

Wood and Coal Heaters

Household Ranges, Stove
Pipe and Elbows, Coal
Hods and Sifters, Win-
dow Glass, Tarred and
Building Paper.

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Blacksmith, Horseshoer and Jobber.
Two good Horseshoers. Shop removed from
Sensory street to 30 Summer street, Barre.

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Office in Wood Block.
Over Ladd's store. Justice, notary and
stenographer in office.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Of Portland, Maine.
Old and Reliable.

CHARLES I. SMITH, MANAGER FOR VERMONT.
Office with Scott & Carver, Miles' Granite Block

Curb Stone and Underpinning
For Sale, finished or
in the rough.

Barre Medium Granite Co.
A. M. Morrison, Manager

LATEST METHOD
MRS. M. D. O'LEARY,
PIANO TEACHER.
Pupil of Miss. Gordon of Boston, Mass.
17 Wellington St., Barre, Vt.

TEACHING, ACCOMPANYING, SOLO PLAYING
MISS MARY E. LEASE,
Organist Universal Church, Barre.
Student in New England Conservatory of
Music, Boston. Under the instruction of
Miss M. H. M. Dunham, Organist.
39 Summer Street, Barre, Vt.

**LIVERY, FEED
AND TRAINING STABLE**
Training Colts a spe-
cialty and Satisfaction
guaranteed.

H. C. YOUNG,
Tel. 112-22.
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Merchant Tailoring
Also Cleaning, Pressing
and Repairing.

MOORE & OWENS,
122 North Main St., Barre, Vermont

D. SICKLE, MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur
Coats Repaired and Stored.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments cleaned by
steam, pressed and dyed. Repairing neatly
done. Orders by mail will receive prompt at-
tention. Depot Square, Barre, Vt.

SCIENTIFIC HORSE SHOEING.
Speed cutting, knee fitting, inserting,
forcing, stretching and cross fitting positively
correct. All diseases of the horse's feet treated
with good success. Veterinary medicine for
sale.
J. A. McLEOD, Registered Horse Shoer.
Shop in Sensory Street, Barre, Vt.

J. W. DORNSIFE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
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OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
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THE BLIND.
How They Learn to Play Music By
Note.

A branch of knowledge which one
would say it would be almost impos-
sible to teach a blind person is music.
It is easy to understand that a blind
man might learn to play almost any
instrument by ear, but the students are
not taught to do this. They learn by
note, and many of them become ex-
pert musicians. The method of teaching
music employed by the New York In-
stitution was originated by Miss H. A.
Pabcock, the chief instructor in music,
and through her help the method has
been adopted in the majority of the
large educational institutions through-
out the country. To explain to begin-
ners everything that is on the staff and
the methods of its use, a cushion about
the size of an ordinary soap-dish,
filled with sawdust, and firm, is used.
Upon this, by means of a cord and
bonnet wire, which has been fastened
into the shape of notes, the bars are
made and the notes are arranged and
re-arranged at will, as they are held in
place on the cushion only by tiny hair-
pins. By this ingenious method the
student masters the principles of staff
notation and gains a clear idea of
what a bar of music looks like to
seeing persons. The rests are made of
leather, the sharps of brass, soldered.
A blind graduate in music from this
college, E. Henry Tschudi, became an
Associate and later a Fellow of the
college of American Musicians. Still
later he was elected Fellow of the
American Guild of Organists, and at the
present time he occupies a position as
organist in Decatur, Ala. The students
are all fond of singing, and the choir
of the institution is unusually good,
both as to voices and method of using
it. Music is written in point system
for the use of the blind.—Leslie's
Weekly.

CHALLENGE FROM D. F. DAVIS
D. F. Davis, the druggist, is seeking
the worst case of dyspepsia, a constipa-
tion, in the vicinity to test Dr.
Howard's new specific for the cure of
those diseases.
No confident is he that this remark-
able medicine will effect a lasting cure
in a short time that he offers to refund
the money should it not be successful.
In order to secure the quickest possi-
ble introduction, Mr. Davis will sell
a regular fifty-cent package of this medi-
cine at half price, 25 cents.
This specific of Dr. Howard's will cure
sick headache, dizzy feelings, constipa-
tion, dyspepsia, and all forms of malaria
and liver trouble. It does not simply
give relief for a time; it makes perma-
nent and complete cures.
It will regulate the bowels, tone up
the whole intestinal tract, give you an
appetite, make food taste good and
digest well, and increase vigor. Joy
and happiness will take the place of that
"don't care whether I live or die" feeling.

