

WHY NOT CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

Do Not Join the Ranks of Hopeless Sufferers When There Is a Remedy Within Reach.

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? Why are so many sufferers resigned to a life of pain, despairing of a permanent cure? Because rheumatism defies any treatment that does not build up and purify the blood. The poisons of rheumatism are in the blood and it is only through the blood that the disease can be fought successfully.

Unless the blood is weak and impure, rheumatism cannot get a foothold. When it does the thin and impure blood is not strong enough to overcome the poisons alone. It must be strengthened and purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best blood-building medicine you can take.

Mrs. George Lockard, a farmer's wife, of Landenburg, Pa., found complete relief from rheumatism when she built up and purified the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She says: "I suffered for years from rheumatism in the left hip along the sciatic nerve and in the shoulders and hands. I consulted two doctors and while their medicine helped me some, I did not get permanent relief. I suffered so terribly that I used to wish many a time that I was in my grave. My fingers were bent and crippled and I had no use of my left hand for three years. I couldn't step out right with either foot. My suffering took my appetite away and I lost in weight and strength."

"I had been troubled with the rheumatism for over three years before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Then in less than a month's time I was able to walk better. I became able to use my hand and the swelling of the fingers went down. I used the pills until I was cured."

A booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," containing helpful information will be sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

TURKEY TRIES TO SAVE FACE.

This Object of Unofficial Negotiations for Peace Now Going On.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—The Italian premier, Signor Giolitti, who is now at his country place at Piedmont, has had a special wire put in in order to communicate with the unofficial delegates who are discussing peace with the Turkish representatives in Switzerland. It is expected that the premier will return to Rome and will submit to the council of ministers a report on the present state of the negotiations. Turkey is now convinced that Italy never will recede from the main points set forth in her proposals and is bending her energies toward reaching a settlement which will save her prestige before the Mussulman world.

Tripoli, Sept. 13.—The Turks, who on several occasions have tried vainly to smuggle into Tripoli an airplane for scouting purposes, at last are in possession of a machine through a mishap to Captain Moizo of the Italian army. Captain Moizo was making a flight from Zouara to Tripoli when the motor of his machine stopped and he was obliged to descend in a hostile country. He was made prisoner.

Constantinople, Sept. 13.—An exchange of non-combatant prisoners has practically been arranged for between Italy and Turkey. The prisoners held by the Turks comprise members of the Italian mineralogical mission captured in Tripoli, while the non-combatants in the hands of the Italians are civilian officials captured in the Aegean islands.

Believes This will "Cure Lung Troubles"

Consumption is a flattering disease—that is one of its chief dangers. Those who have it are rarely willing to acknowledge the fact.

If this trouble is present, it is no time for trifling. Don't waste time in argument. If a so-called "cure" has long persisted; if a cough is present that keeps you awake at night; if you have any of the symptoms at present such as fever or night sweats, weakness and loss of appetite, and perhaps some raising of mucus—in the sputum; take Eckman's Alternative, as Mr. Bettersworth did.

Hovelling Green, Ky., R. No. 4. "Gentlemen: I wish to say for your Alternative that I believe it to be a medicine of unequalled value for all Bronchial and Lung trouble."

"The Spring of 1908, I had a severe cough for six months. I tried all the medicine that my friends and doctors recommended to me, but no results came for the better. I had night sweats, and would cough and spit up every night until I got so weak I could hardly do anything. But at last, James Deering, of Glasgow Junction, Indiana, told me to try your medicine, which I ordered at once and began taking the same. In one week's time there was quite an improvement in my condition, and after I had taken several bottles I felt as well as ever in my life. I never wrote any firm or company a letter recommending their medicine before, as there are so many fakes that a medicine of genuine quality don't get credit even if tried."

"I desire the world to know that I firmly believe that your Eckman's Alternative will cure any kind of lung trouble if taken before the last stage. I will gladly write personally to any party wanting information in regard to your wonderful medicine." (Signed) A. C. BETTERS WORTH.

