

BRONCHITIS.

Everybody Knows What It Is—But Everybody Does Not Know What Will Cure It.

Rickett & Wells Tell the People of Barre.

Asked one day in his store the question, "What is good for bronchitis?" Mr. Wells, of the firm of Rickett & Wells, our well-known druggists, answered: "The best way I can tell you is to ask you to read this letter from Miss Anna Ray of Bangor, Me. We have lots of such cases right here at home."

It read as follows: "For five years I was troubled with a terrible cough and bronchitis. I tried a great many preparations without getting relief. I could not sleep, and I became so weak I could hardly walk, and coughing day and night. Then I took Vinol. What a godsend that first bottle was! I had not taken half of it before I noticed a change for the better. I took four bottles in all and am entirely cured and in perfect health."

"Now we have been talking up Vinol to the people of Barre for a long time," continued Mr. Wells, "and I suppose some people think we are crazy on the subject, but really we hear such marvelous results from Vinol all the time that we believe it to be the greatest remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles that we have ever sold in our store. It never disappoints people, and we do like to sell a thing that gives satisfaction. Vinol is cod liver oil medicine without the oil, and wherever old-fashioned cod liver oil preparations will do good, Vinol will do more good, for it is delicious to the taste and powerful as a curative agent."

"I wish every person in Barre who is overworked, run down, debilitated, every old person, every weak woman, every sufferer with fall colds, bronchitis or insipient consumption, every nervous, irritable person or any one suffering with stomach troubles, would take advantage of our guarantee to refund the money if Vinol does not help them and restores them to health. Please call at our store and learn more about it." Rickett & Wells, Druggists.

CHARGES AGAINST WOOD.

Senate Committee Hears Them Behind Closed Doors.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The inquiry of the senate committee on military affairs into the opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of General Leonard H. Wood to be major general in the army was begun, and the hearing so far as it has gone was behind closed doors. An informal announcement to the effect that the inquiry would be public had been made and a large number of newspaper men had gathered in the committee room when the committee was called to order. They were, however, immediately asked to retire and the committee went into executive session. Before closing the doors there were exchanges of opinion concerning the propriety of



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

making the proceedings public. The point was raised by Senator Quarles, and several other members of the committee sustained him, all of them taking the position that as the business was executive in character the committee had no right to make it public without first securing an order from the senate.

Senator Scott made a plea for open sessions during the hearing, basing his contention on the ground of the general public interest. "It will all be in the papers anyway," he said, "and I think it better to have an authorized report than try to hide the proceedings." Others senators replied that they had no objection to publicity, but contended that the committee could not itself assume authority to open the doors to the press.

When the doors were closed the committee decided to proceed for the present in executive session and to present to the senate the question of opening the doors during the hearing.

In addition to the members of the committee and the newspaper men, Senators Teller and Hanna and Major Estes G. Rathbone were present, the three last named being prepared to present objections to General Wood's confirmation. It was stated that no charges had yet been filed against the general, but Senator Proctor, who presided, said that he understood Major Rathbone would present such charges.

The senate transacted no business in open session beyond the receipt of bills and petitions. The only incident of unusual character was the appearance of Carrie Nation, and she attracted comparatively little attention.

An executive session was ordered at 12:25. Mr. Broussard (Dem., La.) opened the debate when the house resumed consideration of the Cuban bill.

Henry Seton Merriman Dead. London, Nov. 20.—Henry Seton Merriman (Hugh Stowell Scott), the novelist, is dead. He had been suffering from appendicitis for a week.

CARRIE IN THE CAPITOL

Mrs. Nation Arrested For Disturbing the Senate.

TRIED TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Ejected From Executive Offices by Secretary Loeb, Kansas "Smash" Goes to Halls of Congress to Denounce Saloons.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Carrie A. Nation appeared in the principal role of a sensational scene at the White House.

Accompanied by a young newspaper man Mrs. Nation called at the executive offices and asked to see President Roosevelt. She was attired in a worn, black silk dress and wore a closely fitting black velvet bonnet. She gave her card to the venerable doorkeeper, Arthur Simmons, who, recognizing the name, immediately proffered her an autograph album in which she inscribed the following: "Carrie A. Nation, your loving home defender. Vote for prohibition of the liquor cause."

While awaiting an answer to her request, Mrs. Nation said she wanted to see the president about several matters. "I understand he carried a dive full of liquors on his western trip; that he smoked cigarettes on the steps of the capitol at Topeka, and that his flag has on it a coat of arms. Are these things so?"

Assured that she had been misinformed, she replied, "Oh, well, I want to see him anyhow and have a talk with him."

Lectures Representatives.

