? Any Room ?

in your home for Wall Paper?
Wall Paper in our store for

! Any Room !

We are now showing all the latest effects in Wall Papers. It may seem early to have your rooms redecorated, but paperhangers are not as rushed as they will be when spring comes. Avoid the long delays and have the worst part of the spring house-cleaning over.

Plain and Printed Oat-meals.
Japanese Grass Cloths.
Blends.
Floral, Fruit and Tapestry Designs.
Jaspes and Stripes.
Cut-out Borders.
Independent Ceilings, etc.

Strictly new goods, prices from 10c up.

See the display of Wall Papers in our windows this week.

B. W. Hooker & Co.

UNDERTAKERS—BEST UP-TO-DATE MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICE
City rates same as horse-driven ambulance; distance calls at reasonable terms.

Wash Out Your MOUTH

When you first get up in the morning, your tongue is slimy and coated and your mouth has a bad taste. Rinse it out with A. D. S. ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION. Dilute with water and clear out your nostrils away back into your troat. Rinse the mouth out after smoking to make it again sweet and clean and free from the taint of tobacco. Use this solution as a gargle for sore throat. Swallow a little if you wish, and it will help your digestion; and don't forget its value diluted as a wash for sores, cuts, bruises and burns.

Price, 25c and 50c

Drown's Drug Store

48 North Main Street

Beats Them All

Knocks the Knock
and
Stops the Cough
in
Your Engine

Never-Knock Carbon Remover should be in the kit of every gasoline engine operator. It saves power, saves gasoline, besides clearing the engine entirely of all carbon.
Every can guaranteed.
Try some Radiator NEVERLEAK. Special prices.

The N. D. Phelps Co., Inc.

Hardware, Quarry and Mill Supplies

Come to Us for Butter

We have some fine tubs of first quality June Butter, cut, per lb., 65c. Special price on full tub.

Washington Creamery Butter, per lb.	69c
Dairy Butter in 1-lb. prints at	69c
Swift's Oleomargarine, per lb.	43c
Wilson's Certified Oleomargarine, per lb.	43c
Wilson s Nut Oleomargarine, per lb.	35c
N .t Grove Oleomargarine, per lb.	35c

EGGS

Fresh Eggs, per dozen	85c
Fresh Western Eggs, per dozen	75c
Cold Storage Eggs, per dozen	65c
Grape Fruit	2, 3 and 4 for 25c
Oranges, per dozen	25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c

Lettuce, Spinach and Celery.

The Smith & Cumings Co., Inc.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Reduction in price on outing flannel nightrobes. New Dry Goods Store, Pearl street.

Clarence Burke of the University of Vermont passed the week end at his home on Maple avenue.

Charles C. Kenyon of Burlington was a week-end visitor at the C. N. Kenyon home on Franklin street, returning this morning to Burlington.

Earl Maxham, cow tester for the Washington Coutny Cow Testing association, has finished his duties in this locality and has resumed similar duties in Plainfield.

H. P. Hinman, the recent purchaser of the E. A. Bugbee & Co. granite manufacturing plant, left Saturday on a three weeks' trip through the West on business interests.

John Molla, a freshman of Dartmouth, who came home to attend the wedding of his brother Saturday, returned to the college with Wendell Drown, a classmate, who passed the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Drown.

Staff Captain William Sowers of the Salvation Army, and located at Hartford, Conn., who conducted a special meeting and services at the local Salvation Army hall Friday night, dedicating at the same time two children into the organization, continued his state tour Saturday by going to Montpelier to conduct similar services. This is the first of the 1920 quarterly meetings carried out by staff officers.

Last evening at the home of Mrs. John Robins on Pearl street a party of about 15 friends of Mrs. Ella Sawyer, cook at the M. & G. restaurant, gathered to celebrate the latter's birthday anniversary. Music by young ladies of the party was enjoyed and several other numbers made up an evening's enjoyment. During the evening Mrs. Sawyer was presented several tokens. A dainty lunch was served.

