

AN HONORABLE CAREER.

Dr. Gossom's Kidney and Bladder Cure

Is made after the formula of a physician who used it with astonishing success during 42 years of practice. Kidney troubles cannot exist when Dr. Gossom's remedy is used.

50c a Box at

E. A. DROWN, 48 No. Main St.

WATCH ON POSTAL CLERKS

Many Peepholes and Secret Lookouts in Chicago's New Post Office.

Every set of every employee of the money order, registry and mailing departments of the new post office at Chicago will be liable to the closest scrutiny by means of a system now being installed, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Suspended from the ceilings of the three departments and connected with each other are lookouts in the form of inclosed observation platforms. These will enable inspectors to watch all that is going on, but the employees will never know when they are being observed, and the fact that an observing eye may be upon them at any minute is calculated to deter them from wrongdoing and spur them to their best efforts. No more thorough system of espionage was ever devised for any public edifice in the world.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw on a recent visit expressed admiration for the manner in which the lookouts were being constructed. The fact that such structures are being erected was unknown to all save the inspection department and a few high officials of the postal service.

The officials say no reflection upon the honesty of employees is intended by the system. The responsibilities the government assumes in carrying money and other valuables through the mails warrant it in taking every precaution. In fact, the honest employees are said to welcome the strictest supervision, so that if any detail of the business goes wrong their own acts will be known in advance of the discovery of the error.

The first and second floors of the great building are honeycombed with the lookouts. The passages run through stone walls and connect in such a way that an inspector can go from one part of the structure to another in a distant section of the building in half the time that one outside the lookouts could proceed an equal distance. A system of electric signals will be operated in connection, and the course of a letter or package, from the minute it is registered until it leaves in a mail bag for a railway station, can be known by the chief inspector sitting in his office.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Nat C. Goodwin has arrived in New York to begin preparations for the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Weber & Fields have settled upon "Whoop-Dee-Dee" as the name of the musical production of their New York house. Lillian Russell will have several catchy songs.

Miss Chrystal Herne is to be leading woman with Arthur Byron in Frank McKeen's production of "Major Andre," which opens at the Savoy theater, New York, in November.

Henry Atley, the new leading man of the Empire theater (New York) stock company, will make his first appearance with Miss Maude Adams in "The Pretty Sister of Jose."

Owen Hall is to deliver to Messrs. Frohman & Edwards within three months his new play founded on the famous French comedy, "Bonfils," which was a success in Paris three years ago.

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Eugene Presby to direct the rehearsals of the company to appear in William Young's dramatic version of Onoto Watanabe's story, "A Japanese Nightingale."

Largest in the World



are the mills where Pillsbury's Best Flour is made. Their capacity is thirty thousand barrels a day.

BRITISH OFFER TO THE ZIONISTS

Features of Territory Tendered For Jewish Settlement.

A HEALTHY AND FERTILE REGION

Sir Harry Johnston Regards the Uganda Plateau as Unparalleled in Tropical Africa—Well Watered and Covered With Noble Forests—Climate Favorable to White Men.

When the British government recently offered the Zionist conference at Basel so considerable a stretch of territory in east Africa for Jewish settlement it volunteered to give away one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most interesting tracts of land in the world today, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Philadelphia Press. The great plateau of the Uganda region is not only one of the very few in all Africa where white men may live and prosper, but it is a land as well which is both inviting in all those respects which should make life worth living, and abounding, too, in much of the mystery and glamour which have for so long hung over the central stretches of the dark continent.

The Victoria Nyanza region, where the Nile takes its birth, lies 3,820 feet above sea level, a land remarkable for its forests and plains and unique in its Mau escarpment, a mighty stone wall thrown up by nature with a regularity almost as marked as though it were man made, which faces upon a sunken valley, called "The Great Rift." About this rise mighty mountains, which are almost beyond question those which figured in the geographical stories of the ancients as "the Mountains of the Moon."

