

RUSH FOR FREE TREATMENT

Eyes Examined and Glasses Furnished without Charge.

One Man Had Nerve to Ask That Business Be Suspended in Order That He Might Be Attended to at Once.

Examination of the eyes of a limited number of people, and the furnishing of glasses, all without charge, was the principal feature of the annual convention of the Vermont State Optical society, held Thursday at the Hotel Vermont.

The session of this organization opened at ten o'clock in the morning, in the commodious apartment on the second floor, near the end of the main corridor, and on the east side of the building.

Officers were chosen as follows, many of these being re-elected: President, A. R. Campbell of Morrisville; first vice president, G. H. Reynolds of Burlington; second vice-president, A. J. Garrett of Rutland; secretary, C. J. Cleveland of Rutland; treasurer, H. W. Randall of St. Johnsbury; executive committee, W. M. Reed of Montpelier, F. J. Brown of Rutland, F. R. Vaughn of Brattleboro, Leo H. Meloy of Newbury, auditing committee, H. H. Palmer of Brattleboro, A. G. Manour of Burlington, C. W. Parker of Fair Haven; membership committee, C. A. Mason of East Barre, George C. Lang of Barton, C. L. M. Bugbee of Newport, Fred A. Barrell of White River Junction, H. R. Smith of Chester Depot, Gilbert Riet of Burlington and M. J. Brooks of Rumford Falls, Maine.

The secretary's report showed that the present membership of the optical society is 75, which includes a gain of six members during the past year, indicating healthy growth upon the part of the organization. About 50 per cent. of the members of the society were expected to be present at the convention. Expectations were fully realized, some 25 members being in attendance.

During the day there were several brief addresses. Fred A. Barrell of White River Junction spoke upon "Lens Snaps and Frame Fitting." C. M. Carpenter of White River Junction took for his subject "The Demonstration of a New Method of Using the Spectacle." Expenses of the convention were discussed by Philbrick of Boston, who held the close attention of his hearers with a talk upon "The Grinding of Deep Curve Toric Lenses." Mr. Philbrick is a manufacturing optician of the Hub.

Two matters of business that came up Thursday were of general interest. At the afternoon session it was voted to pay the secretary the annual sum of \$25 for his services, and to remit his dues; and his salary was voted back to include the year just past. With reference to the next annual meeting, the sentiment of the society was in favor of holding a convention jointly with the New Hampshire optical association, but the decision upon this point was left to the executive committee, together with the matter of the time and place of the meeting. The idea of holding the convention in conjunction with that of the New Hampshire opticians was original with the secretary, Mr. Cleveland.

At the evening session, the secretary, Mr. Cleveland, presented a paper on "EYES EXAMINED FREE."

Much interest was manifested by the public in the free examination of eyes. One man appeared early on the scene. The business session was not finished, but he managed to send in word that he positively must catch the three o'clock train. The matter of adjournment to take up his case was proposed by a tender-hearted member of the society. But the opticians as a whole seem to see it that way. As one of them suggested, the man could afford to wait if he were to get free examination and a pair of glasses thrown in. A local member objected, remarking that to adjourn would be further encouragement of a lot of free business that was hurting the Burlington trade, anyway. The meeting did not adjourn, and the optician has to wait his turn.

The free treatment of eye troubles was provided by the optical society at its own expense, the apparatus used being furnished by the Globe Optical company of Boston. There were so many applicants for examination and prescription that the time at the disposal of the opticians was not sufficient to permit of giving treatment to all. Among the instruments used was a new model of the Geneva combined retinoscope and ophthalmoscope, for which increased accuracy of results is claimed.

The convention closed with a dinner given in the dining room of the Hotel Vermont at seven o'clock.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Campbell of Morrisville, George H. Reynolds of Burlington, C. J. Cleveland of Rutland, Harold E. Currier of Wheelock, H. B. Smith of Chester Depot, J. R. Cottrill of Burlington, Fred A. Barrell of White River Junction, and others.

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Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely—but gently on the system. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine number Signature.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, including a signature and product image.

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CITY WILL NOT BUY LAND

Majority of 63 against Proposed Purchase of Stearns Property.

