Alcohol the Curse of All Liquid Kidney Remedies.

Remember this:—Kidney-Wort Tablets CANNOT contain alcohol.

JAMES BOTTENUS Was Completely Cured of the Old Kidney Pains.

James Bottenus, Ravine and McMillan Sts., Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1903, wrote: "I have suffered for some time with severe pains in my back, near the kidneys, having tried several so-called remedies, all to no avail. Was induced to try Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, and can safely say that I am now entirely cured of all my ailments. Have had no recurrence of the old pains, and would cheerfully recommend Kidney-Wort Tablets for all kidney troubles. Thank you for the amount of good the Tablets have done me."

Kidney diseases demand an active concentrated remedy that can be taken frequently, regularly, without interruption. Because Kidney-Wort Tablets can be carried in the pocket and taken as often as directions call for, an astonishingly large number of men and women have been cured of kidney diseases that seemed helplessly fastened upon them.

Find out what your symptoms mean. Write to Consultation Department, 133 College St., Burlington, Vt., for free, candid advice. If you have Backache, Piercing or Burning Pains, or bad urine, it is dangerous to remain in doubt.

Insist upon DR. PETTINGILL'S

Kidney-Wort Tablets

The CURE Backaches, Bright's Disease.

CORROBORATES MAJOR RUNCIE

Horatio S. Rubens Appears Before Senate Military Committee.

THAT MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

Witness Declares That Wood Knew About It Before It Was Published—General Brooke to Testify.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The senate committee on military affairs resumed its hearing of the Wood case. Major Estes G. Rathbone was the first witness. He was called for the purpose of submitting a list of witnesses he desires to have summoned for the purpose of supporting certain of his charges filed against General Wood. When the hearing opened Horatio S. Rubens of New York, formerly a member of the Cuban junta, was waiting to be heard. A telegram from Major General John R. Brooke, saying he was coming, was laid before the committee.

Mr. Rubens' testimony tended to corroborate the statements made to the committee by Major J. R. Runcie in

HORATIO S. RUBENS.

reference to the knowledge General Wood is said to have had of the Runcie magazine article criticising unfavorably the administration of Major General Brooke as governor general of Cuba.

One of the most important statements made by Mr. Rubens was that General Wood visited him after the publication of the Runcie article and that the conversation showed that General Wood had previous knowledge of it. Mr. Rubens said General Wood admitted that he had told Runcie that the article put him (Wood) in an awkward position.

Attempted Reconciliation.

Mr. Rubens also told the committee that when the break occurred between Runcie and General Wood he brought them together and tried to patch up their differences in a manner that would exonerate Runcie of the onus attached to his name by the report made to the war department by General Wood.

The witness also said that when Runcie wrote to General Wood begging him to set Runcie right before the country Runcie showed him the letter. He told the contents of the letter to the committee, and it supplied the missing links in the correspondence that had previously been filed with the committee with the Rathbone charges.

Decides Against Dakota Divorce.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 1.—Judge James A. Howe of the district court held that a decree granted under the Dakota divorce statutes, if it is proved the nonresident litigant resides there merely for the purpose of securing a divorce, is null and void. The decision was rendered in the Fagen case wherein a widow sued to recover her dower rights and was resisted on the ground that her husband had divorced her prior to his death. The court holds the Dakota decree to be invalid.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Pennsylvania: Hammersley Fork, Royal D. Wykoff; Norritonville, O. K. Schwenk; Orange, James W. Gay.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; light to fresh winds, mostly westerly.

BIG FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Historic Academy of Music, In Heart of City, Destroyed.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Academy of Music in Brooklyn has been destroyed by fire. Frozen fire plugs at one time threatened to give the flames unlimited range through the block from Montague to Remsen street, and it was not until the fire had been burning nearly twenty-five minutes that the first stream of water was turned on it. The buildings across the way on Montague street, including the Brooklyn Public library, with its 160,000 volumes, and the Real Estate Exchange, were threatened by the flames, which the southwest wind drove half way across the street, but as soon as an adequate number of hose lines could be placed in service water was constantly played upon the facés of these buildings to protect them.

The loss to the Academy of Music will figure closely between $250,000 and $350,000. It was stated by insurance men that the building was uninsured, the policies having expired in June last and not having been renewed.

