



The next time you are bothered by an annoying leak or break or derangement of any part of your plumbing fixtures or piping, don't waste time and trouble by trying to fix it yourself, but send for us just as you would for the doctor in case of illness.

We can restore sick plumbing to health and are ready to come promptly whenever you phone or send for us.

We have been careful to employ only the best workmen, and we are in position to render you the most efficient service at the fairest prices.

Don't imagine that we can only serve you with repairs—for we are always ready to figure with you on installing fixtures of any kind whenever you think of replacing or altering any part of your present sanitary system.

Always glad to talk things over.

THE N. D. PHELPS COMPANY
136 North Main St.,
BARRE, VERMONT

FOR SALE

We have the following second hand ranges for sale:

- 1 Home Comfort \$12.00
- 1 Gloria Range 12.00
- 1 Glenwood F 14.00
- 1 Acorn 10.00
- 1 Grand Glenwood 25.00
- 1 Lenox 8.00
- 1 Household Heater 15.00

These Ranges were taken in exchange for new Glen woods.

We have repaired these stoves so they are in first-class shape. Would like to show these to you.

Reynolds & Son
Hardware, Quarry & Mill Supplies,
Barre, Vermont.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

For SLEIGHs, robes and blankets, work harnesses and driving harness, shoes and harness repairs, go to

M. E. CUTLER'S,
Harness Shop by the Bridge, East Barre.



OUR COAL BURNS

Brightly---
Readily---
Steadily---

It's not wasteful coal
It's not dirty coal
It's not "clinkerful" coal
It's not "slateful" coal
NEED ANY?

Dry Block and Second Growth Wood

Calder & Richardson,
Phone 45-4. Depot Square.

WOOD

Stock Wood, per cord.....\$3.00
Limb Wood, per cord.....2.25
Chair Wood, per cord.....2.50
Soft wood slabs.....1.75

SAND

Sand of all kinds and in any quantity, for cement or for plastering. Sand near Westerville, also.

PIGS FOR SALE

For further particulars inquire of
L. J. BOLSTER,
Telephone 42-2,
223 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1909.

TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

Central Vermont Railway.
Trains leave Barre for White River Junction and Boston, and way stations, also Windsor and Bellows Falls and New York at 7.50 and 11.40 a. m. and 11.35 p. m. Also leave Barre for White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Springfield and New York at 7.50 a. m., 11.40 a. m., 11.35 p. m. and 11.30 p. m.
Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and way stations at 7.40 a. m., 11.40 a. m. and 11.30 p. m.
Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.
Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 11.30 p. m. The 11.30 a. m. train connects with train for Boston, and north for Lisbon, Littleton, Fayans and Lancaster, also with Montreal Express, and the 7.30 a. m. and 11.30 p. m. trains with St. Johnsbury trains.
Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7.30, 11.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 11.30 p. m.
Electric Street Railway.
Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 15 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and last hour until 10 p. m.

There's Lots of Difference

between "going to take" and "actually taking" the best insurance in the world. It may mean the difference between your family's having the necessities of life and not having them. 60th year. National Life Insurance company, Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual).
S. S. Ballara, general agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Cash paid for watches, diamonds, gold and silver jewelry. Burr, the Jeweler.
New lot of the latest sheet music just in at Shepard's Sporting Goods Store.
Clairvoyant—Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Mrs. R. E. Ellis, 25 Spaulding street. Tel. 156-21.
The Circle Studi Social will hold a dance in Hale's pavilion on the evening of January 23, for the benefit of the sufferers in Italy.

The best farm trade ever offered by the D. A. Ferry Real Estate agency is advertised in the far column. A farm with an income of \$5,000 a year.
Mr. Eugene Walter's new play, "The Wolf" will be the attraction at the opera house, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20. It is said that the last few moments of the drama are the most intense and are told of as follows: Two men meet in the dark, and fight for life and the possession of the girl they both love. The audience can but dimly see them as they toss and surge about the stage. Finally there is a moon and they know that death has come to one of the fighters. But which one? The moon creeps up, and the victor strikes a match and holds it above his victim's face. Then comes applause—for the right man has been victorious and the play has had a happy ending. It tells the story of a girl who was betrayed and sent to her death in the Canadian Hudson Bay country. Her half-brother, seeing the man and finds him attempting to lure another girl to ruin. It happens that the half-brother loves this girl, so he takes her away, but the villain follows and the meeting is described above.