Heavy Taxpayers as a Rule Favored Project, while Many Who Would Not Be Directly Affected Voted against It.

The proposition for the city to purchase for \$1500 the Stearns property, extending along the lake shore south from the Rutland railroad drawbridge, was defeated by a majority of 28 votes at the special election held on Saturday afternoon and evening in the city hall.

The vote by wards follows: Ward 1, 10-10; Ward 2, 10-10; Ward 3, 10-10; Ward 4, 10-10; Ward 5, 10-10; Ward 6, 10-10.

The vote shows that the result of the election was due largely to sectional feeling, the vote from the third and fourth wards, especially the latter, being decidedly against the purchase of the property in the south part of the city.

There were two kinds of ballots, they being white and blue, and upon which were printed the words "yes" and "no." The large taxpayers, as a rule, voted yes, while those who own but little property and those who pay but a poll tax, voted no.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Robert Roberts, who read the official call, and City Clerk Grandy made a report. The check list for each of the six wards was used.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Members of Lake Champlain Association Enjoy Trip to Isle La Motte.

There is no diminishing interest in the Lake Champlain association, and the ride given Thursday by the society was attended by at least 200 distinguished guests from not only the shores of the lake but from points many miles away.

The steamer Chateaufort conveyed the party and started early in the morning from Port Henry, previous arrangements with the Balaize & Hudson road having been made to accommodate the points in the interior.

The boat left this port about 10:30 and returned about six o'clock. The boat cruised northward and the final stop was made at the historic Point of St. Anne on Isle La Motte.

Parlies joined the excursionists from Fair Haven, Plattburgh and Brantford, where the Troy Yacht society entered and rendered some fine selections during the trip. The Port Henry band also helped out on the musical line.

When the ultimate goal was reached about 100 enjoyed the excellent dinner which was served on the boat. While the remainder had lunch on the island, no speeches were made on the trip but everybody enjoyed it up to enjoying the magnificent scenery.

On the way to the lake a few members of the Commercial club did some work and secured the promise of the manager of the Troy Yacht society to come to this city next year.

Among those present were President G. P. Benton and Elias Lemmon of the university, J. L. Southwick of the Troy Yacht Club, Mayor and Mrs. Robert Roberts and the Misses Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hoyt and Miss Cornelia Underwood, Miss Marjorie Henderson, Miss Anna Burke and party, President L. E. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, Miss Letitia Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson, in addition to a number of distinguished people from other cities.

Some scientific interest has been aroused in the fact as announced upon the basis of thermometric tests that the hot water of the Gulf stream is flowing up the channel of the Mississippi river, and that while temperatures of 88 degrees are found outside the river, on the east side the water was as warm as 84 degrees, and even in front of the city an average of 81 was observed.

The theory of the existence and operation of the Gulf stream is that it has its beginning in the West Indies, a great bay on the west coast of equatorial Africa, where there is a mighty eddy caused by the blowing of the winds from the south and west against the coast. The current being started moves to the eastward around the northeast coast of South America and through the Caribbean sea and the Yucatan pass into the Gulf of Mexico, where after circling around from southwestward to north-eastward and southeast it flows out through the Florida Straits into the Atlantic ocean, of course not all of the tremendous current that flows out of the Gulf of Mexico under the equator enters our Mexican sea, for a great part is diverted northward among the passes between the islands of the West Indian archipelago, but we get enough of it to make its temperature and current important items to the navigators in our seas.

It is strange that the warm waters of the stream should be able to force their way up the Mississippi river against its current, which often has a four to five-mile velocity, but the river is low just now and doubtless makes little resistance to the warm water, which, being lighter, floats above the colder water of the river. Whether a new state of things has been discovered in these relations of the river water to that of the sea, or a commonplace and ordinary occurrence has not been previously noticed, cannot be stated here, but it is claimed by geologists that in a time far back in the past the Gulf stream flowed up the Mississippi river, forcing its water far into the Arctic sea, and so warming up Alaska and Siberia that the ancient mastodons or hairy elephants could subsist there, and that

THE WOOL SCHEDULE

Its Scientific Preparation Is Ably Defended.