Built just before the war and for many years one of the largest auditoriums in the greater city, the Brooklyn Academy of Music has been the scene of some of the most historic gatherings. Lectures by world famous men, political conventions and meetings that helped make local and national history, performances by noted actors and the appearance of noted artists all have helped to make the old theater famous.

FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

Nineteen Lives Lost During Season and Many Permanently Hurt.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—The Tribune says. "Nineteen lives were lost on the football field during the season of 1903. One boy was driven insane from injuries. Thirteen players were severely injured, some of them being disabled for life. The number of minor but painful accidents goes into the hundreds, and the list of the severely injured necessarily also is incomplete.

"The feature of this tabulation is that it shows the serious casualties particularly were confined to untrained players. No member of any of the first class elevens was killed or permanently disabled. One Yale player and one Harvard player suffered a broken leg.

"No player in any of the teams of the 'big nine' in the west was the victim of any hurt worse than a wrenched shoulder, a bruised head, a sprained knee or a turned ankle.

"In consequence of the injuries sustained by their players several of the minor schools have forbidden the game of football. Two towns—Columbus Junction, Pa., and Greenfield, O.—have stopped the sport as the result of petitions circulated by parents."

Gold Sent by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 1.—A telegraphic transfer of $700,000 to San Francisco has been made by the subtreasury for account of local banking interests. Further large shipments are likely.

SHE GAINED 37 POUNDS

Miss Blanche J. Kelley of Providence, R. I., Was Restored to Health by Father John's Medicine.

Miss Blanche J. Kelley of 295 Pearl street, Providence, R. I., says: "Last summer, while in bathing at Newport, I was overcome with chills. They affected my heart. I had several physicians and they claimed I had palpitation of the heart. None of them did me much good. About two years ago I had an operation performed. It was for abscess. The physicians claimed I would never have any more. One year from that date another one formed, but I never had that one removed. I tried a bottle of Father John's Medicine. When I started to take it I only weighed 98 pounds. My weight at the present time is 135 pounds. I cannot say enough in praise of your medicine. I had to give up my position as book-keeper, but since I started to take Father John's Medicine I can attend to my business. I have a married sister who had several hemorrhages, and the physicians could not do anything to stop them. I sent her a bottle of your medicine and she has never had any more trouble with the hemorrhages. I have recommended it to a great many of my friends, who have tried it and found great benefit from it. I will always keep Father John's Medicine on hand and cannot say enough in praise of it." (Signed) Blanche J. Kelley.

GIGANTIC POSTAL GRAFT

All Washington Talking of General Bristow's Report.

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES RING.

Machen, Beavers and Tyner Regarded as Leaders—All Must Be Punished—Perry Heath Has a Narrow Escape.

Washington, Dec. 1.—All Washington is talking of the postal fraud findings of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Even those who expected a disclosure of official rottenness were not prepared for the broadside against grafters given by the man to whom the president intrusted the investigation. It startles every one.

The record of corruption which the Bristow report lays bare shows that in some respects it is the greatest scandal ever revealed in the national government. It surpasses the "star route" frauds because its ramifications went through nearly every branch of the postal service.

Corrupt permission for lotteries and fraudulent schemes to use the mails, the selling of positions in the depart-

GENERAL BRISTOW.

ment, the leasing of postoffice buildings, of letter boxes, the purchase of worthless machinery at extravagant prices, the awarding of contracts to favored bidders—all these things entered in the postoffice world of "graft."

The game was played from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The extent of the corruption may be gathered from the statement made by Mr. Bristow that the bribes and "rake-offs" which went to the pockets of postoffice officials alone were between $300,000 and $400,000.

Mr. Bristow does not attempt to estimate the amount of money lost by the government. It is certainly many times the amount of "graft" that the indicted officials obtained. It probably reaches into the millions. Mr. Bristow says the profits of the offenders are "small compared with the total loss of the government."

To illustrate, Machen received $2,600 in bribe from the Groff fastener. Yet the government lost $130,000. Beavers and his associates received less than $20,000 for the automatic cashier. The department unnecessarily expended $74,275.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the president's memorandum accompanying General Bristow's report is his indirect reference to the indefinite charges made against Perry S. Heath, the secretary of the Republican national committee, who was first assistant postmaster general in the McKinley administration and who is popularly regarded as quite as guilty or more so than the officers who have been indicted.