The stoneshed on West Second street formerly owned by the Louis DeBlois estate, has been transferred to the Barre Memorial Works through the administratrix of the estate, Mrs. Georgiana DeBlois. The shed has geen running for the past year under a lease by the Barre Memorial Works. The papers binding the trade were made out during last week, the transaction being made through the office of Attorney A. A. Sargent.

Frank Miano, well known to all the patrons of Miers' downtown barber shop, having worked there prior to his entrance in the army and for the past six months, completed duties there Saturday in order to start this morning for Akron, O. At Akron he will join his brother. His acquaintances of the Italian Pleasure club, 35 of whom assembled at the club rooms last evening for a social gathering and smoker in behalf of Mr. Miano, took the opportunity to present him a gold-trimmed fountain pen as a token of remembrance.

Several storekeepers and public building janitors in the immediate vicinity of the Wells & Richardson packing house on Pearl street are quietly complaining of the tracks left by the dye workers. After leaving the shop there is a little dye on the bottoms of the shoes or rubbers so that as soon as they step into a warm room the tracks of the dye worker are plainly printed on the floor. As soon as water is applied to the floor the dye quickly spreads and makes, usually, a bad-looking floor. It would be gratifying to the keepers of stores, hotels and other public rooms to have some system adopted that would tend to relieve the janitors and keepers of such buildings of much extraordinary cleaning.

It seems quite probable that the Goddard gymnasium will have a big drawing card during this week, when the first basketball team of the school and the faculty of the school will clash for two 20-minute periods in a basketball game. Two men from the seminary squad will play for the faculty. Coach Leahey will play center for the faculty, a bad man for the first team to handle. Prof. Hall will also play for the "has beens" and Prof. Barker, who has not forgotten the game, will defend the faculty. Sullivan and "Steve" Slayton will also play for the faculty. The professors have been taking a little of their time in the afternoons to get in trim for the game, which will probably be staged on Tuesday night.

Miss Kathleen LeBaron, who may be heard in Howland hall Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, gives an entertainment consisting of five costume changes, evening dress, costume of '76 and '61, with appropriate music and readings, child impersonations in costume and the last group in sport costume, and she plays and sings with an Hawaiian ukelele, closing with a group of French and American national anthems. Her program is quite varied, with both French and English songs of a concert nature, character songs, musical readings and a generous smattering of humor. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Barnaby Leach of Montpelier. "She gave one of the finest entertainments in song and recital that has ever been given in this town," is the report coming from a recent evening given in Brandon. Admission, 25c.—adv.

PROGRAM FOR THE

Grand Burns Concert

Under the Auspices of the Men's Club, at the

First Presbyterian Church
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27
at 7:45 o'clock

Double Quartet—"There Was a Lad"
Song—Selected ..... Mr. James Bennett
Song—"My Heart Is Sair for Somebody" ..... Mrs. Penny
Song—"Ye Banks and Braes," Mr. Alex. McKenzie
Scotch Recitation ..... Mrs. Wm. Black
Song—"The Bonnie Lass of Ballochmyle" ..... Mr. Harry Clark
Piano Selection .. Mrs. James McDonald
Song—Selected ..... Miss Leona Lamb
Song—Selected ..... Mr. Douglas Inglis
Song—"Mary Morrison" .. Miss McHardy
Mandolin Selections, Mr. Robt. Morrison
Double Quartet—"Comin' Thro' the Rye"
"Auld Lang Syne"

Admission: Adults, 25c; Children, 10c

TALK OF THE TOWN

Louis Romeri of North Barre was among the visitors in Burlington today.

Herbert Wilson left this morning for Montreal, where he will spend several days.

Miss Helen O'Keefe has returned to Waterbury after spending several days in Barre.

Miss Geneva Reilly of Forsythe place began work this morning as clerk in the Woolworth store.

Income tax returns for individuals and corporations can now be secured at the Peoples National Bank.

Mrs. E. Potts of Ithaca, N. Y., is making an indefinite visit with Mrs. Alex Cordiner of Hillside avenue.

Whist and "500" party in Knights of Pythias hall Wednesday, Jan. 28, under the auspices of the O. E. S.—adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beattie of Northfield were Sunday guests at the John Gray home on Pleasant street.

