently discharged.

State's Attorney A. L. Sherman Friday filed the following informations, all for intoxicating liquor cases: State vs. Louis Limoges; State vs. Edward Howe; State vs. Fanny Boretto Howe.

MITCHELL RELEASED.

Boy Arrested for Complicity in Burglary Allowed to Go.

Charles Mitchell, who was arrested a short time since for complicity with Harry Hayes in breaking into Jones & Lehman's store, was in court Thursday afternoon. He pleaded not guilty to an information filed against him in the case. State Attorney A. L. Sherman presented the only evidence against the prisoner in that of Hayes, who is now serving a sentence in Windsor and who told many conflicting stories concerning the operations of the two. Judge Hall released Mitchell upon bail of \$100, and the youth was released on his own recognizance.

WORKING ON NEW STEAMER

Boat for Lake George Will Be Ready Next Year.

Work has already been begun on the new Lake George steamer which will be built by the W. & A. Fletcher Co. of Hallowell, N. J. This company has built all of the fine boats now in use by the Champlain Transportation company. The new boat will be of the twin screw propeller type. She will be 115 feet in length over all, with 25 foot beam over guards and 22 feet beam on the water line. The boat will be completed and ready for use in the spring of 1908 and will take the place of the steamer Mohican on Lake George.

She will carry about 60 passengers and will have ample freight room. The Fletcher company will sublet the contract for the building of the hull to the T. S. Marvel Shipbuilding company of Newburg, N. Y.

Drop by drop the offensive discharge caused by Nasal Catarrh falls from the back of the nose into the throat, setting up an inflammation that is likely to mean Chronic Bronchitis. The only rational cure for Catarrh is Ely's Cream Balm. This medicine follows even the first application cannot be told in words. Don't suffer a day longer. Get the medicine at once. Nasal Catarrh, Cream Balm is sold by all druggists for 25 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 165 Warren Street, New York.

Maple sugar is a disappearing delicacy. (From Leslie's Weekly.)

Maple sugar is in reality the same as cane or beet sugar, plus a small percentage of mineral substances and an indigestible aroma and delicacy of taste. So it has remained for man to counterfeit maple sugar, and to attempt to add to syrups of ordinary sugars such flavors that the mind of the epicure breakfasting off buckwheat cakes reverts to the old sugar camp where he spent the early spring-time of his boyhood days. He has made many attempts, some of them he has even dared to register in the patent-office as discoveries of the secret. Old Mother Nature told the mapletree, but none of them, though they may make good syrup, have made maple syrup except at the sugar orchard, of sap drawn through a split, caught in a bucket, and boiled down over fragrant wood.

The States that have tried to suppress these frauds have found that practically all the maple sugar and syrup on the market is adulterated; that if pure goods do leave the farm-house they are later so mixed and diluted with cane-sugar that all of the original character is lost. Of a hundred samples of "maple syrup" analyzed by one State chemist he found 100 pure; nine-eighths were cane-sugar syrups, colored with caramel (burnt sugar), and flavored sometimes with small quantities of the real thing, but usually with a decoction of hickory chips or of corn-cobs.

THE SPOILER.

(With apologies to "The Vampire.")

A woman was there and she wrote for the press (As you or I might do). She told how to cut and fit a dress. And how to sew many a savory mess. But she never had done it herself, I guess— (Which none of her readers knew).

Oh, the hour we spent and the four we spent, And the sugar we wasted like sand At the feet of a woman who never had cooked. (And now we know that she never could cook.) And did not understand.

A woman there was and she wrote right fair (As you or I might do). How out of a barrel to make a staff. To be covered with chintz and stuff with hair. 'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air!

(And we thought the tale was true.) Oh, the days we worked and the ways we worked. To hammer and saw and hack. In making a chair in which no one would sit. A chair in which no one could possibly sit. Without a creak in his back.

A woman there was and she had her fun (Better than you or I). She wrote recipes and she never tried a one. She wrote about children—of course, she had none; She told us to do what she never had done (And never intended to try).