When, even in comparatively modern times, the coast lands of Africa had been opened up by discovery and no mountains of any unusual size had been found it was affirmed that these Mountains of the Moon could have existed only in the imaginations of those who first wrote of them. But the geography of today has found in such peaks as Mount Kenia and Mount Kilimanjaro, which rise 18,000 and 19,000 feet above the surrounding country, full warrant for all stories of the past.

Sir Harry Johnston, who undoubtedly knows more of the Uganda region than any other man living, in his report on the country made as special commissioner for the Uganda protectorate describes it as unparalleled in tropical Africa. He declares it to be admirably watered, fertile and cool, covered with noble forests and but sparsely inhabited. He adds that it is quite as healthy for Europeans as Great Britain itself. A very interesting feature of his report has to do with the various vegetable growths of the country, which would seem to be remarkable for the size they assume. Plants which in the temperate zone are properly regarded as small attain in the Uganda a growth many times that which is characteristic of them in lands farther north.

As for the people—and, one might also say, "as for the neighbors which the Jews will find awaiting them"—they make up in peculiarities what they may lack in numbers. The tract of territory which has been offered by Great Britain is perhaps 200 miles long by 90 or 100 miles in width. In that there are now living seven distinct tribes of African natives, one of them already in a state of some civilization, but the other six characteristically barbarous, though Sir Harry Johnston is the authority for the statement that all of them are well disposed toward the white man and willing to study and imitate his ways. The Baganda people wear European clothes—that is, Turkish garments—and most of them speak a little French or English. The other peoples of the region still are in the state of midress so long associated with African natives.

Probably the strangest of the tribes are the Kavirondos, whose cannibal traditions still prompt them to file their teeth to needle-like points, and the famous Kingwa dwarfs, a tribe of diminutive hunters which wanders over the greater part of eastern Africa between the Victoria Nyanza and the vicinity of the Indian ocean.

Power Without Water or Coal.
A new motive power has been discovered by S. F. Stearns, the inventor, who is now in New York putting in a plant which it is claimed will reduce the cost of generating power 40 per cent, says a Joplin (Mo.) dispatch. In its operation there is no need for coal, boilers or water. The power is said to be supplied by some sort of combustion which, properly distributed, will do the work. Mr. Stearns has interested with him in the enterprise J. A. Hardy, a millionaire mine owner of Webb City, and P. M. Cummings of Joplin. One of the devices was recently installed in a big mining plant near Joplin and is said to be a success.

Queen Lou.
What makes the cloud of dust arise across the yellow track?
What is it in the midst that moves with speed that doesn't slack?
Why do the people crane their necks?
Why do their eyeballs flash?
What is the noise of breaking things?
It's records gone to smash!
For Dillon, great Lou Dillon, makes them wonder where they're at
By circling round the magic course in just two minutes flat!

Lou Dillon, Lou Dillon, you're the greatest of 'em all!
You knocked the props from under and you gave 'em such a fall!
You clinched your fame forever as around the course you flew.
Lou Dillon, Lou Dillon, here's a double health to you!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE REXALL REMEDIES

Have made many friends in the few months that they have been on the market, and the

Rexall KIDNEY CURE

is one of the best. It is a liquid remedy and unlike pills—which have to dissolve, and they don't always do that—it enters into the circulation at once and goes right to the spot.

Two sizes, small 45c, and large 85c.

Sold only at the
RED CROSS PHARMACY
160 No. Main St., Barre, Vt.

THE BERLINER AIR SHIP.

Inventor Preparing to Test Enlarged Model of His Aeroplane.

Emile Berliner of Washington will test in a few weeks an enlarged model of his flying machine, which is now being built in his laboratory in Columbia road, says the New York Herald. The tail of the machine will be larger in proportion to the body than in the machine which was tested on Aug. 19, and the three cylinders will be placed some distance apart rather than near together, as in the old machine.

"The two most original ideas embodied in our models are the incline at the end of the cylinders and the application of the large tail," said Edgar Berliner, son of the inventor. "The pressure of compressed air against this incline and against the tail is what raises the machine so successfully. By means of the tail it will also be possible to guide the machine. The tail will consist of plates which close over each way and can be adjusted so as to regulate the movements of the machine. An adjustment of the tail will also make it possible for the machine to descend, something like a parachute, to the ground. At present we are experimenting with propellers of various sorts to take the place of the sky-rockets which have been used in propelling our models."

