

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,615

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

From the political graveyard comes the mournful sound, Zed Stanton for governor.

We are willing to admit that Thaw "behaved queerly" enough when he shot Stanford White.

Cortelyou's word ought to be good enough, that he doesn't intend to resign. No spike that rumor at once.

Since the recent sky-scraper fire in New York, upper floors are not bringing premium prices when it comes to renting them.

The Milton Rays is out with the prediction that William Jennings Bryan will be the next president of the United States. Still, hope "emits a brighter ray."

Editor D. H. Lamberton of the Morrisville Messenger has the sympathy of the editorial kitchen of the state, his mother, Mrs. Helen Lamberton, a native of Claremont, N. H., having just passed away.

Ferdinand W. Clement is back in Rutland, and The Herald is still whittling away at Senator Proctor, which facts, in conjunction, indicate that The Herald's uncalculated fling at Proctor during Clement's absence in Europe gets retaliation from the chief organ of the paper.

However, let everyone understand that the Vermont law forbidding the sale of "hot" goods holds good as far as the sale of the product inside the state is concerned. It is just as much an offense against the law as it was before the supreme court declared null and void that section which refers to interstate commerce in the same.

AN EVER-READY FIRE SERVICE.

No doubt Montpelier is on the point of introducing an ever-ready fire department service in its city. That community has stretched to such limits that extremely long runs are sometimes necessitated by fire calls; for instance, the Pioneer section, which is a mile from the center of the city. Then, too, Montpelier is large enough and the fire calls are plenty enough to need a paid department, with several firemen always on duty to respond instantly to demands for their services. One by one the various cities and larger towns of the state have recognized the necessity for changing the old volunteer system. Montpelier is one of the last to cling to that service. As a rule, the capital city has been fortunate in avoiding large fires, but repetitions of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad shop fire and the disastrous residence blaze of last night are fast convincing the people that it is penny wise and pound foolish policy to longer delay the change.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEBAUCHED.

Dreadful atrocity in Boston! "Seven heads fall as Hubbard swings axe." A glossary is needed to dissect some of our American peculiarities of expression. But let us interpret. Instead of the terrible, bloody and brutal scene which the expression conveys to the uninitiated, it is merely the decapitation of seven official lives in that home of culture and the sacred edifice. But the interpretation still falls. To make the contemporary meaning really apparent, let us further elucidate. The expression denotes that seven officials step down and out, and connotes that their movement was accelerated by judicious prodding from the rear by that official, named for convenience, a mayor. But to come down still further toward the bone of definite expression. The esteemed contemporary would have us to understand that a septette of men who were carried on the payroll of the Hub are out of office because they were forced away from the public crib by the man who has the power. Then, when it comes down to the final analysis, you may call it atrocious or not. But it appears like good judgment on Hubbard's part.

TOO FAR FROM QUARRIES.

Burlington's failure to get one of the established granite industries of this section to locate there emphasizes the fact that industries of this sort decline to get away from their base of supplies, as one would say of an army. Quite strong inducements were held out to the H. J. Bertoli company, including a site and partial payment of the cost of moving machinery; and yet Mr. Bertoli did not see fit to accept the proposition. There are several reasons why manufacturers of granite monuments would prefer to be as near as possible



January looks pretty fierce to us, when we go over our Winter stock and realize how deep the knife must be plunged into the prices—but we know the importance of closing out each season's stock before the end of the season.

It's the only way of keeping the best trade and getting the new customers, so here goes.

100 Young Men's Suits at 25 per cent below regular prices.

We are selling for Cash and giving register checks equal to five per cent discount.

FUR COATS TO RENT. WE CLEAN, PRESS AND REPAIR CLOTHING.



174 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

to the quarries from which they get their stock, but one reason in particular stands out prominently. That is the cost of shipping the rough stock from Barre, or from whatever quarry nearer is concerned, to the place of manufacture. In this case, it is ten times the transportation cost will completely overshadow the gain to be secured because of more advantageous shipping possibilities at the place of manufacture. This one reason is sufficient to discourage any attempt to locate nearer the final point of shipment and further away from the quarries. So, although Burlington's offer to the Bertoli company was seemingly quite liberal, there were future considerations which outweighed the immediate advantages. The efforts of the Burlington Commercial club to secure new and diversified industries for its city are splendid, but it is probable that the organization will have to pick some other industry than granite.