Irving Bates of East Barre, who has been confined to the house since November, has been worse the past week and is confined to the bed.

W. D. Smith of Summer street went to Chelsea to-day to attend the funeral of Horace Walker. With him went William Walker of Pearl street.

Vincent Catto of the Catto Brothers firm of Berlin street left last night on a vacation trip to Providence, R. I., which may extend over a week or more.

Miss Ella Williams, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Barre for the past few weeks, has returned to Montreal, where she has employment.

Miss J. P. Nourse of the Adams company left this morning for Boston, where she will make a 10 days' stay in the interests of the Adams company store.

Miss Florence Canton, a '23 student of U. V. M. at Burlington, visited her mother, Mrs. Catherine Canton of 25 Maple avenue, during the week-end holiday.

Mrs. Catherine Brown and son, Edward, of Maple avenue, together with Mrs. James Fitzgerald and daughter, Mildred of 100 Summer street, attended to-day the Kingston funeral in Northfield.

Mrs. A. L. Anthony of Montpelier has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Carey on Mount street. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony left to-day for Burlington, where Mr. Anthony will have charge of the Woolworth store.

Miss Marion Carroll, an assistant in the Whitney art shop on North Main street, is attending the winter carnival and sports at Newport, N. H., while the guest of her friend, Miss Irene Grady, formerly of the Homer Fitts store.

At the Universalist church on Thursday evening of this week at 7:30 o'clock, a reception will be tendered to the new pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. F. O. Hokerk. The public, as well as those who attend the church, is cordially invited to be present.

We're out again. The Italian Gaiety club wishes to announce to its members that the club is to hold its annual masquerade ball in the Clan Gordon hall on the 6th of February. A good time is assured. Let's go. It also wishes to state that if the attendance in the future cannot be better than the past, we will have to——; nuf sed. Per president, secretary, present committee.

Thus far in January there have been 14 "below zero" days, averaging 17 below zero. On the other 12 days of the month the mercury has not gone very far astray from its anchorage about the zero mark, so the mean temperature of the month is likely to be far below normal. During the corresponding 26 days in January, 1918, there were nine "below zero" days with an average of 15 below.

Thermometer reports were as vague as army and navy stories to-day, hardly two people bearing the same report on the weather. Perhaps this was due to the varied hours at which they arose to peer at the mercury. Some report that the mercury dropped as low as 42 below zero, attaining this mark in the quiet hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. This, apparently, existed for a short time only and with the waking hours of 6 and 7 o'clock the thermometers were registering a little milder weather. At 8 o'clock they had risen to 20 below. Some of the stonesheds started work.

Painters who completed some few weeks ago the work of painting the lower interior of the city building are now engaged in putting the opera house in conformity with the rest of the building. Already the walls of the large main entrance have been repainted with neat and attractive colorings which now prevail on the walls of the theatre as well as in the balcony, stage and dressing rooms. Ceilings, too, are being repainted with appropriate colors. For this work in the theatre long and substantial stagings had to be constructed to enable the painters to perform the work. Two braces extending across the house and resting on the balcony rails are the chief staging supports. These were constructed at the lower part of the house and placed in position by means of a rope and pulley attached to the theatre ceiling.

Biggest Coast Light at Navesink, N. J.

The highest beacon light maintained by our government for warning navigators is at Cape Mendocino, Cal., 422 feet above sea level. It has a range of 28 miles.

The brightest light and one of the most brilliant in the world is at Navesink, N. J., on the highlands at the entrance of New York bay. It is 25,000,000 candlepower, and its glare has been seen from 70 miles out in the ocean.

The largest lighthouse "lens" is at Makapuu point, on the island of Oahu (Hawaiian group), and its beam at night brings first news to voyagers from the United States that they are nearing the mid-Pacific archipelago. It is called a "hyperradient," the inside diameter of the lens being nearly nine feet, and that of the glass lantern inclosing it 16 feet.

The lens of the Navesink light incloses a powerful electric arc. But, generally speaking, kerosene is the preferred illuminant for our lighthouses. It is burned in so-called "oil-vapor" lamps, which are really wonderful contrivances, with several concentric wicks, the vaporized kerosene being supplied to incandescent mantles.