Presently she was informed that the president could not see her. "Well, that's funny!" she cried out. Remarking on the number of United States senators and representatives who were passing in and out of the president's office, she continued: "I see a lot of men going in and out of his office. I should like to know why they can see the president and we mothers and sisters of the country can't get near him. I want an explanation of that, and I'm going to have it."

She insisted that she must see Secretary Loeb, and in a few minutes she was ushered into his office. While she was awaiting her turn to talk to Mr. Loeb the four Democratic representatives of Pennsylvania and the two Republican representatives of New York city happened to pass through the office. Mrs. Nation immediately began to lecture them on the evils of the liquor traffic.

Secretary Loeb beckoned to Officer Dairymple, who had followed Mrs. Nation into the office, to take her out.

Officers Dairymple and Kemp were obliged to use some force to induce her to leave the executive offices and finally conducted her outside of the White House grounds. All the while she continued to declaim her principles and to rail at the president for not receiving her. Of course, until some time afterward the president knew nothing of her presence at the White House.

Mrs. Nation Addresses Senate. Mrs. Nation went direct to the capitol after leaving the White House and appeared in the senate gallery a few minutes before the senate was called to order at noon. She was soon discovered and surrounded by pages and messenger boys and until prohibited by the senate officials did a thriving business in selling her cards with a tiny hatchet attached. She took a seat well to the front in the ladies' public gallery. She announced her intention to make a speech to the senate, but when told that she would not be allowed to do so she acquiesced readily and took her departure. She went to the marble room and talked with Senator Cockrell.

Mrs. Nation complained sharply of her expulsion from the White House and said she did not know why she had been so treated. "I did nothing to deserve to be put out," she said, "for I want it understood that I am a law abiding woman."

She had been absent from the gallery about ten minutes when she reappeared at one of the doors of the ladies' gallery and, raising her right hand far above her head, shouted in a loud and clear tone: "Saloons are anarchy! Saloons are treason and conspiracy!" She swung her arm around her head and again shouted, "Saloons are anarchy!"

She was preparing to go on when a doorkeeper caught her and pushed her out of the door.

The senate was at the time engaged in receiving bills, but Mrs. Nation's voice was so much more penetrating than the reading clerk's that it was distinctly heard throughout the senate chamber and even in the corridors. The incident created a ripple of excitement. Mrs. Nation generally smiled, but no public attention was given to the matter.

When Mrs. Nation entered the gallery Detective R. D. Redfern of the capitol police force took a place by her side, and as soon as she was expelled from the gallery he prevented a further scene by phoning her under arrest. Mrs. Nation took this proceeding as an ordeal with which she was familiar, and the police experienced no difficulty in inducing her to go with them to the capitol guard room. The District police were informed of the arrest, and Mrs. Nation was taken to police headquarters.

Mrs. Nation was arraigned in the police court on a charge of disorderly conduct, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25. This she promptly paid. Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney.

SANTO DOMINGO ATTACKED.

The Rebels Again Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Santo Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Nov. 20.—Another rebel attack has been made on the city without effect. The rebels had many killed and wounded, but the government losses were small. The firing continued during the night, the insurgents using heavy cannon.

The situation here is desperate. The poor are suffering for necessities, and prices of provisions are rising. The sanitary condition of the city, however, is good.

Newport Goes to Santo Domingo. Washington, Nov. 20.—A telegram has been received at the navy department saying that the gunboat Newport has left Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo.

Turkish Grand Vizier Resigns. Vienna, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Constantinople reports that the grand vizier has resigned on account of the efforts of the palace clique to prevent the acceptance of the Russo-Austrian reform scheme and confirms the announcement that the Turkish foreign office has been notified that if the programme is not accepted this week Baron von Pallce, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and M. Zinovief, the Russian ambassador, will personally present the sultan with copies thereof and hold him responsible for the consequences of its non-acceptance.

Blizzards in Montana. Butte, Mont., Nov. 20.—As a result of deep snow and extreme cold weather heavy sheep losses will occur. Reports from Sweet Grass county say that the blinding snow has scattered sheep over mountains and lowlands into sections where not a vestige of food can be found. Two bands of sheep belonging to Veasy & McConnell got away from their herders and are scattered in the hills.

J. E. PATTERSON OF BOSTON SAYS



Cured Him Of Stomach Trouble.

Nervous, Run-down People Gain Good Health at Once on Taking This Wonderful Preparation.