JINGLES AND JESTS

The Winners. When the wise woman bet, It's no love that they lay it, To the plumpers' regret, When the wise woman bet, It's no love that they lay it, When the wise woman bet, It's no love that they lay it, When the wise woman bet, It's no love that they lay it.

Still in the Market.

Briggs—We've sent over about all the commodities we can in exchange for English gold. Griggs—Oh, we still have a few American girls left.—New York Life.

Another What?

The love he craved had been denied. "I was a fool to hope," he cried. And strove a sob to smother. "It isn't that," the maid replied. "I simply love another."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Cost of Fatted Calves.

"I want to tell you, sir, that this panicle don't affect the farmers." "Don't, eh? Well, you just daughter see the prodigal son that's been thrown back on us."—Judge.

A Poetical Difference.

"Twixt odds hard and hard of modern day This difference you'll find is always true. The new ones in a twinkling pass away. The olden poets are forever new!"—La Touche Hancock in New York Press.

No Progress.

"Plodder tells me he's still doing business at the old stand." "Huh! He means he's doing business at the old stand still."—Philadelphia Press.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Although the fact that poverty is no disgrace is generally admitted, trusted employees continue to go to the bad trying to get rich quick.—Washington Star.

Ignorant immigrants! A Russian child landing in New York last Sunday speaks seven languages fluently. Can many of our native born of oldest stock best that record?—Boston Pilot.

An official of the Indian department states that the Dtes have gone to farming and are thus "taken out of the category of curios." Is the white man prepared to prove that a person who won't work is a curio?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is doubtless perfectly correct, as the international sanitary congress has resolved, to call malaria the "mosquito fever," but yellow fever is also a mosquito fever, and what else the mosquito is to blame for perhaps no one can tell.—Springfield Republican.

MONTPELIER

Court of Claims Has Two Cases Left to Be Decided.

At the adjournment of the state court of claims yesterday afternoon two cases had not been disposed of, they being the claim of Charles W. White of Stateville for money he paid for selling under a law which was later declared unconstitutional, and that of the Rutland Light and Power company.

The city hall committee has received from Architect Adams the revised contract which has been signed by Mr. Adams and is satisfactory to all concerned.

The 50th birthday of Albert Dainell of East Galois was celebrated yesterday by a family dinner at the home of Frank A. Dainell, his son in the city. Three generations were represented in the 37 persons present.

Charles White, residing in the Jones brook neighborhood in the edge of Montpelier, secured an injury in one foot while chopping yesterday morning and was very much lame from loss of blood before he reached a physician's office in this city where his injuries were dressed.

The charming story entitled "The Exceeding Willows of Mrs. Minnie" in the Harper's Bazar for January was written by Mrs. John N. Harvey of this city under her maiden name, Mrs. Delany Bismarck. Mrs. Harvey's talents as a story writer and writer of short poems is well known and she is a frequent contributor to Harper's Magazine, and Harper's and other standard publications.

Every seat in the opera house was occupied and scenes were standing when Jacob Ritz was introduced last evening to speak on "The Battle with the Wind." For an hour and a half Mr. Ritz held the attention of the great audience as he gave his illustrated story on his fight for the publication of New York. The lecture was under the auspices of the several church reading clubs of the city, and the ladies are to be congratulated on the success of the event and the high class of the lecture given.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the state Sunday school association, held yesterday in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., it was voted to hold special meetings in each county in the state in the interests of the home department. The members of the local Sunday school committee met this committee yesterday afternoon in the trustees' room of the Kellogg-Hubbard library. Among those present from out of town were the Rev. E. M. Fuller and Miss Edith Hark of Burlington, Dr. J. C. Stickney of Barre, Miss Adeline Clanton of St. Albans, Miss Nellie Manning of Montpelier and Miss Joseph North of Wilton.

COMMUNITY SADDENED.

By Death of Popular Young Woman of Randolph.