The president expresses no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Heath, contenting himself with calling attention to the fact set forth in the Bristow report that Beavers, the former chief of the salaries and allowance division of the fourth assistant postmaster general's office, who is now under indictment, made a direct charge that in at least one instance he was compelled to share bribe money with Heath, a statement that, it is admitted in the report, Heath denies, and the evidence in support of which was not regarded by the district attorney as sufficient to warrant his indictment.

The president expresses regret that the statute of limitations applies at the expiration of three years from the time of the wrongdoing of officials and urges that the time limit be extended to at least five years, as recommended by the attorney general. This is generally taken to mean that Heath would be prosecuted if the law did not operate to prevent it.

The President's Memorandum.

President Roosevelt's memorandum is in part as follows:

The investigation made by Mr. Bristow discloses a condition of gross corruption in the office of the first assistant postmaster general and in that of the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department. In the case of the superintendent of free delivery, Machen, the evidence shows that his misconduct began immediately after his appointment in September, 1902. In the case of the general superintendent of salaries and allowances, Beavers, it began soon after he was appointed to that place in 1897. In the case of Assistant Attorney General Tyner it has gone on for a number of years, but it is impossible to say exactly when it began. A melancholy feature of the case is that with one exception all the offenders have been for a number of years in the government service.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent money order system; appointed postoffice inspector June 27, 1887; removed Sept. 16, 1903; indicted once.

W. Scott Towers, superintendent Station C, Washington; appointed clerk, Washington postoffice, November, 1890; removed Oct. 1, 1903; indicted three times.

Otto F. Weis, assistant superintendent registry division, New York postoffice; appointed clerk, New York postoffice, June, 1890; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

The following is a list of the fourteen postoffice employees in the service at the time this investigation was begun who are apparently most seriously implicated in the wrongdoing, together with an account of the steps that have been taken by the government in each case and a statement of the date of original appointment of each man in the service:

The Accused Employees.

James N. Tyner, assistant attorney general for postoffice department, appointed special agent, postoffice department, March 7, 1881; with intervals of a few years has been in the service ever since and was postmaster general under President Grant for several months. He was removed April 22, 1903. He has since been indicted three times.

A. W. Machen, general superintendent free delivery system; appointed clerk in postoffice at Toledo, O., March 1, 1887; continuously in service ever since save for three years; removed May 27, 1903; has since been indicted fourteen times.

George W. Beavers, general superintendent of salaries and allowances; appointed to clerkship in New York postoffice January, 1881; continuous service ever since; resignation accepted to take effect March 31, 1903; has since been indicted eight times.

T. W. McGregor, clerk, free delivery division, in charge of supplies; appointed postoffice department March 11, 1891; removed June 5, 1903; indicted twice.

C. E. Upton, clerk, free delivery division; appointed July 1, 1899; removed June 5, 1903; indicted once.

M. W. Louis, superintendent supply division; appointed Kansas City postoffice April 17, 1897; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

Charles H. Terry, clerk, supply division; appointed Sept. 30, 1900; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

(The case of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, who left the service July 31, 1900, is set forth in the report of Mr. Bristow.)

As shown in Mr. Bristow's report and as partially indicated by the actions in the several cases, these cases show widely varying degrees of culpability.

Outsiders Indicted.

Among outsiders indictments have also been found against H. J. Barrett, formerly in the postoffice department from May 11, 1885, to Sept. 20, 1893, and from June 1, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1900; George E. Green, Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, William C. Long, formerly in the postoffice department from April 17, 1899, to Aug. 15, 1902; Isaac S. McGiehan, George H. Huntington, George E. Lorens, formerly postmaster at Toledo, O., from Aug. 3, 1886, to July 9, 1899; Martha J. Lorens, John T. Cupper, H. C. Hallenbeck, W. D. Doremus, Eugene D. Scheble, William G. Crawford, deputy auditor postoffice department from June 12, 1893, to Sept. 15, 1897; Maurice Runkle, Norman R. Metcalf, Leopold J. Stern, Edmund H. Driggs, George F. Miller and Joseph M. Johns.

Several of the above have been indicted two, three or five times each.