Eckman's Alternative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles, and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit-forming drugs. Ask for booklet of cured cases and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for more evidence. For sale by all leading druggists and Red Cross Pharmacy Barre, Vt.

Woman's Best Help

to the good health which comes from regular action of the organs of digestion and elimination—to freedom from pain and suffering—to physical grace and beauty—is the harmless, vegetable remedy

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes 10c., 25c.

Wear HUB RUBBERS next winter

FOOLING THE TAFT MEN

Fine Demonstration in Maine Election

HAINES WOULD BE 'ALL RIGHT'

Was Promised—New Triumph For Practical Bull Moose—Valentine a Valuable Man for the Third Termers.

New York, Sept. 13.—When it comes to politics, the armies at Armageddon battling for the Lord can say with the late E. H. Harriman and the very much alive Theodore Roosevelt: "We are practical men." The defection of the newly elected governor of Maine to the Bull Moose is a case in point. Assurance indirect but regarded as none the less reliable reached the managers of President Taft's campaign that Haines would be "all right" once the election was over; for this reason the Taft people consented not to insist upon the introduction of national issues in the Maine campaign, believing that a Republican victory in Maine would be followed by a general declaration on the part of the successful candidates of their determination to support the Republican national ticket. The party leaders in Maine urged this course upon Chairman Hilles, the reason given being thereby to get the vote of the third-term followers for their state officers.

President Taft promptly sent a cordial telegram congratulating the new governor upon the victory in "redeeming" the state, adding the remark that it was a "significant" victory. Now comes Colonel Roosevelt in a speech at Tacoma, declaring that he had assurances long ago from Mr. Haines that Haines was for the third-term candidate but preferred not to declare himself until after the election. The obvious purpose was to enable the third party to get full control of the machinery of the Maine state government, placing the entire patronage of the state at their disposal. The scheme has worked well; the national campaign appears to have been hoodwinked. It is to date as "practical" piece of politics as has been seen in this campaign but the declaration of the governor for Roosevelt is hailed by the third-termers as a great victory for "human justice." Friends of President Taft continue to express the wish that his own campaign would take a more practical turn that would save him from the humiliating experience of telegraphing congratulations to a governor who is at the time preparing to declare his renunciation of the Republican party.

Equally practical and to the point is the course which the Roosevelt adherents in the government service appear to be following. Instead of resigning in a bunch immediately after the Chicago convention in June as they were inclined to do, the story goes that they were advised to go about it deliberately, thus stringing out their resignations over a considerable period. In this way it is hoped to have a sensation every week from now until election day, unless his managers prevail upon President Taft to anticipate a few of these resignations by requests that they be made immediately.

Back of the resignation of Robert G. Valentine as commissioner of Indian affairs is an interesting story. In getting Valentine, the Bull Moose are to be congratulated on obtaining the assistance of a government official who has made an excellent record; he has during his administration of the Indian office practically completed the work of Francis E. Leupp in divorcing that office from politics and has introduced many reforms in the service of his own devising.

BULL MOOSE ATTRACTS LABOR.

Appeal to Social Discontent Proves Interesting to Textile Workers

Washington, Sept. 13.—Thousands of textile workers in North Carolina will vote the Bull Moose ticket this fall, according to information brought to Washington by Senator Simmons, who has been campaigning in that state to insure his own re-election. This is a new and unexpected development and has caused some speculation in Washington as to the extent and importance of the movement. Senator Simmons, who also is a Democrat, inclines to the belief that the "protected interests" are advising this move and preparing to get behind Roosevelt. "But this explanation is not altogether satisfactory, for the protectionists of Massachusetts are evidencing little sympathy for the Bull Moose and less faith in his protection policy. It is believed here that the Bull ticket workers are flocking to Roosevelt because of his appeal to social discontent and the effort of the Bull Moose workers to capture labor votes and keep them from getting into the Socialist party. Whatever the reason may be, Senator Simmons is plainly worried by his discovery, which may cost his seat in the Senate."