The Berliner model tried on Aug. 19 is seven feet long. It consists of three aluminum troughs arranged side by side and inverted. There are five and a half feet long and open at the front to admit air freely. One foot from the rear end they begin to incline and slope down to the tail, which is made of pieces of tin one and a half feet long. The horizontal area of the machine is thirty square feet, and it weighs, together with the ballast which it carries to represent the cargo and person of a completed machine, about thirty-four pounds. Oak rods and metal tubing are used in fastening the main parts of the machine together.

The two skyrockets which sent the machine through the air for fifty feet at a uniform distance of three and a half feet from the ground weighed two pounds each. They were fastened just above the tail. Ballast was suspended from the aluminum portion near the tail. Here the propelling machinery will probably be suspended when a machine is constructed of sufficient size to carry an operator.

There are no wings of any sort to the machine.

KANSAS TEACHERS PROTEST

Present Resolutions Against the Trustees' Anticourting Order.

The teachers of Harvey county, Kan., at a recent institute adopted with enthusiasm the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our fathers came to Kansas in pursuance of a high and holy desire to establish the institutions of freedom and equality on Kansas soil and did heroic service in the dark and bloody days of the border war to establish constitutional liberty in this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That we view with alarm the tendency of school boards in certain parts of Kansas to adopt harsh and oppressive measures in restriction of our sacred and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That to submit to such tyranny would prove us to be unworthy children of such noble parents.

Resolved, That, the larger per cent of our teachers being marriagable, we urge upon all the necessity of vigorous and unceasing rebellion against this attempt to deprive us of our right to court and be courted.

Aged Fish.
A few of the fish in the Royal aquarium at St. Petersburg are known to be 150 years old, and the age of the sacred fish in some of the ponds attached to the Buddhist temples in China is to be counted by centuries, if we are to believe the priests.

To Clean Parchment.
Benzine gently applied with a sponge will remove almost every stain and will not destroy the texture in the least.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

New Courses to Be Studied at Columbia University.

FOUR WOMEN ARE ON THE STAFF.

Hygiene of School and Outdoor Living to Be Taught—"Hygiene A" a Sample Plan of the Study—Bodily Failings to Be Corrected.

The increasing prominence of school hygiene as a field of instruction is indicated by the announcement that Columbia university has formed a department for the study of physical education in the Columbia gymnasium, the new gymnasium in the James Speyer experimental school and the projected Frederick Ferris Thompson memorial building, says the New York Post. At the head of the work will be Dr. Thomas Denison Wood of Teachers' college, who will be assisted by an adjunct professor, two instructors and six assistants. Dr. George L. Meylan, the adjunct professor, has been connected with Harvard university. Four of the staff are women, who will instruct students of Barnard and Teachers' colleges and the women graduate students of Columbia university proper.

The scope of the work can best be shown by the outline of a single course, "Hygiene A." Dr. Meylan makes the following announcement:

The aim of the course is to give the student instruction in the principles governing the care of the body, to the end that the highest degree of mental and physical efficiency may be obtained. The body will be studied as an organism and as a machine. The study will not be from the standpoint of anatomy or physiology. Only a broad outline of the structure and functions of the body will be given, and that only as a basis for the application of hygiene. The course will include a full discussion of the following topics: Muscular activity, its uses, its aims, its methods and the relative value of its various forms of exercise, general and special; feeding, nutritive value of various foods, relative value of various beverages, the effects of alcohol on the organism, dietetics and the abuse of stimulants and narcotics; sleep and rest, the expenditure and recuperation of energy, the general regulation of nervous activity; bathing, fresh and salt water bathing, sponge, tub, shower, douche and plunge baths, thermal baths, the value and danger of the morning cold bath; clothing, heat radiation, conservation of energy in the body, use of clothing for protection and adornment; sanitary conditions of the home, the site, construction, plumbing, heating and ventilation; the adaptation of man to the changed conditions of his environment in the cities during the last hundred years, the change from outdoor to indoor life, the greatly increased demand for nervous energy, with a corresponding decreased demand for muscular energy; the influence of heredity, extent to which mental, moral and physical characteristics are inherited; the influence of climate on the organism, acclimation, organs most affected by different climates; tropical, cold, temperate, dry, moist climates, fertile and sterile soils, sea air and mountain air, beautiful and unhealthy climates; protective measures against infectious diseases, the germ theory of disease, communicable and contagious diseases, immunity, serums, vaccination, boards of health, duties of citizens concerning quarantine regulations, water and gas supply, inspection of milk and foods.