WARSHFIELD.

After the big snow storm of Sunday and the frolic of the wind Sunday night snow rollers were in good demand Monday morning.
The many friends of Mrs. George Bliss will be glad to learn of her being more comfortable. Lena had a very narrow escape from serious injury.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church are to have a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassett next Thursday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Jan. 21. Dinner to be served at 2 p. m. The ladies are requested to bring something in the line of food suitable for the midday meal. Everyone cordially invited to attend.

ORANGE.

School at Cutler Corner taught by J. Orville Miller, closed Friday, Jan. 15. Those having no absent marks during the term were Eva Ainsley, Elsie Ainsley, Phyllis McDonald, Adah McDonald and Tom Murray, John Pedro and Rosa Murray had perfect attendance during school membership. Others having good attendance were Dean Ladd, Donald Murray, David Johnson, Nash Corey and Oliver Jerry.

EAST MONEPELLIER.

Phillip Lapoint is confined to the house by illness.
Earl Bartlett of Plainfield is working on the section.
The fifth of a series of cotillion parties will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 21. Chas. Lavigne was operated on at Mary Fletcher hospital last Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

There will be a social dance and oyster supper at Geo. Trombley's on the D. M. Miles' farm, Thursday evening, January 21. Full bill, including care of teams, \$1 per couple.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

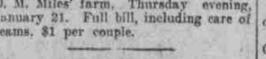
The Brookfield Dramatic club will play in Williamstown on Tuesday evening. The play will be, "The Country Minister." Admission, 25 cents.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. "Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of Infants and Children." Prepared under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1085. "AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY."

Brain Workers

have special need to keep the digestion strong, in order that the food may renew, through the stomach and bowels, the supply of nervous energy. Use



Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c and 25c.

FIRST SIGNS ARE IN BACK

Too Much Kidney and Bladder Trouble

TELLS OF SIMPLE RECIPE

Prescription Given Which Anyone Can Prepare at Small Cost—Relieves Rheumatism and Backache and Prevents Trouble.

Take care of backache. A great many cases of kidney complaint are reported about here; also bladder trouble and rheumatism.
An authority once stated that pain in the back, loins or region of the kidneys is the danger signal nature hands out to notify the sufferer that there is something wrong with the kidneys, which should receive immediate attention. Only vegetable treatment should be administered and absolutely no strongly alcoholic medicines, which are harmful to the kidneys and bladder.
The following prescription, while simple, harmless and inexpensive, is known and recognized as a sovereign remedy for kidney complaint. The ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy and anyone can mix them: Compound Kargon, one ounce; Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.
This preparation is said to restore the natural function of the kidneys, so they will sift and strain the poisonous waste matter, uric acid, etc., from the blood, purifying it and relieving rheumatism. Backache will be relieved, the urine will be neutralized and cleared and no longer a cause of irritation, thereby overcoming such symptoms as weak bladder, painful, frequent and other urinary difficulties.
This is worth trying and may prove just what many people here need.

RANDOLPH

Six Men Sent Over to the Chelsea Jail Yesterday.

S. C. Clark has given up work at the foundry for the present and his place is being supplied by Mr. Lucia.
Mrs. W. Pierce, M. T. S. Brooks of Arizona and Granville Garton are visiting the family of G. E. Davenport for a few days.
Mrs. Eugene Ellison went to Royalton Monday to attend the 55th wedding anniversary of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Hanks.

More than 20 inches of snow fell here on Sunday, which was followed by a high wind all through the night, making the streets in town as well as the country roads almost impassible. The snow plough in the corporation started out on its Monday morning trip with four horses and in many places the men who accompanied the plough were obliged to resort to the use of the shovel. The rural delivery men remained at their homes because the roads were impassible except one, who started out and went as far as Bethel Glead when he found it impossible to proceed and returned home. This is the most severe storm in this vicinity in many years.