And it isn't to tell and it isn't to spoil That brings the tip of disgrace; It's to show a woman who didn't know how (A woman who never had cooked any beans). But wrote and was paid for fill space. The Congregationalist.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Pleasant to take, Eases Pain, and Welcomes a New Home. KIDNEY and LIVER CURS.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Modish Lingerie the Delight of Gotham Fashionables—True Economy in Materials.

New York, March 14.—Now is the hour at hand when women who delight in dainty underwear gets in her work. There are many who dislike the idea of factory goods and sweatshop work, who opposed to machine work cannot afford the imported, fancy-made lingerie, and the solution in doing this work for themselves. Every year these fascinating garments grow finer and finer and more costly until one wonders if the climax is not at hand.

The days are past when women made great differences in winter and summer apparel, and the sheerness of lawn and the delicacy of lace and embroideries are as much to be seen in the lingerie shop in mid-winter as in summer. It is in the outer garments that my lady looks for warmth and a good idea it is without highly heated hours.

Of course one may have lingerie at a cost that to the ordinary woman would mean a small fortune, for instance a pair of long drawers for \$100, a pair of long drawers for \$100, a pair of long drawers for \$100. But to the women of moderate salary or income such extravagance is out of the question, but by taking a look at these beautiful creations and by the aid of her own clever fingers she often contrives and creates an outfit which if bought in a shop would cost far more than she could otherwise afford, and more there is such a satisfaction in the making of these garments.

Because of the change in outer garments lingerie modes must also change, just as corsets must. With the present vogue of clinging graceful lingerie, undergarments must be perfect and each garment cut to fit the contour of the figure as nearly as possible. The old time bunchiness has disappeared and the woman has more beneath it than is absolutely necessary. Perhaps it is safe to say that the maximum is a couple of thicknesses of the material or some similar goods. The garments of to-day are as daintily cut as any outside gown, as great care is being taken to avoid extra fullness where not desirable and still leave ample room to show. In fact, the modern woman believes it no waste of time or money to take long and carefully on what she wears underneath. She is willing to thus spend because she knows that the fit of her gowns depend upon all such things.

The stout woman and the thin woman must in the selection of their underwear patterns study proportions as much as they do for their dresses. In doing away with these cumbersome garments that have not an inch too much to spare, and chemises that are full of fluffiness to increase the figure! For the stout woman who wishes to reduce her size to a minimum, the combination suit certainly aids her in attaining this end. Every particle of superfluous fulness is done away with in the covering of cutting and a seam at the waist line, making it the garment by all odds the best to wear under the princess gown. Now the chemise is the friend of the slender woman. In the new models there is no front opening, being slipped over the head, which makes possible all sorts of elaborate trimming schemes either of artificial flowers or of beautiful designs in embroidery.

Man's make a great mistake in thinking that it is economy to buy inexpensive materials. While it is not worth while to purchase sheet materials for less than 25 cents a yard, good long cloth, cambric, muslin, serVICABLE for night gowns, drawers and ordinary petticoats can at the best be bought something better than the cheap goods. The most durable and serviceable if of a good quality, which should be about 20 cents a yard, and if one makes their own covers this expense can be taken. Batiste is another material that is like because of its durability and adaptability to all sorts of uses, but care must be taken as it is not after all as durable as muslin because of its great elasticity and one must take the same if not worse fault, and tears easily, therefore do not put very expensive trimmings upon either but reserve them for the fine muslin. China silk is liked for undergarments and skirts.

The reckless profession of hand embroidery is perhaps the uninitiated the most surprising feature of these marvelous sets of dainty lingerie. One mode of decoration is setting medallions of hand embroidery in an insertion of real lace, the insertion being in turn edged with a narrow lace, the whole resembling flowers framed in lace in a "chemise-nightgown" that is that it slips over the head instead of opening in front, the gown falls full from a round yoke, inset with medallions. The pointed yoke effect is a great favorite and one in which the fine needle worker may adapt many a pattern usually as the yoke may be entirely finished before it is set on the garment after being joined to the gown. It is usually finished with a deep ruffle. On a number of the new gowns seen the kimono sleeves is often used. Most of the sleeves are "compensated" by their absence for anything resembling a sleeve effect in the front of the gown. One mode and many are even shorter than elbow length. Ribbons, oh, yes, yards and yards of them in bows, ties and fluttering ends are used. But, speaking of ribbons, these are not the narrow silken strips of the past, but lustrous shimmering bands, which need much coaxing to pass them through the little eyelets and which broaden out into a little bow.