A lens of the kind here referred to is built up of glass prisms arranged in panels, th object in view being to concentrate the light into a beam of maximum brilliancy and range. Some lighthouse lenses are so arranged as to revolve, a contrivance of the sort, weighing perhaps 6,000 pounds, being floated upon mercury and thereby turned so easily that a small bit of clockwork actuated by a 100-pound weight will operate it.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"FLU" EVERY 33 WEEKS.

There Are Some Conditions to Indicate It Runs in Cycles.

Some support is given by the recurrence of influenza to the theory worked out last year by two British scientists that it tends to recur in cycles of 33 weeks. This theory or law was apparently based on statistical data, and no satisfactory explanation of it has been offered, but if it stands further tests it should be of value in making arrangements to combat the disease.

For reasons as obscure as the law itself, but possibly connected with weather conditions, or the season of the year, a recurrent wave may be lacking or may be so weak as to be hardly perceptible. In this case the danger seems to be over for 33 weeks more, though considerable more proof will be needed before such immunity can safely be counted upon.

A precise measurement of the interval may not in all cases be easy to make, because when the disease appears for the first time its beginning is likely to be more clearly marked than upon its return, when it may be masked for a time by a lagre number of sporadic cases. In New York the epidemic of 1918 made its first appearance about Sept. 18, when there were 30 cases and no deaths. An interval of 33 weeks would bring us to May 7, 1919, when more or less influenza in a mild form was reported, but no true epidemic occurred.

A second interval of 33 weeks would give Dec. 24, 1919, as the prbeable date of the next outbreak, and this is probably not very far out of the way, though because of the close and not fully understood relation between influenza and pneumonia the exact date is difficult to fix. Reports on influenza did not begin to appear till a fortnight later, or Jan. 7, but by that time deaths and pneumonia cases were about as numerous as on the 12th day of the 1918 epidemic; it is possible, therefore, that the law of a 33-week cycle may fit with an error of but 48 hours.

Dr. Copeland, head of the New York board of health, still denies that there is an epidemic, but he does not deny that one is beginning, and how big it must be before epidemic is the term for it is not very important. From an examination of the figures of 1918 in various cities, it may be stated as a rough rule that if for several days the pneumonia cases or the deaths from pneumonia, or the combined deaths from pneumonia and influenza, tend to increase at a daily rate of about 13 per cent, an epidemic is beginning.

The reports of new cases of influenza are much less trustworthy, partly because the disease frequently appears in so mild a form that it is not reported, partly because overworked doctors are often unable to keep up with their paper work, and may hold back cases for severa ldays, making the course of the epidemic appear more irregular than it really is. T othis latter cause, in part, may be due the sensational increase yesterday in New York—since Sunday the daily figures have been 90, 140, 462, 617, 1,332. The figures indicate, however, that returns are being more promptly made than in 1918, and that there is nowhere the slightest disposition to hide the facts.

The figures also bear out Dr. Copeland's contention that both influenza and pneumonia are milder than in 1918. Somewhat misleading, however, is his comparison of 70 deaths from influenza and pneumonia on Jan. 22, with 71 on the same day of 1917, a normal year; its fallacy is illustrated in the increase yesterday from 70 to 102 deaths—what matters in the early stages is not the total but the steady cumulative increase, closely remembling that of interest compounded daily. Yet the ratio of deaths to cases is small compared with 1918, and the epidemic is likely to run its course with a relatively low mortality. In 1918 half the cases of pneumonia were fatal, this year less than a third of them, while but 2.68 per cent of the cases of influenza cause death, as against 3.25 per cent in 1918. On the other hand, the proportion of pneumonia cases has thus far been larger but the milder disease is increasing the more rapidly.—Springfield Republican.

Tubercular Milk Kills.