OVER TEN BILLION BRICKS.

Value of Clay Products in the United States for 1911 over \$162,000,000.

The clay-working industries of the United States had in 1911 a production valued at \$162,236,181, according to the United States geological survey, which has just issued a chart, compiled by Jefferson Middleton, showing the total output, by states, of all the different clay products. The total production of common bricks was 8,475,277,000, valued at \$49,885,262. Of this New York contributed the largest amount, namely, 1,143,726,000, valued at \$5,918,286. Illinois was second in output, with 1,074,486,000, but the product had the greater value of \$6,126,911. No other state reached the billion mark, Pennsylvania coming third, with 774,122,000 bricks. The chart gives the figures of production for other kinds of brick—vitrified brick, front brick, fire brick—etc.—as well as for terra cotta, drain tile, sewer pipe, stove lining, and pottery products. The production of all kinds of bricks was more than ten billion.

In total production of clay products Ohio heads the list, with a value of \$25,963,895, or one-fifth of the total for the United States. Pennsylvania is second, with \$20,379,033; New Jersey is third, with \$18,178,288; and Illinois fourth, with \$14,333,011.

Tripletoe



Men's Children's Women's

Silk-Lisle HOSIERY

MORE WEAR THAN YOU REALLY EXPECT get more than you look for. From the name "Tripletoe" you would naturally expect to find three-ply thickness at the toe. What you do find is four-thread thickness at both heel and toe. And the same yarn is used in this extra thickness as in the body of the hose—that means the best yarn there is. The very best wearing material made. All colors, black and white. Fast dyes. All weights from heaviest service to lightest dress. Men's, women's and children's, 25c. Leading dealers everywhere. GLIDDEN, HYDS & CO., Boston

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Based on Principle of Preparation for Life to Be Lived.

Under the leadership of American educators, Philippine education is making a remarkable advance. Indeed, according to recent reports received at the United States bureau of education, there are features of present-day education in the Philippines that are well worth the careful attention of school leaders in the United States.

It is in the field of industrial training and useful arts that the Filipinos, under American teachers, are making the most notable progress; such progress, in fact, that in certain lines—particularly lace-making and embroidery—the products of the Philippine schools not only compare favorably with the work of the famous French and Swiss experts, but promise to compete with them successfully in the world's markets.

The whole system of education in the Philippines is based on the principle that the children should receive training that will prepare them directly for the life they are to live. The boys receive manual training from the very beginning. In the lowest grades they make articles that they can use and sell, both in their own localities and elsewhere.

The most important industry taught the boys is hat-weaving. It is a prescribed exercise in the primary schools. "The bureau of education at Manila considers it one of its legitimate functions to give such training in the making of good hats as will afford a large number of children a permanent means of earning a livelihood," wrote Mr. Frank R. White, director of Philippine education, in 1910, after the courses had been introduced, and the development of the work has more than justified his claim. Chief among the products are the famous "buntal" hats, made from the leaf stem of the opened buri leaf. The schools do not attempt to replace hand machinery with modern apparatus, for it is recognized that there is a real demand for the products of careful hand-workmanship. Besides the prescribed courses in the primary schools, there are regular trade schools, where the boys spend the greater part of the school day in actual manual labor in the shops. A set of dining room furniture in red ards, made at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades in Manila, sold for \$200 at last year's carnival.

In the girls' schools plain sewing and housekeeping have generally formed the prescribed courses, but recently lace-making and embroidery have been introduced because they are arts which, besides possessing educational value, furnish the girls with a remunerative occupation. There were already in the Philippines young women who had learned embroidery and lace-making in the con-

vents under the Spanish regime. Furthermore, because of their great natural aptitude for such work, and because of their patience and delicacy of execution, the Filipino women are considered among the most skillful workers in the world in these arts; their products being classed by experts as even superior to that of the French and the Swiss. The schools are therefore working on sure ground in teaching lace-making and embroidery, and they have ascertained that the demand for the kind of work their children can turn out is practically unlimited.