A good idea is that adapted by some clever woman who if not pushed of necessity to it are yet full of that accomplishment which knows how to save lingerie at some reliable house and then, in old moments, trim these garments with German Valenciennes, Mechlin or Cluny lace with perhaps an embroidered initial as a further adornment. The work is pleasant to do and the result is just about half of what it would bring in the lingerie shops.

But the woman who must send her fine clothes to the laundress or worse the so called laundries, though she may have a few nice pieces has a full supply from which has been eliminated all unnecessary ruffles and laces. Instead of beading casings run with thin lines of colored or gold threads. This casing is made by finishing the neck and sleeves with a bias band of the material which when finished is about an inch in depth and wears as long as the gown itself and we all

know how quickly beading wears out. Another new fancy to be used instead of beading is working little eyelets around the top of the corset-cover or other garments and running narrow ribbons through. The woman who does not mind work will insert beading over all seams and little wheels of wool over the fronts. All garments are finished with casings and in many cases are covered with fine feather stitching.

The newest thing in corset cover and one that promises to be permanent because the woman who is desirous of a slender figure but must attain it by certain illusions known only to dress makers, finds it a boon and also because it is the best garment under the princess dress. A very pretty garment of this order is made with a shaped yoke of all-over embroidery showing a square neck opening edged with a lace ruffle. The fullness at the waist is adjusted by narrow tucks which widen out into a wide skirt fastened at the side and finished on the bottom with ruffles inset on ribbons, a bow at each side. Sometimes the skirt is gored and made separately from the waist and afterwards joined to it by a strong beading run with a ribbon.

The nightgown that seems to be best liked just at this moment is very full in the skirts and joined to the front shallow yoke by means of tiny tucks and the hem at the bottom of the skirt is finished in depth. The yoke should be of all-over lace or embroidery, the neck drawn in with a casing and the sleeves of the wing order finished also with casings run with ribbons and having a pretty little bow on the shoulders and point of the sleeves.

CATHERINE MANN-PAYZANT.

A TOWN THAT WAS.

A Century Ago Calais Was Puffed Up with Prosperity.

Laying bare the valleys of the Connecticut and the Winooski, says the Boston Herald, is the tiny town of Calais—a town that was one of the type of New England towns that time has passed by and that has long since disappeared. Calais was the product of evolution; its decadence is the result of evolution. And while it prides itself upon a prosperous farming community and an interesting past, and points with hope to great natural possibilities, the actual prospects for the future are slight and dim.

When the 12th century was in its swaddling clothes Calais was full grown and puffed up with prosperity. A dozen different industries flourished there then, the little town's resources were being utilized and developed, its people were progressive and imbued with a proper civic pride. The Calais of that day stood high in the ranks of New England towns, and there was much talk of what it would some day become. When the 12th century was hoary-headed and tottering to its death Calais had already passed—it had deserted a circle and was back again at the point from which it had started in earliest youth.

CAUSES OF DECADENCE.

Concentration in manufacture, the diverting of traffic by railways, the changing character of country life in Vermont—a dozen things combined to bring about the decadence of Calais from a prospective manufacturing city to the diminutive centre of a farming community. While her manufacturing interests are greatly reduced, Vermont is today reckoned an agricultural State, and in the early part of the last century her farms were cultivated principally to supply the needs of those engaged in manufacturing. Especially was this true of the region about Calais.

Calais got its first start when the colony of America belonged to the English and French. It was in 1792 that Col. Peary Davis, one of the first two settlers of Montpelier, built the first sawmill in the town of Calais. That old mill still stands, on the road from Kent's corner to North Calais, and old "Tip and down's" mill, with a log still in the carriage, just as it was abandoned many years ago and the saw broken. But industry in Calais was discouraged by the British authorities, and it was not until after independence had been gained that Calais got a real impetus. Then other sawmills followed after Col. Davis's venture.