An Attempt to Provide a Fair Scale to Allow for the Shrinkage of Wool—The Four-to-One Ratio.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes as follows: William C. Hunneman of Boston calls the attention of your correspondent to certain statements made in a Washington letter of June 27, relative to the wool tariff. Mr. Hunneman's interest was attracted by the following paragraph:

Whatever the justice or otherwise of the (Hayne) wool and woolen rates, it cannot successfully be denied that these rates are levied as a rule upon a scientific basis, and that with some slight readjustments, if found necessary through the development of modern processes, they will stand all reasonable tests, as far as the system upon which they are levied is concerned. For example, it is a matter of fact easily demonstrated how many pounds of wool are required to make a pound of cloth.

Mr. Hunneman suggests that if these statements are correct, the difficulty with Schedule K has been imaginary and that it is clearly the duty of your correspondent to demonstrate his propositions for the benefit of Congress, "now engaged in what is believed to be the difficult problem of revising Schedule K." Referring to wools shrinking from 5 to 6 per cent., the Boston gentleman asks a demonstration of how much wool makes a pound of cloth and how the results can be applied to the framing of a compensatory tariff on woolen goods.

Your correspondent writes Mr. Hunneman, "now it is to Congress and the American people to demonstrate it without delay. Moreover, he owes it to the readers of the Transcript to prove his assertion that the Payne duties on wool goods are levied on a scientific basis. I for one believe they are unscientific and unfair, and that W. E. B. has allowed himself to give currency to the unmeaning phrases with which the beneficiaries under Schedule K are accustomed to conceal the truth about that schedule. I will suspend judgment, however, in order that W. E. B. may give us a demonstration."

SHARP DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. The letter of Mr. Hunneman is interesting and welcome in illustrating, as indicated in the letter to which he refers, the sharp differences of opinion as to procedure, based upon material facts, which the would-be revisers of the tariff are called upon to consider. It never has been the custom of this correspondence to discuss the woolen schedule from any personal point of view or to predicate the costs of their goods in advance to make prices for their customers and to buy wool for their mills? Your correspondent is informed on the highest authority resident in Washington, that wools may be bought in some countries on an almost absolute guarantee as to their shrinkage quality. If this were not so, or at least within a very small percentage, wool must necessarily be bought secured instead of in the grease, for the woolen trade always has been carried on practically on a secured basis.

Wools used in the United States. The writer does not pretend to say whether or not the existing ratio is fair or equitable, but if it is not it may be proper to inquire why manufacturers have not taken advantage of the excessive profits supposedly possible in the manufacture of goods which require less than four-to-one and made them almost exclusively. It would seem that such an advantage, if it existed, would attract all the woolen manufacturers of the country to the production of such goods. As a matter of fact, no such concentration upon that class of fabric appears to have occurred, the larger part of the American-made woolen goods being of the variety of the kinds which require about the compensatory ratio now in effect. A large proportion of American goods are made of the heavy shrinking wools, and it is that class of wools which constitutes the great bulk of the increased production of American wools over that of the time when this ratio was adopted. From one point of view, the ratio, or something like it, must have been conceived in wisdom, if it has

LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME. (From the Northfield News.) The plea of the brats who deliberately shot down a girl at Essex Junction a few weeks since is to be inhumanly long. How much longer is this insanity to be allowed as an insanity? Through the penalty of his crime, and consequently society be jeopardized that much more? Why cannot Vermont, at least, have a revision of its criminal laws to the extent that every person indicted in a capital offense must be placed under observation at the hospital for the insane and the report of an expert on the party's mental condition be accepted, when the court may determine the disposition of the case? If the person is insane it is manifestly unfair, if not inhumane, to subject him or her to a trial for life, if it is determined that insanity does not exist that question should be eliminated from the trial, thus insuring justice as well as saving the thousands of dollars for a long trial and the enormous fees of insanity experts who testify for and against a prisoner. Under the present conditions a shrewd lawyer is usually able to instill enough doubt into the minds of a jury through "expert" evidence to at least save his client from the full penalty of his crime, no matter how conclusive the other evidence may be. It is an advantage to the practice of the criminal lawyer to retain the present form of procedure, but in every other way it is a detriment to society and to the State.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending July 21, 1911: WOMEN'S LIST. Mrs. Lillie Beach, Della Corneil, Mrs. Covey, Miss Katherine Deering, Mrs. Gorham Dunn, Miss Louise Gridley, Mrs. Anna Germain, Miss Matilda Hillback, Mrs. Vera Johnson, Mrs. M. C. Jones, Mrs. Ruth McCarthy, 55 Alder street, Mrs. Emma McMahon, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., Mrs. Blanche Martin, Miss Lizzie O'Brien, Miss Linnie Peters, Miss Helanie M. Peck, Miss May Palmer, Mrs. J. P. Ramsey, Miss Lila Renaud, Miss Jane Shea, Mrs. Mary Sartone, Mrs. L. E. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Thomas.