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE

J. E. Patterson, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "Let me tell you how Quinona helped me. I would wake up mornings with that tired, dragged-out feeling, and my stomach was continually out of order, but since taking Quinona I get up full of energy and strength. I have no trouble whatever with my stomach now, and my appetite is exceptionally good. The other evening I realized I had a cold coming on. I doubled my dose of Quinona that night, and the next morning there was not a trace of a cold left. Although I have only taken Quinona for a month, I know it is building up my system wonderfully, and I look and feel a hundred per cent better than I did."

Mrs. Wm. Dayton, 10 Salem Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., writes:

"I was all run down in health, so, seeing your advertisement, I procured a bottle of Quinona. I felt the good it was doing me at once. My appetite has increased; I sleep better now than ever before; my nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I feel and look much better. It is wonderful the amount of good Quinona has done me in the short while I have taken it."

We have seen men and women, their systems so run down that there was hardly any flesh on their bodies, grow strong and fill out into good physique after taking a few bottles of Quinona.

Men who, morning after morning, would wake up so tired and dragged out it was an effort to go to work, write us that a sip of Quinona before breakfast invigorates them at once and puts them in perfect condition for the day's work.

People who have suffered for years from stomach trouble, dyspepsia and indigestion, say the effect of Quinona on the nerve tissues of the stomach is wonderful. It creates a healthful appetite and gives the stomach the strength to properly digest the food.

Pale, sickly people find Quinona brings back the color to their cheeks and makes them feel strong again.

Sufferers from constant colds write that Quinona gives the system the strength necessary to throw off colds, and develops weak constitutions into hardy, rugged ones.

Elderly men and women tell us Quinona is truly a life-giver, that it brings new energy to their systems and makes them feel years younger.

Women, tired out from their work or a day's shopping, find Quinona immediately throws off all that dragged-out feeling and refreshes their whole system.

Headaches disappear as if by magic on taking Quinona.

People who have not enjoyed sleep before for years tell us that Quinona soon brings sound, restful sleep.

No matter how run down your system is, no matter how discouraged you are over your poor health, do not give up hope. Quinona will cure you. Do not turn your backs upon this preparation because it is advertised. Remember Quinona is not a patent medicine; that hospitals all over the country use it; that physicians acknowledge it the greatest preparation known to medical science, and that there is not a single person who is not benefited on taking Quinona. You can get a large bottle of Quinona for \$1.00 of any druggist. THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1 Hartford Street, Boston, Mass.

BEAUPRE IN NO DANGER

Minister Reports That Excitement in Bogota Has Ceased.

THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

President Well Pleased With Hay-Bunau-Varilla Pact, Which Gives Us Exclusive Control of Zone of Waterway.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The state department has received a cablegram from Minister Beaupre, dated Bogota, two days ago, saying that the excitement there was abating.

A press dispatch dated Bogota, Nov. 17, says: "The Colombian government will protect the American legation and American citizens here. There is no fear of a demonstration against them."

Dr. Thomas Herran, the Colombian charge, and Senor Brigard, the Colombian consul general at New York, are winding up the affairs of the Colombian legation here preparatory to its closure. From the present course of events Dr. Herran feels that the closing of his legation is only a question of time. He has been apparently ignored by his government, which has refused to answer his cablegrams or advise him at all regarding the isthmian situation. If it shall be found that his cablegrams have been held up this will be a satisfactory explanation to Dr. Herran. This is the only possible explanation of the attitude of the Colombian government toward its legation there.

Dr. Herran is appreciative of the many expressions of sympathy which are reaching him from all sides. He does not care to take any step that would appear hasty. If things take a better turn he will not close his legation, and he sincerely hopes this will be the case.

Dr. Herran's departure from Washington would not necessarily follow the closing of the legation. His going to Colombia at this time would scarcely be warranted by the action of his government in ignoring the legation here.

The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

The treaty providing for the construction and control by the United States of a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama, signed by Secretary of State Hay for the United States and Mr. Bunau-Varilla, the minister of the republic of Panama, for his government, is very satisfactory to the president, the cabinet and the senate leaders. A very hopeful feeling prevails in administration circles that it will be ratified without any great opposition.

The treaty will not be sent to the senate immediately, but it is likely that it will go to the capitol before the beginning of the regular session of congress in December.

The ceremony of signing took place at the residence of Secretary Hay in the same room—the library—where the Hay-Herran treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal was signed on Jan. 22 of this year.

The only witness of the historic occurrence in Mr. Hay's library was Sydney Y. Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, who affixed the seal of the United States. Mr. Smith also furnished to Mr. Bunau-Varilla an improvised seal of the republic of Panama.

While the new treaty is practically along the lines of the Panama canal treaty with Colombia, which was recently rejected by the Colombian senate, there are in it several points of difference of the greatest interest and importance. The new convention provides that the canal strip shall be ten miles wide, or five miles on each side of the canal, instead of six miles wide, as provided in the Colombian treaty.