Randolph again furnished six men for the Orange county jail. Jack Jorran and Selva Thayer of Braintree dan and Frank McKley of Boston were and brought here on Saturday. On Monday morning they were tried for breach of the peace before Homer W. Vail and sentenced for 60 days at Chelsea. Saturday night four men, giving their names as Frank Weller of Vermont Center, William Baker of Burlington, James Mack of Boston and James Logan from Portland, Maine, were arrested by P. H. Ketchum and confined in the lock-up after Sunday and on Monday morning were tried before Homer W. Vail charged with vagrancy and sentenced for 60 days at Chelsea.

ORANGE.

Harlie Whitcomb and wife visited in Corinth Saturday and Sunday.
Harry Crockett and wife have engaged to work for C. M. Clark of Plainfield for one year.
Mrs. Myra Clement is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Hutchinson, at East Barre.

MISS NORA ROUSHAN

has recovered from her recent illness and again resumed her duties as teacher in Clement district.

Mrs. Bert Crockett and son, Earnest, of Boston, are visiting friends in town. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Nelson last Wednesday.

WAITS RIVER.

Mrs. Wm. Fowler is quite ill.
S. F. Locke has returned home from Boston.
Mrs. J. A. Dodge visited in Vershire and Chelsea recently.
Wm. Standick is able to be out after three weeks illness.
Clarence Bowen of Fairlee was in town Friday on business.
The Ladies' Home Mission met with Mrs. F. A. Nutt Tuesday.

ADJUDGED IN BANKRUPTCY.

Gadue Dustless Flower Sifter Company of Burlington.
Burlington, Jan. 19.—The Gadue Dustless Flour Sifter company has been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt by Judge James L. Martin and its motion for an appeal from this decision, based on the ground that it is no longer in existence, has been denied by the court. The case has been referred to Referee Deberville and the company had been liabilities by January 15 with the referee.

GROUND FEED FOR STOCK.

A Discussion as to Its Value Compared With Whole Seed.

Does it pay to grind feed for hogs? This question has been discussed for years, but does not seem to have finally settled one way or the other. The learned experimenters are not agreed in their conclusions, probably because their work was done under different conditions, and perhaps they had previously formed decided opinions which rendered them incompetent to make an impartial test, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. Every farmer knows that to obtain the largest crop of grain which the land is capable of producing, the lumps must be crushed, and the soil made mellow and fine, so that the network of plant roots can easily penetrate it in all directions, and break every particle of the soil, and the necessary nutriment from the land. So in feeding animals—especially gaily animals like swine—it is important to have the hard grain foods reduced to fine meal, to enable the gastric juices of the stomach to penetrate every particle of the mass deposited in the stomach, and act on it in aid of digestion, giving the abundant vessels a fair chance to come in contact with more of the atoms of which the grain is composed, and appropriate more of the nutriment from them. Not many experienced feeders of swine will dispute this, but some will maintain that the strong jaws of the hogs do grind the grain fine enough. A writer not long ago said: "There is abundant evidence that the hog can grind and assimilate his food better than the ingenuity of man can do it for him." If it were true that the hog can grind his food better than a mill, it is certain he has never done it.
A neighbor once took me to see his hogs, which he said he was wintering in good condition without danger. I went to a field about a mile distant. I showed him the hog's dung was full of buckwheat—some kernels not even broken. "Oh," said he; "that's nothing—they eat that all over again and get the value out." Well, suppose they did. Is such eating over of their own excretions wholesome for the hog? Can whole grain and broken kernels pass through the stomach and the long, tortuous passage of the intestines and again be eaten without at length causing injury? There is not a particle of doubt that the dung of animals (like human excrement) is full of poisonous germs ejected from the system, and which cannot again be ingested into the body without danger. If hogs are compelled by hunger to eat over their excretions to save the partially-masticated kernels; is there not danger of inviting hog cholera to the pen? If they do not eat it over, there is a great waste of grain unless a large flock of chickens should banquet on it.
I have raised and fattened hogs for more than half a century, and I know that they greatly prefer ground feed for a regular diet, and will digest it better, and fatten on it faster than on whole grain. Occasionally I have fed our hogs whole corn for a change, but they never half masticate it, and some came through them as coarse as sump. Dr. Lehman of Saxony, Germany, found that 50 per cent of whole grain fed to hogs was undigested, and says that food should be reduced to a condition more or less fine before being given to such animals.
S. H. Clay of Bourbon county, Kentucky, made several experiments in feeding hogs, with the following results: One bushel of whole grain and one bushel of ground corn made five pounds and 10 ounces of pork; one bushel of ground corn boiled, made at one trial 15 pounds and seven ounces of pork, and at another, trial, 16 pounds seven ounces of pork, and at another, 18 pounds of pork. A number of experiments at different stations are all agreed that the difference in favor of the meal is great and that it pays well to grind grain for hogs. Formerly Prof. Henry of Wisconsin university asserted that it did not pay to grind corn for hogs, but he now says that when corn gets up to 50 cents a bushel it pays to grind it.