HARDWOOD FOR PEARL ASH.

Soft wood was the most valuable in those pioneer days, but as much hard wood had to be cut in clearing the land, the making of pot and pearl ash became an established industry. Next came a furniture factory, for lumber and workmen were to be had in plenty. The storekeepers throughout all the surrounding country handled the output of the Calais sawmills. Railroads had not then revolutionized the industrial condition of America; they had not yet been thought of. Everything that came into or went out of Calais was hauled by oxen or horses, which made it a matter of economy to do all the manufacturing at home. So the clearings grew large to feed the saw mills and the furnaces, and with the clearings came the purchase of more cattle. With the increase of the cattle, tanneries were built, but, though two of them flourished for 20 years, no vestige of either remains to-day.

From the making of leather to the making of shoes was but a step, and shortly two shoe factories began to manufacture leather turned out by the tanneries. Things were booming in Calais. It was all hand work, of course, for those were the days when the shoemaker knew all branches of the trade and traveled about the country with his kit, sure of frequent employment at farmhouses along his route or at any shoe shop he might reach.

THE STARCH FACTORIES.

New land produces large potatoes of excellent quality, and starch, and thus it came about that starch became one of the manufactured products of Calais. Part of one of the two starch factories then erected stands to-day, and the older residents of Calais remember that the Knowlton factory held its meetings during its brief existence in an overhead room in one of the old starch buildings.

With no ready-made clothing shops and few tailor shops in New England, the women of the family made the clothes for all. Carding mills were built at Calais, three woolen mills began operation, and the town was a busy one. But the last of the woolen mills went out of commission in 1872. It stands to-day silent, deserted, the machinery still in place and fast going to ruin. Calais could not even keep or utilize its home talent, for the inventor of a spinning Jenny and mule went to Lowell and prospered with his inventions there. Another Calais inventor, George Chase, who made the first electric motor known. His brother, who was judge of the probate court, started a factory for the manufacture of musical instruments, and pianos still exist that were made at the Calais factory. But this, together with a jewelry manufactory maintained by Warham Chase, was removed to Montpelier.

LOOKED TO BE A CITY.

An elaborate machine shop, a carriage

factory and a mill factory that turned out the old wrought-iron nails used before cut nails came into vogue, were established in Calais, but their prosperity and their history were fleeting. It must be remembered that a town which had half a dozen industries employing a few score men was something of a town in those early days, so that Calais looked forward with confidence to the time when she would be a thriving city.

A stage route from Montpelier to Newport passed through the town, there was heavy teaming traffic, a large drove of sheep and herds of cattle were driven to the Boston market through the main street. All these things combined to make a demand for taverns, and Calais boasted three of them—old-fashioned, hospitable places where New England rum was dispensed at threepence the glass, and where the gossip of travellers supplied the want of newspapers. Of these three taverns, only the building of one remains—the old Wheelock tavern—and it is used for a storehouse.

All these industries, all these products of thrift and booming times, have vanished, or have disappeared when a wave of progress swept over the New England States between the fifties and seventies of last century. One by one, year by year, they went under, and were soon forgotten. Railroads sprang into existence all over the country, they brought industries and wealth to other towns and villages and cities, but Calais they passed by. Railroad facilities, concentrated power plants, cheapened the cost of large power plants, cheapened the cost of manufacture, far below what the cost of production was in Calais. There could be but one result. As the markets overgrew the Calais wares and the demand changed, these little plants that had played so important a part in the early life of the town disappeared.

MELANCHOLY MONUMENTS.

Some of the old buildings remain melancholy monuments of a long dead past. They are for the most part deserted and neglected, falling to slow ruin and decay, and soon they will go down to the oblivion to which so many other Calais industries sunk in the short space of a score of years. Certain small dams along the stream remain intact in parts, and reminders of the days when Calais possessed saw mills and factories and supplied that part of Vermont and one small workshop remain. And the mill, curiously enough, is the oldest of all that flourished in Calais, dating back to 1822.