To enable the United States to exercise the rights and privileges granted by the treaty, the republic of Panama grants to this government the use and control in perpetuity of the canal zone, including the necessary auxiliary canals extending from the main canal and other works beyond the limits of the ten mile zone, together with water rights of the isthmian territory in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The United States government is to have exclusive control for police, sanitary and other purposes over the ten mile strip, but not actual sovereignty. Under the treaty with Colombia the United States government was to have a lease for the period of 100 years only, with the privilege of renewal, of the canal zone six miles wide.

Ten million dollars, the same amount named in the Colombian treaty, is to be paid as a bonus by the United States to the republic of Panama, the amount to be paid on the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The government of Panama is also to receive an annual payment of \$250,000 from the United States, beginning nine years after the ratification of the treaty. A similar provision was included in the treaty with Colombia.

The cities of Panama and Colon, except such lands within their limits as are now owned or possessed by the Panama Canal company or the Panama Railroad company, are not to be controlled by the United States government, its rights within them being limited to canal operations and maintenance. Within these cities police appointed by the government of Panama are to maintain order, and local native courts are to administer justice, but it is provided that if the United States should deem the administration of police and judicial functions unsatisfactory it may assume police and judicial control.

Under the treaty the government of Panama authorizes the new Panama

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Canal company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions and its shares in the Panama railroad.

We Get Some More Islands.

The group of small islands in the bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culabra and Flamenco, are included within the canal zone, and the United States government is to have the use and occupation of them. It cannot be ascertained that actual sovereignty over these islands is conferred on the United States, but that phase of the matter was considered. The United States government acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty of the republic of Panama over the canal strip and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Panama or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, expresses a desire to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence. The government of Panama agrees for its part not to cede or lease to any foreign government any of the islands or harbors within its territory for the purpose of establishing fortifications, naval or coasting stations, military posts, docks or other works that might interfere with the construction, maintenance, operation, protection, safety and free use of the canal and auxiliary works.

It has been decided that the Panama canal treaty shall be ratified at Panama. The commission which has just arrived here will call Dec. 1 for that state, arriving there on the 17th. It is expected that between that date and Dec. 10 the treaty will be ratified.

Colombian Commission at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 20.—A party of visitors was permitted to board the quarantined steamer Cuban, and it was definitely learned that the three Colombians on board are Dr. Antonio H. Blanco, Donleco Jimenez and Julio C. Zuniga.

The three gentlemen are envoys from Colombia to the United States, their purpose being to endeavor to persuade this government to rescind its action in recognizing the new republic of Panama and, if this is accomplished, to open negotiations for a treaty giving the United States authority to construct the Panama canal.

Penbody Asks For Regulars.

Washington, Nov. 20.—After a short illness Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, chief of the Six Nations of New York Indians, has died at her home, 430 West Twentieth street. Although there was not a drop of Indian blood in Mrs. Converse's veins, her forefathers had befriended the Indians, and much of her life had been spent in bettering their condition.

Labor Still After Miller's Seals. Boston, Nov. 20.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor has unanimously adopted a resolution disavowing in every way the "open shop" and petitioning President Roosevelt to examine into the affidavits and testimony submitted in the case of William A. Miller in the government printing office at Washington, and upon verification of the evidence immediately to remove the said Miller from the government service.

General Uprising in Jolo. Manila, Nov. 20.—The situation in Jolo indicates several weeks of fighting. The Moros generally are in a state of unrest. Sixty-five prisoners have escaped at Cagayan. Among them are a number of dangerous characters.

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Music Furnished for Any Occasion.

Any number of pieces that are required. For prices, etc., address

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ORCHESTRA

Miss Tierney, Assisted by Wilder's Orchestra.

Will furnish music for any occasion, with as many pieces as desired. Also

LESSONS ON PIANO AND ORGAN. For prices, etc., call on or address

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Just stop and think, and I will likely place that

PIANO IN YOUR HOME

By the deal you have saved good money. I have made a little and we rejoice together.

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15 LESSONS for \$15.00 These instruments are protected by U. S. patent. CALL OR ADDRESS.

DO YOU WANT THAT PIANO

FOR CHRISTMAS? Write to J. P. Donovan, Montpelier. The prices and terms he will give you will be a revelation.

ONE HUNDRED CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE.

Good Singers.... \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Pairs Singers.... 3.00, 3.25, 3.75 and 4.50

Also Imported Fancy Breeds. Apply to JOS. CALCAGNI, No. 1 Humbert St., Barre, Vt.

We trust doctors. They trust Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.