Randolph, Jan. 16.—The entire village was shocked at the sad death of Miss Lena Battles, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Battles, which occurred at an early hour Wednesday morning from scarlet fever. Miss Battles came from Springfield, Mass., one week ago ill, and the long car ride, which was added to a slight ride of three miles or more, must have hastened the progress of the disease, though in its first stages then. Her anxiety to reach home no doubt gave her unusual strength. From the hour of her arrival her condition grew rapidly worse. It was not known at first just the nature of the disease, but it soon developed suddenly to give serious alarm and later a very malignant type was the result.

Miss Battles was about 24 years of age, a bright, attractive young lady, and her untimely death under such conditions has nearly prostrated her parents.

Miss Battles was well known here, being a former resident in the high school and a favorite with the young people. Her remains have been placed in a sealed casket and the interment was held today without service. One case only has followed so far and it is hoped the contagion will go no farther.

RUTLAND'S SINKING FUND

Now Amounts to \$128,412.37, It Is Reported.

Rutland, Jan. 16.—Rutland has a sinking fund of \$128,412.37, according to the report of the commissioners, for 1907, filed yesterday. The fund grew to the amount of \$1,057.59 during the year. The city paid in \$10,000 and the rest was in accrued interest.

There is already something doing in the way of politics as regards the mayor and city constable questions here, but in the five wards where aldermen are to be elected no announcements have yet been made. Frank R. Blanchard, assistant superintendent of the Howe scale works and an ex-alderman, is pretty sure to be the Republican nominee for mayor. He has not yet formally announced his candidacy, although his friends have done so for him. It is understood that no labor candidate will enter the race if Mr. Blanchard is nominated. Frank L. Clark, who has been city constable 13 years, will have as his opponent Winthrop L. Davis, recently resigned as alderman from ward four. Both are prominent Masons and a big fight is on.

MAY SAVE CONCERN.

Attempt Being Made to Adjust Creamery Business.

St. Albans, Jan. 16.—The Vermont Creameries company, controlling plants at Hartmont, Montpelier and Oakland, which was obliged to suspend business a week ago owing to financial difficulties, is making a determined effort to adjust its money matters. W. R. Ayres of this city, attorney for the concern, went to Hartmont, Conn., yesterday, to go over the situation with President Green, and expects that the business may soon be resumed with everything settled satisfactorily to all creditors. The company has been doing a large business and in fact has been able to supply the demand for the excellent product up to date. The business is a valuable one and lively work is being put in to save it, before its patrons and customers become dissatisfied and scattered.

A. C. Osgood, of Westford, found a doe in his orchard Friday with her feet broken by a bullet. She was unable to eat and was put out of her misery. The wound was fresh but it is known who shot her.

Weak Little Boys

may become fine strong men. Some of the strongest men of today were sickly boys years ago. Many of them received

Scott's Emulsion

of their mother's knee. This had a power in it that changed them from weak, delicate boys into strong, robust boys.

It has the same power to-day. Boys and girls who are pale and weak get food and energy out of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It makes children grow.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS LABOR'S CLAIMS ARE JUST

Declares That the Writ of Injunction, Which Denies Right of Trial by Jury, is a Menace to All—Favors Arbitration of Industrial Disputes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the laboring men enjoy in America more than their brethren in other lands enjoy they have a just claim to still better conditions.

They are now endeavoring to secure the eight hour day, and they are entitled to it; they have not secured their share of the benefits which the improved machine has brought to the world. The productive power of man has been vastly increased, and it is only fair that those who operate the machine should have more leisure to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of their more advanced position.

A second need of the laboring man today is protection from the writ of injunction under which he is denied the right of trial by jury. While this is not resorted to in many cases and while comparatively few have personally felt the harshness of the writ, it is a menace to all. The jury is so sacred an institution that its protection cannot be denied to any thief, no matter how often he has been convicted. It is surprising that it can be denied to a laboring man without arousing instant and universal protest.

The greatest need of the laboring man in this country at this time is arbitration. For this would enable him to secure the shorter hours for which he contends and would prevent the writ of injunction, which has brought the strike into use. There is no more reason why the laboring man should be left to enforce his contentions by an inflexible law that throws the burden upon himself and his family than there would be for a return to the wage of battle as a means of settling lawsuits. While improved machinery has increased the number of workers and raised the grade of their employment, it has also brought about conditions under which the superintendent is so far removed from the individual worker that the personal relationship is greatly weakened. Justice must, therefore, be secured by a resort to some impartial court. It is not necessary that the finding of the board should be binding upon the parties to the dispute. If there is compulsory arbitration at the request of either party, public opinion may be relied upon to enforce the conclusion reached by the arbitrators.