In an effort to increase the available supply of teachers for the work, courses in lace-making and embroidery have been offered in the Philippine Normal school since 1910, and also in the various vacation assemblies of teachers. The first thing a Filipino girl does in the sewing class in school is to make for herself a complete outfit of clothing. This work she usually begins in the second grade, but sometimes in the first or third. Armed with an embroidery frame and other apparatus (in most cases made by the girls in the same school) she advances, in proficiency through the various grades; hemming and embroidering cotton squares, fine linen, handkerchiefs, waists, and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidery. In lace they make all varieties of "pillow lace," including "torobon" (Spanish lace), Maltese, Ceylon or Indian, Irish crochet, etc. Battenburg is also made for local use, but it is not encouraged for export, because the Japanese can make it more cheaply.

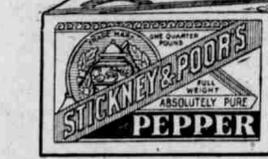
An idea of the extent of industrial education in the Philippines may be gained from the fact that nearly 400,000 school pupils are engaged in some kind of industrial work. For the past four years industrial instruction has been prescribed in the primary course for both boys and girls, and the work is systematically carried on in an advanced stage in the intermediate schools. Twenty-six well-equipped schools have been established in Manila and the various provinces; there is a college of agriculture at Los Banos, and a college of engineering has

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and this receipt will give you a delicious Chow-Chow.



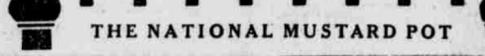
1 quart tomatoe, 1 white onion, 3 green peppers, 1 head of cabbage, all chopped fine. Sprinkle 1/2 cup salt over mixture and let it stand over night. In the morning drain off the brine and season it with 1 teaspoonful Celery Seed, 1/2 oz. Turmeric, 1 pinch Cayenne Pepper, 1/2 oz. Cinnamon, 1/2 oz. Allspice, 1/2 oz. black Pepper, 1/2 oz. Cloves. Add 1/2 cup of brown sugar, vinegar enough to cover, and boil 2 hours. Reliable spices must be used in all kinds of pickles if results secured are to be worth your time and trouble.

Stickney & Poor's Spices hold their strength longest, retaining all of the flavor and aroma because they are cut instead of being crushed in the grinding process. They are weighed and packed automatically, insuring perfect accuracy and cleanliness. In fact, every process in the manufacture of Stickney & Poor's Spices is conducted with a degree of care and thoroughness that makes the Stickney & Poor Products the standard of quality today, as they have been for nearly a century.

Nearly all grocers sell them in 5c and 10c sizes. Write for our book of receipts. It will interest you. Among the Stickney & Poor Products are: Mustard, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Sage, Pimento, Sage, Savory, Marjoram, Celery Salt, Curry Powder, Paprika, Tapioca, Nutmeg, Cassia, Allspice, Whole Mixed Spice, Musty Spice, Turmeric, Thyme, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Rice Flour, Potato Flour, Sausage Seasoning, Poultry Seasoning and Flavoring Extracts.

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THE NATIONAL MUSTARD POT

Swimming and life-saving will be taught to teachers of rural schools and pupils in normal schools in Sweden by the Swedish Life-Saving society. The government has paid a subsidy for the work and it is the intention eventually to make swimming compulsory in all the schools.

An Educational Feast

For Everybody in Barre

In the advance complimentary distribution of this featherweight edition of Everybody's Cyclopedia, The Times offers most unusual educational advantages to its readers. The world is progressing and education is the base of all progress. Readers who take advantage of this great offer put themselves in possession of the world's knowledge, gathered from all the El Dorados of learning throughout the universe, and from which one may gain a liberal education without any other aid. Clip the educational coupon from another page of today's issue, and lose no time in taking advantage of this liberal offer.