The three chief offenders in the government service were Tyner, Machen and Beavers. The friends of Tyner have advanced the theory that in his case the chief offender was really his nephew by marriage, Barrett, who was his assistant in the office for a part of the time, and that Tyner's offenses are due to his failing bodily and mental powers. The facts set forth in Mr. Bristow's report do not tend to substantiate the validity of these excuses for Tyner, while they show literally astounding misconduct in Barrett. For Machen and Beavers no excuse of any kind has been alleged. In the case of Metcalf, the superintendent of the money order system, the most vigorous protests were at first made on his behalf by a large number of reputable citizens and also by others who were at the time deemed reputable, but who it has since been discovered were profiting by Metcalf's misconduct. One of them has been indicted in connection with him.

In closing the president says:

The details of the corruption are set forth in full in Mr. Bristow's report and need not be recapitulated by me.

I heartily approve of the recommendation of Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte that the statute of limitations be extended in the case of government servants to a period of at least five years, for the persons who in such positions of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of limitations.

No crime calls for sterner reprobation than the crime of the corruptionist in public life and of the man who seeks to corrupt him. The bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally guilty. Both alike sin against the primary law of the state's safety. All questions of difference in party policy sink into insignificance when the people of this country are brought face to face with a question like this, which lies at the root of honest and decent government. On this question and on all others like it we can afford to have no division among good citizens. In the last resort good laws and good administration alike must rest upon the broad basis of sound public opinion. A dull public conscience, an easy going acquiescence in corruption, infallibly means debasement in public life, and such debasement in the end means the ruin of free institutions. Self government becomes a farce if the representatives of the people corrupt others or are themselves corrupted. Freedom is not a gift which will tarry long in the hands of the dishonest or of those so foolish or so incompetent as to tolerate dishonesty in their public servants. Under our system all power comes from the people, and all punishment rests ultimately with the people. The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Mail Pouch Cases Up.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—The trial of Thomas W. McGregor and Columbus Ellsworth Upton, postoffice department employees charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government on contracts for mail pouches, has been begun in the United States court in this city. The government is represented by United States District Attorney John C. Rose, Charles J. Bonaparte and Assistant Attorney General Charles H. Robb. First Assistant Postmaster General Robert M. Wynne is present and will testify as a witness for the prosecution. Fifty-five witnesses have been summoned, and the trial of the case will probably consume a week.

WON'T MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

Odell Denies Truth of Several Political Rumors.

Albany, Dec. 1.—Republican state headquarters will not be moved from the Fifth Avenue hotel to the Republican club, New York city. Governor Odell, who has taken up the active work of leadership of the party in the state, with the acquiescence of President Roosevelt and Senator Platt, said:

"I don't know who started such a ridiculous story. The Republican club is a private institution and would not care to have hundreds of people not club members running into its clubhouse daily. As far as I know, the Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue hotel are just as satisfactory as they have been for a great many years."

The governor called attention to the statements that he was urging early primaries in the [illegible] counties and that the convention in this month in Seneca county was in his suggestion. He said:

"I have not been consulted in the matter at all and never suggested it. Mr. Mongin has not been in the habit of consulting me on such matters."

Instead of going to New York city, as it had been reported he would do, Governor Odell summoned to this city the various district leaders from New York county, and a group arrived at 11:30 and went at once to the executive chamber. Among those in conference with the governor at noon were Samuel Strasbourger, E. H. Healey, William Henkle and Herman Joveschoff. Still others are expected this afternoon, and by the end of twenty-four hours practically the entire list will have been represented before the governor in conference upon the general and detail situation of the Republican party in New York county.

Peter Elliott Returns to Washington.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Information has reached the White House that Peter Elliott, the mad Swede who created so violent a scene in the vestibule of the White House several weeks ago, is either again in Washington or en route to this city. He escaped from the asylum at St. Paul, Minn., where he was sent to be confined, and until advices were received here about his coming to Washington again no trace of him had been discovered. Police and secret service officers will use every endeavor to prevent him from getting near the president.

Accidents on Paris Underground.

Paris, Dec. 1.—There were two accidents on the Metropolitan electric underground railroad somewhat similar to the great catastrophe of Aug. 10, but there was no loss of life. In each case a car was burned between stations, causing the passengers to seek for escape along the tracks. As the accidents occurred in open stretches of track, the dense smoke escaped, and the dangers of suffocation were averted. The first reports had it that another catastrophe had occurred, which caused much excitement throughout the city.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

Surely the testimony of one of the survivors of the war of '61 will carry conviction to the mind of every thinking individual. We all know the suffering and privation which the men went through during those years of fighting, and also the depleted physical condition of many of them at the close.

