Times Clubbing List.

What papers and magazines are you going to take during the coming year? Now is the time to decide. There is no excuse for not having an abundance of excellent reading. A little money judiciously expended goes a great ways. The TIMES can help you out. Read the following offers. If you cannot find something that suits your case you are indeed hard to please. The prices given include a year's subscription to the Bellows Falls TIMES and each of the several publications.

	Club price	Regular price
Rutland Weekly Herald,	$1 75	$2.50
Boston Weekly Journal, in Vermont,	2.00	2.50
Boston Daily Journal,	6 90	7 50
Boston Daily Traveler,	3.00	4.50
Boston Daily Herald,	6.30	7.50
Mirror and Farmer,	1.90	2.25
N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World,	2 15	2 50
Leslie's Weekly,	3 50	4.50
N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World and Cosmopolitan Magazine,	2 85	3.50
Cosmopolitan,	2 35	2.50
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McClure's "	2 35	2.50
Demorest's "	2 30	2.50
Century "	5 05	5.50
Scientific American	4.25	4.50
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Harper's Weekly,	4.75	5.50
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The World Almanac,	1.75	1 75
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Delineator,	2 40	2 50
Ladies' Home Journal,	2 25	2 50
Saturday Evening Post,	2 25	2.50
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TIMES Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, and Success, one year, for	$3.55	$4 50
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A first copy of paper or magazine is required, further correspondence regarding error or changes of postoffice address should be direct with the publishers.

Bellows Falls Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

Bellows Falls News

SPLENDID ENDOWMENT FOR V. A.

John D. Rockefeller Will Give $15,000, Provided $75,000 Additional is Raised.

The outlook for Vermont academy was never brighter than it is today. Money matters, the bane of all educational institutions not largely endowed, will soon be adjusted and put on firm and permanent foundation. During the past eight months friends of the institution have been hard at work raising a permanent endowment fund; $58,000 has already been subscribed, and last week the good news was received that John D. Rockefeller would give $15.000 provided $75.000 additional was received. This leaves $17,000 to raise, and there is no doubt whatever that the sum will be subscribed speedily. With an additional endowment of $90,000 Vermont academy will receive the biggest boom in its history.

Jeffries, The Champion.

Bellows Falls people had a chance last Friday to crane their necks over James J. Jeffries, champion heavy weight pugilist of the world. A crowd of small boys and a few others watched him and his brother Jack dismount from the hack at Towns hotel and the huge proportions of both elicited much admiration. About 5 P. M. the champion was seen going in the direction of the toll bridge for his daily five mile run; for his enthusiasm for acting never runs away with his enthusiasm for punching. Articles were signed in New York Friday for a twenty round boxing match between him and Gus Ruhlin in Cincinnati, O., February 15.

The play, "A Man from the West," in which Jeffries is the bright, particular star, did not fill the opera house, yet attracted a good house. All were there to see Jeffries and many because they expected to see "the whole push," for the report was out that articles for a match with Ruhlin would be signed in Bellows Falls and that Brady, Sharkey and perhaps Fitzsimmons would be present. The champion is not much of an actor, and nobody supposed he was. The audience, however, never tires of admiring his huge stature and the exhibition of boxing given by champions who become actors for financial reasons are always drawing cards. The company with Jeffries, however, was a good one, superior to many organized for a sort of background for the pyrotechnics of champions and gave a good entertainment. Most of the audience seemed to think they had received the worth of their money with interest.

A. P. Pollard is clerk in Hotel Belmont in Claremont.

Mrs. F. L. Thompson spent Sunday at the home of her parents in Franklin Falls, N. H.

L. D. Lockwood is planning for building a new house in the King field near the Lawton dwelling.

George F. Spaulding, who injured his knee by falling, was able to be out last week on crutches.

C. H. Robb was recently appointed United States commissioner to succeed Hon. W. P. Stafford, resigned. The other two commissioners are George E. Johnson of Burlington and John Young of Newport.

The Epworth League has elected these officers for the six months beginning January 1: President, C. L. Wheeler; 1st vice president, I. G. Marshall; 2d vice president, Mrs. N. J. Woodfall; 3d vice president, E. W. Lord; 4th vice president, Mrs. W. E. Rowell; secretary, Miss Ingenue Fassett; treasurer, C. A. Brainard.

The friends of Walter F. Brown, formerly superintendent of the electric light company in this place, will be pleased to learn that his health has greatly improved. He has work in Brooklyn and his family are in Hackettstown, N. J. Mr. Brown writes, "My health is steadily gaining, but the old trouble in my head is lurking there yet, though not so noticeable as it was."

George L. Burnside circulated a petition last week, which was signed cheerfully by the business community, asking the honorable board of railroad commissioners to interpose in behalf of a morning passenger train north from Bellows Falls and an evening train down from Windsor. The local train service should be remedied in these particulars. No train going north after 4 P. M. is pretty slow for this age of the world.