MEN'S LIST. Guy Wentworth Bonner, Raymond Boudette, Jas. Brayshaw, Burl Bething, Geo. Crosby Laundry, Cadotte M. Joseph, W. A. Cote, C. M. Conley, Constantin Doumbois, Harry Dennocker, John Davis (merchant), Geo. J. Epple, Fred J. Grandey, W. T. Hodson, H. I. Johnson & Co., E. A. Knight, H. L. Klingler, Mitchell N. Lamphere, Dell Lake, Capt. Lakomoo Boat Club, Richard Moiles, Napoleon Pichia, Denta Powell, B. Roberts, Lewis M. Seaver, C. E. Schoff, Sartwell, Harold & Hendon, Dave Sawyer, E. W. Spaulding, L. H. Tobin.

WINOOSKI LIST. Emma Corbin, W. E. Ellis, Geo. Kavanagh, Will McCarty. RICE PAPER WITHOUT RICE. The rice paper of China has no rice in its composition. This curiously brittle, pure white material used for the marvelous drawings of the Chinese artists is manufactured from the pith of a tree peculiar to Formosa. The first paper was not made by the Chinese. Rice paper was made in Arabia more than 100 centuries ago, and the crusaders brought the industry to Europe, where the first paper factory was established in the last years of the thirteenth century.

If your business needs a hard-to-find sort of employee, the quest is worth a little want advertising. BROWN'S RELIEF. In Case of Accidents. Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Sprains and Bruises, Insect or Mosquito Bites, Apply Freely. YOUR MONEY REFUNDED. If it fails to benefit you, your money is refunded on the spot.

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MEN'S LIST. Guy Wentworth Bonner, Raymond Boudette, Jas. Brayshaw, Burl Bething, Geo. Crosby Laundry, Cadotte M. Joseph, W. A. Cote, C. M. Conley, Constantin Doumbois, Harry Dennocker, John Davis (merchant), Geo. J. Epple, Fred J. Grandey, W. T. Hodson, H. I. Johnson & Co., E. A. Knight, H. L. Klingler, Mitchell N. Lamphere, Dell Lake, Capt. Lakomoo Boat Club, Richard Moiles, Napoleon Pichia, Denta Powell, B. Roberts, Lewis M. Seaver, C. E. Schoff, Sartwell, Harold & Hendon, Dave Sawyer, E. W. Spaulding, L. H. Tobin.

WINOOSKI LIST. Emma Corbin, W. E. Ellis, Geo. Kavanagh, Will McCarty. RICE PAPER WITHOUT RICE. The rice paper of China has no rice in its composition. This curiously brittle, pure white material used for the marvelous drawings of the Chinese artists is manufactured from the pith of a tree peculiar to Formosa. The first paper was not made by the Chinese. Rice paper was made in Arabia more than 100 centuries ago, and the crusaders brought the industry to Europe, where the first paper factory was established in the last years of the thirteenth century.

If your business needs a hard-to-find sort of employee, the quest is worth a little want advertising. BROWN'S RELIEF. In Case of Accidents. Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Sprains and Bruises, Insect or Mosquito Bites, Apply Freely. YOUR MONEY REFUNDED. If it fails to benefit you, your money is refunded on the spot.

"Supplementary Advertising"

On the claim that they are needed to "supplement newspaper advertising," a good many unnecessary "advertising" schemes are sold to business