PHENOMENA OF SOUND

Squeals of Mice and the Lowest Notes of an Organ Are Inaudible to Some Persons—Peculiarities of the Delicate Sense of Smell.

If you shade the eyes, you weaken your sense of hearing. Try it with a watch and the result will surprise you. If you sip a glass of cold water, you will increase for a short time your power of vision. If you fill the mouth with water, you will greatly strengthen your sense of smell.
Many similar curious facts about the senses are told by physiologists.
There is a multitude of sounds made in the world every day, for instance, which we cannot hear, however close they may be. Every sound must last a certain time in order to be heard by the ear. If it is an extremely feeble sound it must last quite two seconds or we cannot hear it. But, no matter how long it lasts, we cannot hear it if it is a very low or a very high note. Extremely small animals emit such high notes that we never hear them. Some people cannot even hear the squeal of mice. The lowest notes of an organ are mere rumbling noises to most people, and some cannot hear them at all.
It is by means of the external ear we judge the direction from which sound comes. Standing facing a clock, place your hands in front of your ears, with the palms turned back, close your eyes; you will then think the clock is behind you.
Why can some animals smell more keenly than others? It is a question of the space within the nose capable of smelling. In man this space is very small—less than one-fourth of a square inch. In dogs and most mammals it is very much larger. The porpoise has no sense of smell. Then comes man, and also the monkeys, whales and all kinds of fowl and birds, with very feeble smelling power. When people talk of vultures scenting dead bodies they make a mistake. Lions, tigers, wolves, etc., can scent them at long distances, but vultures depend on their sense of sight.
The sense of smell is exceedingly delicate. If one ounce of musk were divided into 15,000,000,000 parts one of these infinitesimal parts would be perceptible by the average person's nose. On the other hand, many people have no power to smell some substances, such as mignonette, vanilla, violets and prussic acid.
Taste is curious in the fact that different parts of the tongue appreciate different flavors. At the tip we perceive sweet tastes best, at the sides acid tastes and at the back bitter tastes. Substances must be dissolved in order to be tasted, and a dry morsel in a dry mouth has no flavor. This is why smokers cannot taste well. Their mouth glands, which manufacture saliva, are paralyzed by the tobacco. Very hot or very cold things are scarcely tasted at all. If you want to get the best flavor from your food it must be at some temperature between 50 and 95 degrees.
Every one knows how easily the sense of sight is deceived by optical puzzles. But a curious deception is practiced on us all throughout our lives, and no one ever perceives it. There is a blind spot in the eye where the optic nerve enters. In everything we look at, therefore, there is a little gap where we see nothing. But no one is aware of it, because it has been the case since we first opened our eyes.
In estimating distance we judge by the experience we gain in walking. The eye itself cannot judge distances. A near hill and a distant mountain will each form an image of the same size on the eye. We know the mountain is farther away than the hill because there are more intervening objects. But we can often make an estimate of distance, in a curious way, by the muscles of the eyeball. In order to focus a near object we must bulge the lens, and to focus a distant object we must flatten the lens. The amount of muscular labor used in doing this gives us an idea of the distance of the object.
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Color blind people have a defective musical sense. They confuse different notes, and, curiously, the confusion of

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Barre People Have Absolute Proof of Deeds at Home.