The labor organization has been an important factor in the laboring man's progress. It has shortened hours, it has increased wages, it has improved sanitary conditions, it has secured the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor, it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot, and it has in a hundred ways made its progress upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings is free from mistakes?

The labor organization has helped those outside of it as well as those inside. To test it, take a case where a labor organization has secured an advance in wages and ask the employer why he pays union and nonunion men the same wages, and he will tell you that the nonunion men will not work for less than he pays the union men. And yet there are some who wonder why members of the union, who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers on a strike, should object to sharing in the victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens, but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike.

The settlement of labor questions should not be left to the laboring men alone, for the whole of society is interested in every question which concerns those who are engaged in manual labor.

In the United States the condition of the laboring man is not what it ought to be when compared with the importance of the position which he occupies.

Our government can be made what the people want it to be, and they should want it to be the protector of equal rights and the enemy of privilege.—W. J. Bryan in Reader Magazine.

Arsenic.

Few mineral substances are so largely distributed throughout nature as arsenic, in spite of which fact arsenicals worked with profit are relatively few.

Omnibuses.

It was on July 4, 1825, that omnibuses first ran in England. Two then began to run from the Bank of England to the Yorkshire Stingo inn, on the New road. They carried twenty-two passengers inside, but none outside.

My Employee.

There were years of continued revolution in Cuba before the final relinquishment of the island by Spain by order of the United States. As far back as fifty years ago filibustering expeditions went there from Florida, but revolution had not gathered sufficient strength for an auxiliary to be of benefit. Now and again a leader would arise, but after a brief resistance to Spanish tyranny would succumb. Usually a prize was set upon his head.

It was during the latter part of this period of insipient revolution that I went to Cuba as a sugar planter. My plantation was in the interior, but my office was in Havana. One day while at the former my coat was caught by a portion of the machinery, and I was jerked toward instant death. One of my employees, Juan Martin, of mixed Spanish and African blood, pushed forward and extricated me a few seconds before I would have been mangled but for him. I had been carried to a position so dangerous for any one to enter except with extreme caution that my rescuer's act was one of great bravery. It surprised me, for he had all the softness of manner possessed by his African progenitors.

I took Martin with me to Havana and placed him in a position where he might become valuable to himself as well as to me. But he was entirely uneducated, and I found few things of importance that he could do well. In order to benefit him I paid him more than he was worth. I confess I considered him shiftless and with no faculty for hard work. He remained with me several years, during which I tried him in many positions, in all of which he failed. One day I sent him out on an errand, and he did not come back. I made an examination of my cash and found it all where I had supposed it was. He had taken nothing, at least of mine.

About this time an insurrection broke out in the interior which gave the Spanish more trouble than any that had occurred up to that time. The people of the section in which it took place had found a leader, and it was this leader who caused all the trouble. Such was usually the case with Cuban insurrections. The people, who were mostly negroes, were incompetent to defy even for a brief period the authority of the captain general until some man arose to lead them. Nothing was known of the general of this insurrection except that he was called Bonito. The government offered the usual reward for his head, but the government could not get him.

But Bonito was fighting hopelessly. Gradually his forces dwindled either by death or a return to their ordinary avocations, and at last the intrepid insurgent found himself alone. This of course meant that sooner or later some one in order to obtain the reward offered for his capture would deliver him to the government.

One evening I remained longer than usual at my office to make some estimates. All my employees had gone home, and I was sitting alone at my desk, with my back to the door. Suddenly there came to me one of those indescribable sensations which mark the imparting of knowledge without the usual medium. Though I heard no sound, I knew some one stood behind me. Turning, there stood Juan Martin. He had entered with the soft step usual to him and stood looking at me with that mild, dreamy expression I had seen in pictures of the Arce Emperor Montezuma. I extended my hand, which he grasped with a feeling not indicated in his countenance. Then I asked him why he had left me and where he had been.