A course by Professor Wood will treat of the physical organization of the child—laws of heredity, growth and development, home conditions necessary to the child's health, school environment, functions of the school physician, prevention of disease and deformity by hygienic surroundings, healthful postures and activities, adaptation of gymnastic exercises to the different grades and the regulation of athletics.

Particular attention will be paid to the correction of bodily failings of abnormal and deficient children. A special course in anthropometry has been arranged for this purpose. It will include the recording of personal and family history, measuring and testing the body, observation of organic conditions and physical signs, tabulation of statistics, use of graphic methods for representing bodily conditions and changes, individual prescription of exercise and hygienic regimen, corrective exercises for common deformities, such as round shoulders and spinal curvature; adaptation of movements for functional disorders and special nervous conditions. Students will have practical experience in all of the different methods and procedures studied.

Twelve hours of instruction will be offered each week to underclassmen in the classical and scientific schools of Columbia university proper. Besides class work in the university gymnasium, these students are given an opportunity to learn, free of charge, the elements of boxing, fencing, wrestling and swimming. The medical director, in addition, will hold office hours daily, acting as a consultant and advisor to any student seeking his services. Each student will be entitled to a physical examination, on the basis of which the general hygienic regimen and physical exercise best suited to his peculiar needs will be prescribed.

Rubber Heels For Students.
With the opening of the new school year in western Iowa a crusade in behalf of rubber heels for school children will be started, and the movement promises to spread over the state and find ready endorsement in the hundreds of schools of Iowa, says an Iowa Falls (Ia.) dispatch. It is maintained by those back of this innovation that such a move is essential if order and quietude are maintained in the schoolrooms during school hours. The movement seems popular wherever it has been introduced, and aside from the noise and commotion that are avoided by the change the saving to the general system of the student is a big item, as it goes away with the jar usual with the leather heel.

GRAND LABOR DAY PICNIC

—AND—

GAMES

Under the Auspices of the Central Labor Union of Barre and Vicinity,

MONDAY, SEPT. 7th, 1903
AT CALEDONIA PARK.

Algernon Lee of New York
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

SUBJECT: "LABOR, MILITANT AND TRIUMPHANT."

Large Number of Cash Prizes
And Many Individual Prizes Donated by Barre Merchants.

SPORTS AND LIST OF PRIZES.

Entry Fee to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14, 15 cents. Quits, 10c. Union Rules apply to govern. Games to commence at 10 A. M. sharp. Speaking at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