Dodge Center, Minn., May 23, 1903.

Gentlemen: I am one of the survivors of the U. S. sanitary commission of the civil war. I am 67 years old, and owe my comfort in living these later years of my life to your Shredded Wheat, which I have used from my first knowledge of it, six years ago or more. I write to say that I have just received your circulars, "The Vital Question," and Gen. Booth's "Eureka." I am amazed at the extent of your operations and the large, educative way your work is extending. Thousands of our brave fellows died of sheer hospital starvation from inability to assimilate the external toast and tea and farina and corn starch "hospital diet," that soon excited disgust, and could not be eaten with the endless whisky and quinine. In the extreme south I became invalided—a starch dyspeptic—never "saved" until I found your Biscuit. You have begun and done a great work. I am glad to see you are getting part of your reward in this world. I am,

J. M. SPERRY.

(Signed.)

The Natural Food Company of Niagara Falls will be pleased to send their Cook Book, "The Vital Question," illustrated in colors, free to any address upon request.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Nov. 30.

Money on call nominally at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Exchanges, $35,177,718; balances, $6,929,849.

Closing prices:

Amal. Copper	38½	N. Y. Central	117¾
Atchison	66¾	Norf. & West.	56⅝
B. & O.	76⅝	Penn. R. R.	114⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	39⅝	Reading	41
C.C.C. & St. L.	73	Rock Island	24¼
Ches. & Ohio	30⅝	St. Paul	158⅝
D. & H.	156	Southern Pac.	46⅝
Erie	27¾	Southern Ry.	30
Gen. Electric	157	South. Ry. pf.	77
Illinois Cen.	129¾	Sugar	121⅝
Lackawanna	228	Texas Pacific	24⅝
Louis. & Nash.	105¾	Union Pacific	74¼
Manhattan	128¾	U. S. Steel	10⅞
Metropolitan	116⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	52⅝
Missouri Pac.	96⅝	West. Union	85½

General Markets.

New York, Nov. 30.

FLOUR—Firm and moderately active. Minnesota patents, $4.55@4.75; winter straights, $3.60@4.10; winter extras, $3@3.35; winter patents, $4@4.25.

WHEAT—Active and higher on bullish gossip concerning the visible and liberal decrease in the amount on passage; December, $87-16@88⅝c.; May, $4 5-16@84⅝c.

RYE—Nominal; state and Jersey, 56@58c.; No. 2 western, 62⅝c., f. o. b., afloat.

CORN—Quiet, but also firm on light offerings and in sympathy with wheat; December, 49½c.; May, 47⅝c.

OATS—Nominal; track, white, state, 41@45c.; track, white, western, 41@45c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $13.75@13.50; family, $18.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 6.90c.

BUTTER—Firm; extra creamery, 25c., state dairy, 18@21c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, full cream, fancy, small, colored, September, 12c.; late made, 10¾c.; small, white, September, 12c.; late made, 10¾c.; large, colored, September, 12c.; late made, 10¾c.; large, white, September, 12c.; late made, 10¾c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania average best, 32c.; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 28@31c.; western extras, 31c.; western firsts, 30c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3¾c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c.; refined quiet; crushed, 5.05c.; powdered, 4.55c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 59@59½c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 38@40c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, 3¾@5¾c.; Japan, nominal.

GILBERTSON'S

ORCHESTRA

Music Furnished for Any Occasion.

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

W. J. GILBERTSON,

Telephone 158-3. 12 Laurel Street.

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

BERTHA TIERNEY,

No. 50 South Main St., - - Barre, Vermont.

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.

H. A. GOULD,

TUNER and DEALER.

56 Spaulding Street, - Barre, Vt.

THE PARKER

School of Music

An elegant "Parker" instrument FREE OF COST. Class now started.

Your choice of a fine Banjo, Mandolin or Guitar, with a full course of

15 LESSONS for $15.00

These instruments are protected by U. S. patent. Private lessons if desired. Barre, Thursdays. Address P. O. Box 406.

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.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Only 35? Your gray hair makes you look 20 years older. No need of this old age. Restore the color. Keep young. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.