The United States department of agriculture in a public statement says that according to the best authorities tuberculosis of bovine origin represents about 25 per cent of all the cases of tuberculosis in children under five years of age. In certain types of the disease it is very much more, but taking one case in four of every child under five acquires tuberculosis from cattle. It is estimated that in New York between 6 and 10 per cent of the children that die in hospitals yearly of tuberculosis die of bovine tuberculosis. Medical authorities point out that the country has been very slow to appreciate the greatness of the menace of bovine tuberculosis in children. This need for greater protection of human beings, particularly children from the dangers of bovine tuberculosis is one of the things strongly emphasized in the campaign against diseased cattle.

Yet Barre is the only place in Vermont that has had the herds of cows supplying milk for its residents tested and cleared from tuberculosis. The great majority of the parents of Vermont children do not know whether or not they are feeding their children diseased milk. There is a Vermont law requiring the health officers to take samples of all milk offered for sale and send it to the state laboratory for analysis, but it is feared the law is observed more in the breach than any other way. Certainly there are no public announcements that such tests have been made or of the results of such tests.

There seems to be great indifference on the part of the public regarding the milk it is consuming. It can have its milk analyzed without expense but does not insist upon it. It is criminal negligence to allow the sale of milk that is not inspected and certified free from disease by the public health authorities.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Beware bootleg liquor, warns the United States public health service, for much of it contains wood alcohol and other poisons. An ordinary swallow of wood alcohol may produce death or blindness. Don't risk it.

Rats cost every person in the United States one-half of one cent a day, says the United States public health service. Write to the surgeon general, Rupert Blue, Washington, D. C., for an instructive bulletin on how to get rid of them.

Beware the much advertised "sure cure" for disease, warns the United States public health service. While experimenting, the disease often gets beyond the point where it can be cured by a competent physician.

Rockland Reading Framingham Leominster Hyde Park Wakefield

Good Goods **Adams Company** Good Service

Successors to A. P. Abbott Co.

LADIES' HEAVY COATS

15 (only) to close

$25.00

Prices were $29.50 to $49.00

CRIB BLANKETS

Full size, to close

$1.19

Regular price, $1.65

REMNANT SALE STILL CONTINUES

NEW SPRING PERCALES

Just received. Very attractive patterns. See window

188 N. Main St. **The Daylight Store** Barre, Vermont

Gardner Clinton Woburn Plymouth Keene, N. H. Barre, Vt.

A Great War Song.

In awarding the Legion of Honor to Lucien Boyer, author of the stirring French war song, "Madelon," the French government has shown how keenly it has appreciated the morale of the army during the darkest days of the war. "Madelon" will rank with the most famous of the songs that have been sung by the troops of any army as they marched to battle and faced the threat of death. French generals have repeatedly mentioned in their official reports the lightning-like effect of the words and music of "Madelon" in restoring the morale and the spirits of the French pollu at the time that the attack of the enemy was the most violent. In the barracks, on the muddy and shell-torn roads leading to the front, in the tide of the battle that ebbed and flowed for months at a time around Verdun and a thousand other points, the refrain of "Madelon" was sung and whistled by millions of French soldiers, bringing to them new courage and new strength at a time when their endurance and spirits were most sorely tried.

When the Americans arrived in France to take up their share in the defense of civilization the air of "Madelon" was speedily adopted by the American doughboy, who gave to it a prominent place in his repertoire of songs. Few members, indeed, of the A. E. F. ever sang "Madelon" in French, except when they were emboldened to attempt it in the presence of their French comrades. But the tune was theirs, even though the words proved too much for the French vocabulary of the average American soldier. And now that the war is over and the A. E. F. has returned to the United States, "Madelon" will go down in history as a cherished possession of the American army, as popular with our troops as it has long since proved to be with the soldiers of France.—Boston Transcript.

Why Omit Jonah?

Each of the following-named gentlemen, being off on a time with the boys, concocted a famous excuse and got away with it—Ulysses, Rip Van Winkle and Robinson Crusoe.—Boston Transcript.

Prevent the "Flu"

with

Russell's Anti-Grippe Atomizer

filled with
KLENZO
ANTISEPTIC
SOLUTION

Atomizer, $1.25

Klenzo Solution
25 and 50 cents

DON'T DELAY

Russell's

The Gold Mystery Made Clear.