How Niagara Wears the Rock.

All who have been to Niagara know that the cataract is divided by Goat island, the larger portion of the fall being on the Canadian side of the river. This part is known as the Horseshoe fall and was so named because years ago it was identical with a horseshoe in shape. A few years ago a V shaped break occurred toward the New York side, and since then other changes have taken place, until today the Horseshoe fall is more like its original form, but clearly shows the effects of the wearing of the waters.

Many people fail to see how the falls wear the rock away, and this is a little mystery until the exact conditions are realized. The ledge of rock over which the water of both the American and Horseshoe falls flow is of hard limestone. It is all of 60 feet thick and naturally very heavy. Underneath this ledge of limestone there are the shales of the Niagara locality. This soft rock is many feet thick. The rock of the Horseshoe fall is unprotected, and as the water falls over the precipice and boils in the river below it washes away the soft shale beneath the limestone, so that the limestone is left in shelflike form, projecting far out into the gorge. Observant visitors to the falls have no doubt noticed this condition.

In the course of time the shale foundation of the limestone ledge is excavated to such a point that the unsupported ledge breaks away by its own weight, and the crest line of the Horseshoe fall recedes so much farther. Then the water attacks the newly exposed shale, and in time the process outlined is repeated. This has been going on for centuries, and it will continue until the falls of Niagara are no more.—Philadelphia Record.

The Preacher Was Glad She Swore.

The daughter of a well known clergyman in Washington had a severe attack of scarlet fever when she was 3 years old which resulted in deafness. Up to that time she had been a regular little chatterbox, doing her infantile best to carry out the proverbial:

Being a woman, she'll talk forever!

Upon her recovery her parents were nearly heartbroken to find that she had not only lost her hearing, but the power of speech as well. Whether she had really forgotten how to talk or whether it was obstinacy or lack of confidence they could not determine, but despite all efforts of the best tutors the child remained a mute.

One day when she was nearly 10 years of age she was playing with a cat, and with as much cruelty as though she were of the sterner sex she used its tail as a handle with which to pick it up. The poor animal, not appreciating the economic use of the aforesaid tail, inflicted a deep scratch across the chubby little hand.

"Damn that cat!" she said, flinging it down.

And her father, devout clergyman as he was, clasped his hands and, raising his eyes to heaven, exclaimed:

"Thank God, that child has spoken at last!"—Detroit Free Press.

The House That Tresham Built.

One of the curiosities of architecture in England is, according to The Stone Trades Journal, the house erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a Roman Catholic, who wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all threes, has three sides, three stories and three windows on each flat, each of them in the shape of the trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. Where the roofs meet rises a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each side of the three sides. The building is almost covered with mottoes and carvings, three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, having 33 letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is the text from the Vulgate, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on every floor there are three three sided apartments.

Architectural Oddities.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main there is one street in which two houses on opposite sides of the street lean over so far that their roofs meet over the street. In one of these houses Lord Rothschild was born. In Paris, on the other hand, it is noticeable that the builders intentionally construct the houses so that they lean backward slightly to add to their stability. But almost in the center of Paris there is one big stone building which leans out fully 3½ feet over the sidewalk. So solid, however, are the Paris buildings that this one is claimed to be safe.—Pearson's Weekly.

Told the Truth.

Mother—Now, Georgie, I shall tell your papa to punish you severely for telling an untruth. You said you didn't touch one of those six peaches, and there is only one left, and I found the five stones in your nursery.

Georgie—I told no story, mamma. The peach I didn't touch is the one that's left.

Spoiled His Breakfast.

"How is the landlady this morning?" asked one of the boarders.

"Threatening and cooler," answered the man with the newspaper, misunderstanding the question.

And the other boarder, who was notoriously slow in settling with the landlady, looked partly cloudy.—Chicago Tribune.

All There.

She—How many pictures have you painted since you first began?

He—Oh, I haven't any idea.

She—Some day I am coming around to your studio and count them.—Exchange.

A Tinker's Dam.

There is no profanity in saying that any certain thing "is not worth a tinker's dam," although it is so considered by many. The expression originated many years ago, when tinkering, or mending, leaky vessels was much cruder than it is now.

In former times the use of rosin to check the flow of solder when placed on tin was not generally understood, at least by the roving tinkers. When one of these gentlemen of the road found a job, such as mending a wash boiler or other tin household utensil, he would get from the housewife or domestic a piece of soft dough. With this he would build a dam around the place where he intended to put his solder. Inside of the circle thus formed he poured the melted lead. When the metal had cooled, he would brush away the dam of dough that had confined it to the desired limits. The heat had hardened the heavy paste and baked it thoroughly, so that it was absolutely of no use for anything else. It became one of the most useless things in the world, and there was not enough of it even to be worth while carrying to the pigs.