"I received word, signor, that my father's little plantation had been raided by Spanish troops under a pretext that he was disloyal to the government. All he had was taken from him, and he was thrown into prison, while my mother and sisters were left to starve. I could not but go, signor, to their resistance. I gathered a force in a forest, from which I emerged and fell upon—"

"You are—"

"Bonito."

When I had finished gazing at him in astonishment, I got from him an account of how for a long period he had held a province from Spanish rule; how he had been left alone and had come to me as a last hope for his life. When he had finished, after procuring some provisions for him I locked him up in my office and went home to concoct a plan for getting him out of Cuba.

A sugar barrel, being of extra size, seemed to me to be the most feasible conveyance. If I could get the man whose head was worth \$10,000 into a barrel and drive him myself to the dock, I might put him aboard a ship and send him to another land as sugar.

The next morning I went to my office, which was in my warehouse, long before any one of my employees was there. I packed Martin in a sugar barrel, with some provisions, a gimlet and a little saw, leaving him standing on his feet in the warehouse. Then I went to breakfast. Returning, I ordered a truck to take some sugar to the dock where a ship would sail that day for New York. Among the barrels was the one containing Martin. Reprimanding the porter for carelessness, I rolled it on to the truck myself. Then, taking a short cut to the dock, I rolled every barrel aboard the ship, to the astonishment of the roustabouts. I saw the vessel sail and grow dim on the northern horizon.

A couple of weeks later I received a letter from Martin stating that he had cut himself out of the barrel and arrived safely in a free country.

GARDNER V. BORLAND.

California.

The name of California, derived from the two Spanish words caliente for "hot" and furca, "hot furnace"—was given by Cortes in the year 1535 to the peninsula of which he was the discoverer on account of its hot climate.

EXTRAORDINARY LACE SALE

3,000 Yards Laces at 5c a Yard.

Saturday we place on sale new lot of 1908 Laces, comprising Torchons, Filet and Val Laces, with insertions to match. Lace value from 10 to 15c a yard. Your choice 5c, 6c, 7c and 8c a yard.

Last week of our Clearance Sale. Don't miss this opportunity when you can buy Children's Coats, Ladies' Coats, Furs, Skirts, Wrappers, Underwear, Blankets and Quilts at cost.

Fifth Annual White Sale Begins Monday, January 20th.

The Vaughan Store

ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY. TRAIN AND TRACK.

To the Late P. J. McGuire Belongs the Credit of the Idea. As has been the case for several years—indeed, since Labor day became a recognized institution—there was a considerable discussion upon the origin of the day and its earliest legal recognition, writes Joseph E. Buchanan in New York Journal.

By most of the old timers who were in the movement when that part of its history was being made it is conceded that the credit for first advancing the idea of celebrating on a day especially set apart as labor's day belongs to the late Peter J. McGuire, for many years national secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and its vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He first broached the question in the old Central Labor union of New York.

As to making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor day, the state of Oregon was the first to take such action. On Feb. 21, 1887, the governor of Oregon affixed his signature to a bill passed by the legislature establishing Labor day in that state. Colorado came second on March 15, 1887. New Jersey was third on April 5, 1887, and New York was fourth on May 6, 1887.

Thirty-four states have adopted legislation setting aside the first Monday in September as a holiday to be known as Labor day, and the congress of the United States has adopted such an act covering all the states and territories.

Woman's Realm.

The women of Russia have been given the parliamentary vote on the same terms as men, except that they must cast their ballots in secret.

There were 741 women enrolled as students in the University of Michigan last year, of which number 697 were in the literary department and twenty-four in the medical school.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ruston Cams, a Peruvian woman, is in this country endeavoring to establish free scholarships in American schools for the training of Hindoo men and women as teachers.

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VAPOR BATH CABINETS For the scientific application of heat and steam in curing and preventing diseases. Call and get a list of diseases our Bath Cabinets will assist in curing and preventing. E. A. DROWN, Prescription Druggist, 48 No. Main St., Opp. Nat'l Bank.

An Advertisement in the Times will bring sure results.

Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company BOLSTER BLOCK, BARRE VERMONT. Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings Accounts credited semi-annually, April and Oct 1st. Taxes paid on all Deposits not exceeding \$2,000.00. BEN A. EASTMAN, President. F. G. HOWLAND, Treasurer.