With the gold guarantee of our currency, with gold, therefore, the liquid measure of our volume of business, with billions of dollars of business, requiring more quart measures, so to speak, to measure it than mere millions require, this country and all countries are confronted with a falling production of gold—a disappearing supply of the quart measures.

In the United States gold production recently has been pretty nearly cut in half, falling from $101,000,000 in 1915 to $93,000,00 in 1916, to $84,000,000 in 1917, to $69,000,000 in 1918 and to $58,000,000 in 1919. In the Transvaal, the great gold supply of England, the production has fallen from $192,000,000 in 1917 to $179,000,000 in 1918, and again, in 1919, to $163,000,000.

Not because the gold is not in the ground to be taken out; not because the world does not need it; not because the hand of man has lost its cunning in the mining of this precious metal, which is the money standard of civilization, but because under the natural laws much of the gold that miners once sought eagerly to produce is not now worth mining.

Gold, since all other commodities have been rising, costs more to produce. It costs more in wages. It costs more in power. It costs more in supplies. It costs more in transportation bills. It costs more in every item of expense that goes into the digging, the refining and the distribution of gold. But when the gold is out of the ground now it isn't worth what it was worth before, because its selling price is fixed; because, under such circumstances, its power of exchange oozes away. It is worth only half of what it once was worth expressed, say, in more white paper. It is worth only one-third of what it once was worth expressed in wheat. It is worth only one-fourth of what it once was worth expressed in cotton. It is worth only one-fifth of what it once was worth expressed in white potatoes.

A while ago an ounce of gold would exchange into a pretty fair suit of clothes, a good looking hat and a stout pair of shoes. Now it will exchange into a reasonably good pair of shoes. A while ago an ounce of gold would exchange into two barrels of sugar. The other day it would exchange into 100 pounds of sugar. A while ago an ounce of gold would exchange into two tons of coal. Now it will exchange into three-quarters of a ton. A while ago a pennyweight of gold would exchange into 10 pecks of potatoes. Now it will exchange into 10 quarts. A while ago a pennyweight of gold would exchange into 20 quarts of milk. Now it will exchange into eight pints. A while ago a pennyweight of gold would exchange into a day's supply of food for the average family. Now it will exchange into half a dozen pork chops.

A while ago, indeed, an ounce of gold would exchange into about four pounds of silver; now it will exchange into just about a pound and a quarter of silver.

So if a miner producing gold cannot when he gets it out of the ground, exchange it into enough steak and potatoes to satisfy his appetite, into enough clothes to keep himself warm, into enough rent to shelter him, he quits mining the relatively worthless gold and goes to raising cotton, corn, potatoes or something out of which he can earn a living.—New York Sun.

K. MACRAE

No. 10 Miles Bldg., 'Phone 524-m—where every purchase means a saving

THIS WEEK A PRE-INVENTORY CLEAN-UP SALE OF ALL WINTER WEARABLES

COATS, DRESSES, UNDERWEAR, etc., at the most radical reductions, so as to have a thorough clearance before Feb. 1.

Coats, just a few left, but the styles are the best; all new; to be closed out at cost.

Extraordinary Waist Values during this sale—Voile Waists at $1.39, $1.69, $2.49. Georgette and Crepe de Chene Waists, all at big reductions. See the special lot at $4.95.

Ladies' Fleeced Union Suits, 40, 42, 44, $2.25 value ..... Now $1.48 each

JUST UP ONE FLIGHT—The small expenses mean a big saving to you

Monday Special

2 cans of Green Mountain Cranberry String Beans or Cranberry Shell Beans to-day for 25c

Good Values

A good Broom is the best investment. We have some extra good values in our window at $1.00 and $1.10 each.

Syrup and Molasses

Pure Cane Syrup, cheaper than sugar, per qt.	50c
Strained Honey, ½ pints 40c; pts., 60c; qts.	$1.10
New Orleans Cooking Molasses, qt., 20c; gal.	80c
Fancy New Orleans Molasses, qt., 25c; gal.	$1.00
Extra light sugar Molasses, qt., 30c; gal.	$1.20

The F. D. Ladd Company