Hence the expression, which was originally intended to convey a certain idea, appears to have been retained, while the origin is not generally known.

Black Diamonds.

Black diamonds are comparatively rare and correspondingly high priced. They are three or four times as hard as the white ones, and fire cannot harm them, however great the heat, but if a drop of water should touch them while heated they will explode and leave nothing but a little heap of sand in their place.

Their beauty is not remarkable, but on account of their extreme hardness they are invaluable for dressing surfaces impervious to the friction of any other material. The largest black diamonds are set in the end of a round short bar of steel, with a handle of wood, and are used in dressing emery wheels that have lost their "trueness." A black diamond is the only substance that will not be ground away by contact with the emery surface.

Black diamonds are also used as points in scoring pencils which are used by sealers of weights and measures to mark glass receptacles. They are used by dentists for drilling teeth before filling them with gold. In appearance they look more like a shining little splinter of iron or grain of coal than a precious gem, and their chief mission is a distinctly commercial and not an ornamental one.

Make a Pet of the Rat.

"As a matter of fact," says a courageous writer in the Boston Transcript, "the common rat is a vastly more intelligent creature than the squirrel or the average cat. I am more than half convinced that the resources of the rat as a household pet would if fairly tested prove very great. The rat is undoubtedly capable of a higher and more intimate form of domestication than that which he now commonly assigns to himself. He is at present a resident of our houses on unwelcome terms, and he makes himself, quite naturally, as much an enemy of the household as possible.

"Let the rat be welcomed and made a friend of the family, as has been done in a few cases, and he becomes a different sort of fellow altogether. No longer forced to steal his food, he becomes a playmate and a companion. The sleek and well groomed gray rat is, barring the ordinary baldness of his tail, quite as pretty and graceful a creature as the squirrel, and there is no reason why we should not become so much accustomed to the appearance of his tail that in time we should regard it as quite ornamental."

A Morocco Superstition.

In a paper to the Anthropological institute Dr. Westermark showed from investigations in Morocco that the Arab ginn, or gnun, is regarded as a special race of beings created before Adam, of no fixed form and assuming, like Proteus, who was perhaps a personage of the same extraction, almost any shape they please. Bad ginns attack men, but are kept away by salt or steel and verses of the Koran. The author supposes that the belief in ginns has come down from a saltless and ironless age, but was absorbed and developed at a later time under the influence of Islam.

To Punish Johnny.

Francis Parkman, the historian, had a Mosaic idea of justice. A friend met him one day walking along the street leading a street boy with either hand. "What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked his friend. "I found that Johnny here had eaten all of the apple instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy and make Johnny watch him while he eats it."

What Was Wanted.

"Please, I want a pennorth of—er—er—I want—er—er"—

"Have you forgotten what you came for?"

"Yes; that's what I want."

"What?"

"Camphor."—Moonshine.

Baby's Need.

Mamma—We must get a nurse for the baby.

Papa—Nurse nothing! What he needs is a night watchman.—Exchange.

A birdseye view of the sanitary situation of Europe shows that it is the damp, chill, cloudy north which is healthy and the dry, warm, sunny south which is unhealthy.

The largest city in the country in Washington's time was Philadelphia. It had 69,000 inhabitants.

The World's Largest Hopyards.

It is not generally known, but the largest hopyards in the world are in California, along the Sacramento, Russian and Feather rivers, and the very biggest hopfield on earth is at Pleasanton, in Alameda county, where there are 368 acres, with more than 445,000 vines under one wire.

As the picking must all be done by hand and within the short season when the blossoms are at their best, an army of people has to be suddenly mustered for the harvest. The mild climatic conditions that favor the development of the hop and the pleasant inland valleys where it is grown combine to make hop picking something of a summer time delight, for the work is neither difficult nor arduous, and the pay is fair.

There are but two drawbacks to hop picking. One is so called hop poisoning, which is simply a sort of prickly heat or rash sometimes produced by contact of face and arms with the nettlelike fuzz on the stalks of the hop vine. It does not affect all pickers. The other is the dark staining of the hands resulting from the resin of the blossom. It may be removed by rubbing with the crushed green leaves of the hop.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Turkey With Sausages.

A turkey garnished with sausage has a very festive not to say bacchanalian appearance. Three-quarters of an hour before the cooking is finished festoon it with strings of link sausage. These you must turn from time to time so that every part shall be as brown as the bird itself. The better the flavor of the sausage of course the finer the flavor of the turkey. With this you will want giblet sauce made by stewing and mincing the giblets and adding them to the gravy in the pan after the fat has been removed.

Alarming Symptoms.

"Mandy," said the old gentleman, "I am afraid that boy of ours is goin to be a poet."

"He ain't writ nothin, has he?" asked the old lady in alarm.

"No, he ain't writ nothin yet, but I notice he is doin less an less work every day an doin it carelesser."—Indianapolis Press.

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