- 1—Throwing Hammer—Prize, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 2—Putting 15-Pound Stone—Prize, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 3—Running High Jump—Prize, \$5.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 4—Hop, Step and Jump—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 5—Vaulting With Pole—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 6—One Hundred Yard Race—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 7—One Mile Race—Prize, \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$2.00.
- 8—Boys' Race Handicap, eleven years and under—Prize, 1st, \$3.00 cash, given by Barre Daily Times; 2d, \$2.00 value, given by Moore & Owens; 3d, \$1.00 value, given by Moore & Owens; 4th, 50c.
- 9—Girls' Race Handicap, eleven years and under—Prize, \$1.75, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 50c.
- 10—Young Ladies' Race—Prize, 1st, one dozen Photographs, given by C. H. Hart; 2d, Fair of Shoes, given by Hackett, Moore & Owens; 3d, Bottle of Perfumery, given by Hackett & Wells.
- 11—Apprentice Race, for first year apprentices—Prize, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 12—Half Mile Race—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 13—Sack Race—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 14—Married Ladies' Race—Prize, 1st, one Barrel Marvel Flour, given by F. D. Ladd, value \$3.00; 2d, \$2.00 value given by Barre Co-operative Society; 3d, \$2.00 value, given by Barre Co-operative Society.
- 15—Potato Race—Prize, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.
- 16—Married Men's Race, over forty—Prize, 1st, \$3.00 value, given by Moore & Owens; 2d, one year's subscription to the Evening Telegram, by Barre Publishing Co.; 3d, \$2.00 value by Moore & Owens.
- 17—Guessing Contest for Merchants and Manufacturers—Prize, 1st, \$2.00 value, given by A. A. Smith & Bro.; 2d, Shakespeare's Works, by C. A. Smith; 3d, "Handi-dit" Copying Book, by E. W. Cummings.
- 18—Quits—Prize, 1st, one dozen Cabinet Photos, given by Moore & Owens; 2d, Gold Mounted French Brass Pipe, by E. O. Morrison; 3d, \$2.00 value, by Moore & Owens.

JUDGES.....ALEX BRUCE, WILLIAM BARCLAY.
REFEREE.....F. T. CUTLER.

Glenwood Range, Value \$40

This Range is Union made and is given by REYNOLDS & SON of Barre as a Grand Prize. (All buying a 25c Admission Ticket have a chance to win it.)

Football Game, Purse \$25.00

[Barre Rangers vs. Pick of the State.]

Refreshments Served on Grounds!

Hot Coffee and Sandwiches, Ice Cream, Fruit, Soft Drinks of all kinds, etc. Five-cent checks buy them. Only Union-made Cigars on sale.

Dancing in Pavilion! [Music, Opera House Orchestra!]

TRAIN SERVICE TO AND FROM GROUNDS.

Special Trains will leave the Quarries over the Westport & Wells River Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Returning for Quarries, leave Picnic Grounds at 6:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 55c. The train service from Barre includes the two specials from the Hill and all regular trains excepting the 12:45 P. M. train. Fare for round trip, 15c. The Electric Railroad will carry for 5c each way. Parties going in the electric should leave car at the Marvin Farm.

Admission, 25 Cents, Ladies Free.
Boys from 10 to 15 years, 10c. Teams, 10c

B. F. HEALEY, President. C. C. RAMSDALL, Secretary.

Underground Water.
The earth contains an abundance of water, even in places like some of our great western plateaus where the surface is comparatively arid. The greatest depth at which underground water can exist is estimated to be about six miles.

Speed of Electricity.
The speed of electricity unobstructed is that of light. On conductors it is comparatively slow. According to Tesla's experiments, made in 1850, it is 111,000 miles a second in copper wire and falls to 62,000 in iron.

Hay Fever.
Hay fever season begins in June, but it is worst in August. Then the variety of pollens is greatest, and the goldenrod, which is considered most dangerous, is at its deadliest stage. Heat aggravates the trouble; cold weather is favorable; drought is especially fortunate for most sufferers.

Sands of Arabia.
In the sandy deserts of Arabia whirling winds sometimes excavate pits 200 feet in depth, extending down to the harder stratum on which the great bed of sand rests.

The certain cure of skin diseases

promptly and pleasantly accomplished. No grease or bandages are used. There is no trouble or discomfort. The stinging and itching is stopped immediately. The smooth, natural healthy state of skin is restored quickly. Every trace of germs eradicated. Every case cured has been permanent. Every case of real skin disease has been cured. This is very unusual and should be investigated.

Call and look into the record of astonishing results now being obtained by skin specialists through the use of this new medication known as D. D. D.

There is a special offer extended—which says "money back" (\$1) to anyone not pleased with results on trying a bottle of it.

Red Cross Pharmacy,
160 North Main St., Barre, Vt. RICKERT & WELLS, Props.