EARL'S PILE CURE
The
most
effective
remedy
known
to
man
for
the
cure
of
Piles
and
Hemorrhoids.
It
is
a
sure
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for
all
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Hemorrhoids.
It
is
sold
in
all
drug
stores.
BOTTLE
PRICE
\$1.00
6
BOTTLES
\$5.00

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THE FENDER A GREAT HUMBUNG.
A Street-Car Man Speaks of Safety
Device.
In an article entitled "The Needless
Slaughter by Street-Cars" in the March
Everybody's, John P. Fox writes:
"Even the small expense involved in
adopting better fenders seemed to loom
large in the eyes of some managers, for
a successful fender manufacturer once
told me of a street-railway president
who, admitting that the fender which
he had in use on his line was not the
best, said:
"Do you think I am going to pay
\$35 for your contraption when I can
satisfy our railroad commission with
that one that costs only \$10?"
"The too frequent attitude of railway
managers seems to be that a fender is
a 'humbung,' and they will put up with
any sort of makeshift. Of the prevail-
ing American type of projecting fender,
General Bancroft once declared:
"The fender is a great humbug. It
might under some conditions, if a person
were thoughtful enough to step between
the wheels, but it is a humbug. I have
picked him up, he of some service. But
such conditions rarely happen. Almost
everybody is caught by the fender or
side of the car, and is sucked in, so to
speak, by the car and under the wheels."

POTATO ROT.
Decay of the Tubers in Storage—The
Preventive Measures.
The rotting of potatoes in storage is
often a serious loss. Facts concerning
the prevention of such loss are likely
to be welcomed by the grower now,
while the actual damage is before his
eyes, as valuable for use in the coming
season.
The Vermont and Maine stations
have reported the results of experi-
ments undertaken to determine the
way in which the rot fungus is trans-
mitted and the best methods of check-
ing the trouble. C. D. Woods of the
Maine station reaches the conclusion
that the infection of the potatoes
with the fungus occurs chiefly if not
entirely in the field before digging.
The infection is usually the result of
diseased vines. The disease is trans-
mitted in the majority of cases not di-
rectly through the vine, but indirectly
through the soil. Potatoes may be in-
fected directly in the field from spores
introduced in the manure or from rot-
ten potatoes spread upon or left in the
land the preceding year." It appears,
moreover, "that abnormal conditions
of moisture or temperature may cause
abnormal activity in the fungus, and
hence the rotting of the tubers." For
this reason "there is far less liability
of loss from rotting in the cellar in the
case of late dug potatoes."

WAS ALMOST ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
Mrs. Belsey's Ninety-Nine Year Old
Grandmother.
L. R. Jones and W. J. Morse of the
Vermont station have, however, ob-
tained contradictory results in experi-
ments on the latter point, but they re-
commend late digging to reduce rot in a
wet season. They found no benefit
from liming the potatoes or treatment
with formaldehyde before storage. Dry-
ing the potatoes as much as possible
before storage reduced rot materially.
Cold storage at 40 degrees F. was par-
ticularly efficient in checking rot.
With potatoes at 80 to 90 cents per
bushel, as they were in the Burlington
market in 1905, there was a wide mar-
gin of profit from cold storage. These
authorities say:
"While it may not prove practicable
for the smaller growers to do this, it
certainly behooves every one to appre-
ciate the importance of placing the
crop in the coldest storage room avail-
able and as promptly as possible after
digging when much rot is anticipated."

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has been reached, or at least continue it
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been chosen.

THE DAIRY HERD.
Development From Common Stock to
High Grade Cows.
In reference to building up a fine
dairy herd Professor Thomas Shaw
outlines the following plan as given
in Orange Judd Farmer:
When developing the dairy herd from
common stock it is not necessary to go
to great expense, but a few years of
time are necessary in which to accom-
plish this. The amount of time called
for will to some extent be dependent
on the character of the stock that is
the foundation stock at the outset—and
to some extent on the closeness of the
culling or selection that is practiced.
In some instances a fine dairy herd
may be built up in two or three gener-
ations of correct breeding. In other
instances a longer time may be re-
quired, but it should not require more
than four or five generations of proper
breeding in any event to effect the
changes sought. A great change in the
line of improvement desired should re-
sult from the first cross made.
The plan to be followed is in outline
as follows: Begin with such females
as can be got conveniently without
greater cost than may be termed com-
mon prices, such as are usually paid
for common stock. Give the prefer-
ence to those that have indications of
a reasonable amount of milk giving ca-
pacity. Mate with these a pure sire
of one of the dairy breeds with proper
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