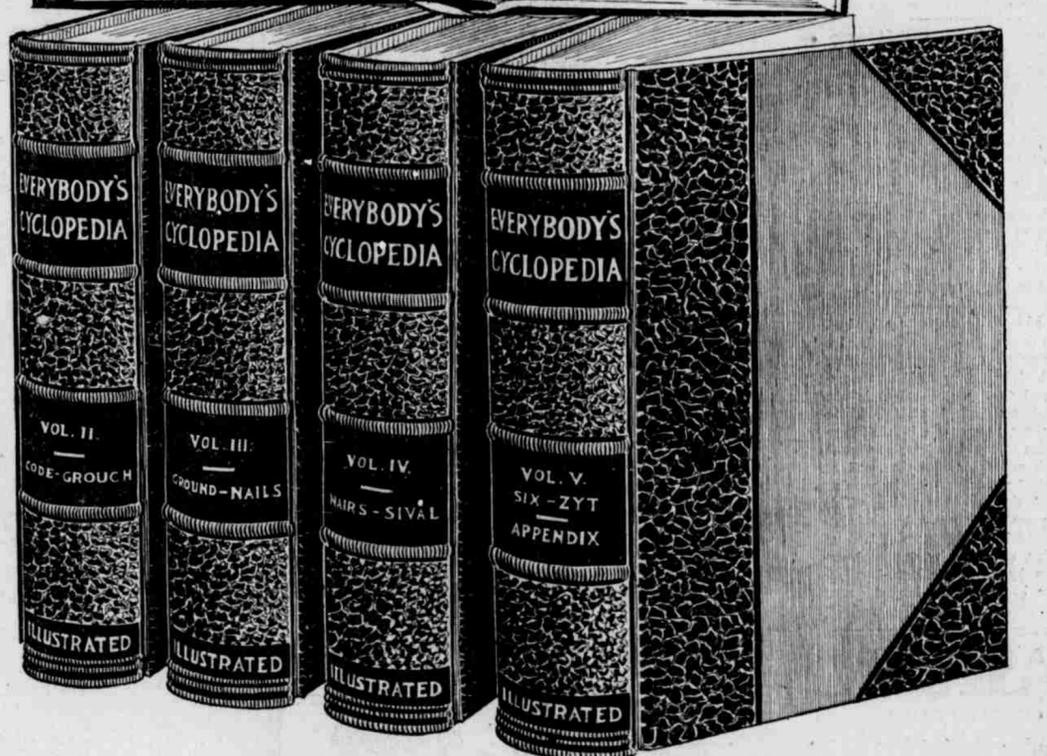
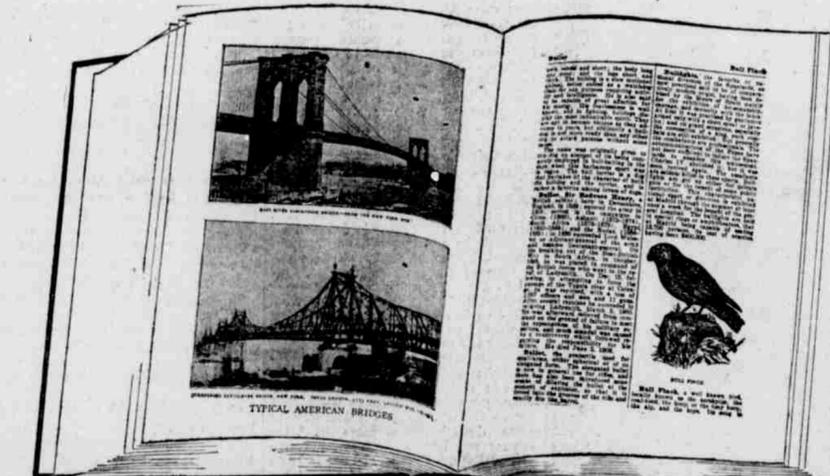
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