But it takes a lot to absolutely wipe a New England town or village out of existence. Fortune may pass it by, hard times may come and carry off all its boasted possessions, but the village still clings to the hope that better days will fall, that the clouds will roll by and that "something will happen" to again place it in the forward march. In fact, the village sits patiently waiting for a "boom," and not one of such a hamlet's residents do not thoroughly convince that only a trifling impetus is needed to start the village on an irresistible advance.

HORSEPOWER IS UNDEVELOPED.

Calais people place their hope for this impetus in two streams that flow through the village. These streams are capable of developing hundreds of horsepower, but up to now they have flown practically unutilized. An increase in the use of electric power throughout New England and its transmission over long distances, Calais residents opine that the lack of railroad facilities will no longer hamper them. For electric roads are already projected that will bring Calais into close touch with the outer world to which it has of late years been a comparative stranger, and it is then that the Calais people expect to see development of water power and consequent rise of industries in the old place.

Calais cannot be called an abandoned town, nor yet a town of abandoned farms. It is simply a fairly prosperous farming community, whereas it was once the commercial and industrial centre for all that section of Vermont.

USES OF BRAN.

Miscellaneous Receipts for the Housewife's Use.

(By Lillian Mason.) The outer coat of wheat which is entirely discarded in making white flour has a value and need not be thrown away, vegetarians cook it in water in the proportion of one part bran to six of water for a foundation for soups. Some of the best rolls are made from bran with one-half as much flour; this sort of bread has the true taste of the wheat and is much used by invalids. Some restaurants make a specialty of bran bread which, as much appreciated by the patrons, as the old uses of bran is for cleaning paint. A cloth wrung out of warm water is dipped into the bran and rubbed directly on the paint, cleaning it without scratching and just as well as with some patented cleaning powder. Strained bran tea is good for giving stiffness to dark muslin. It will make the cloth like new without staining like white starch. Bran sewed into little cheese cloth bags is excellent for the bath.

HOMEMADE BAKING POWDER.

All baking powder contains something like corn starch or arrow root and in the proportion of about one-quarter. One formula calls for one-half pound each of bicarbonate of soda and corn starch and one pound of cream tartar. Mix well and sift five times, then store in bottles or tins with close fitting covers.

VALUE OF WAX PAPER.

Waxed paper such as comes inside of cracker boxes or round the food inside of the delicatessen shop is useful in the kitchen and pantry. Save that from the boxes and buy sheets of it. It is good to put under the cakes when taken from the oven.

RICE WATER FOR STARCH.

When rice is cooked for the table by boiling in water strain off the water and use it for starching embroidered or lace centerpieces. It is almost impossible to do up lace by using starch.

CLEANING BRASS CANDLESSTICKS.

Sometimes one comes into possession of heirloom candlesticks or wax money by them in some antique store where things are never made bright lest they appear too new. It is not always easy to give these pieces of brass a good polish with anything at hand. The old mixture of salt and vinegar will undoubtedly clear off all the spots, then wash the pieces well and polish with powdered bath brick. Do not have either water or brass redressed by any method that will remove a coating of metal.

STOVE CEMENT.

To mend a crack in a stove or in the floor of an oven the following homemade cement is better than any other. It is made by the delicatessen shop is useful in the kitchen and pantry. Save that from the boxes and buy sheets of it. It is good to put under the cakes when taken from the oven.

MACHINE REPELLING.

No expensive attachment is needed to gather an edge on the sewing machine. Stitch along near the edge with a long

stitch and pull the under thread until right fullness is secured, then sew with fine stitch to hold it.

KEEPING PASTE.

When much pasting of clippings scrap books is done it is often more convenient and economical to use paste made from mullage. To keep it from drying add ten drops of oil of cloves and ten drops of powdered alum to each cup of paste.

FURNITURE PASTE.

Mix equal parts of raw linseed oil and vinegar in a bottle and well before using. Apply with a cloth, rub well, for much depends on the furniture.