It's not words but deeds that prove true merit.
The deeds of Doan's Kidney Pills, For Barre kidney sufferers, Have made their local reputation.
Proof lies in the testimony of Barre people who have been cured to stay cured.
Mrs. Annie Gibb, 31 Brooklyn street, Barre, Vt., says: "I am just as strong in my praises of Doan's Kidney Pills today as when I recommended them several years ago. They cured me at that time and I am glad to say there has been no return of my old trouble. For over a year I had more or less backache, this being the result of disordered kidneys. If I brought any strain on the muscles of my back, sharp pains would seize me and I also suffered at times from headaches and dizzy spells. When I overworked or caught cold, my trouble was always more intense. I read a great deal about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them, procured a box at E. A. Drown's drug store. Before I had finished the contents, the pains in my back were relieved and I felt better in every way."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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Every one knows how easily the sense of sight is deceived by optical puzzles. But a curious deception is practiced on us all throughout our lives, and no one ever perceives it. There is a blind spot in the eye where the optic nerve enters. In everything we look at, therefore, there is a little gap where we see nothing. But no one is aware of it, because it has been the case since we first opened our eyes.
In estimating distance we judge by the experience we gain in walking. The eye itself cannot judge distances. A near hill and a distant mountain will each form an image of the same size on the eye. We know the mountain is farther away than the hill because there are more intervening objects. But we can often make an estimate of distance, in a curious way, by the muscles of the eyeball. In order to focus a near object we must bulge the lens, and to focus a distant object we must flatten the lens. The amount of muscular labor used in doing this gives us an idea of the distance of the object.
A man seems much thinner in dark than in light clothing. All black things, in fact, appear smaller than white things of the same size. An image remains on the eye for some time after looking at an object. If the thing is very bright the image remains a long time, and sometimes if you look directly at the sun you will carry the image of it around with you for days.
Color blind people have a defective musical sense. They confuse different notes, and, curiously, the confusion of

PHENOMENA OF SOUND

Squeals of Mice and the Lowest Notes of an Organ Are Inaudible to Some Persons—Peculiarities of the Delicate Sense of Smell.

If you shade the eyes, you weaken your sense of hearing. Try it with a watch and the result will surprise you. If you sip a glass of cold water, you will increase for a short time your power of vision. If you fill the mouth with water, you will greatly strengthen your sense of smell.
Many similar curious facts about the senses are told by physiologists.
There is a multitude of sounds made in the world every day, for instance, which we cannot hear, however close they may be. Every sound must last a certain time in order to be heard by the ear. If it is an extremely feeble sound it must last quite two seconds or we cannot hear it. But, no matter how long it lasts, we cannot hear it if it is a very low or a very high note. Extremely small animals emit such high notes that we never hear them. Some people cannot even hear the squeal of mice. The lowest notes of an organ are mere rumbling noises to most people, and some cannot hear them at all.
It is by means of the external ear we judge the direction from which sound comes. Standing facing a clock, place your hands in front of your ears, with the palms turned back, close your eyes; you will then think the clock is behind you.
Why can some animals smell more keenly than others? It is a question of the space within the nose capable of smelling. In man this space is very small—less than one-fourth of a square inch. In dogs and most mammals it is very much larger. The porpoise has no sense of smell. Then comes man, and also the monkeys, whales and all kinds of fowl and birds, with very feeble smelling power. When people talk of vultures scenting dead bodies they make a mistake. Lions, tigers, wolves, etc., can scent them at long distances, but vultures depend on their sense of sight.
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