

## HAY FEVER FOR 27 YEARS

Well Known New England Woman  
Cured by Hyomei—Cure Was  
Lasting.

The thousands of discouraged people who dread summer's approach because they think that hay fever cannot be avoided, will read with interest and gratitude the following statement from Helen F. Williams of Mansfield, Mass.

"For 27 years, from the month of August until heavy frost, I have been afflicted with hay fever, growing worse and worse each year, and of late years I was unable to attend to my work during that period.

"Last summer I fortunately gave Hyomei a trial and am happy to say that it entirely cured me and I have had no return of the affliction since."

This letter is one of many that have come to the proprietors of Hyomei, and the results following this treatment have been so wonderful that it is proposed at the annual convention of hay fever sufferers to recommend Hyomei to all who are susceptible to this disease.

Hyomei is a treatment for hay fever that combines the latest discoveries of science and the best of common sense. Knowing that a change of climate was the only way in which relief could be obtained, the evolution of Hyomei naturally resulted. By breathing its germ-killing and healing balsams, anyone can have, at any moment of the day, either in their home, the office or the factory, a climate like that of the White Mountains or other health resorts where hay fever is unknown. The Red Cross Pharmacy agree to refund the money to any hay fever sufferer who uses Hyomei if it does not give satisfaction.

## OIXEY AND WHISTLER.

The Actor Recalls Incidents in Connection With His "Sitting."

When Henry E. Dixey was in London playing "Adonis" he sat for James McNeill Whistler, the American artist who died a few days ago, and the two men became friends. Dixey's recollections of the eccentric painter are interesting at this time, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"He sent me word one day," said the actor recently, "that he would like to come to my dressing room and watch me make up my face for the impersonation I was giving of Henry Irving. He came and stood behind me, watching the process of the transformation in the mirror. He acted like a delighted child all through the operation. With the addition of every new line and effect he would utter an exclamation of pleasure and then confront me and examine more closely the counterfeit countenance. When the task was completed he pronounced the resemblance 'marvelous,' even at close range.

"He invited me to luncheon the next day and asked me to permit him to paint me in my white and blue costume. I sent for it, and he stood me on a pink mat and before a lavender background. Then he discarded the monocle, put on a pair of big spectacles, and, really, the man underwent a complete change of manner the moment he began to mix his colors. I never saw inspiration so clearly depicted on a face in my life. He talked half to himself as he worked.

"Oh, we'll do something fine this time," he would say. "Wait, wait, wait; hold that pose, please. Oh, this will be all right—you'll see." When I thought he had finished my figure at least I looked at the canvas and found he had made nothing but the outlines. When I expressed my surprise he explained: "Ah, my boy, I don't work as many others do. I commence at the background and work out to my subject."

"After an hour's time his cook summoned him to dinner, but he still painted on. To my surprise the cook, a healthy, middle-aged woman, began lecturing him in French and actually took the brush out of his hand and compelled him to stop. The artist endured this just as a child might and allowed his dominating cook to lead us to the dining room.

"I sat for him several more times, but I had to leave England before the picture was finished. I received letters from him telling me of the progress he was making, but when I last saw him, two years ago in London, I was much disappointed to learn that the portrait was in Paris.

"I have met a great many famous men," continued Mr. Dixey, "but I can recall none so striking in character as my departed friend Whistler."

## Won \$2,500 For a Cake Walk.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent: "The walking craze, which was believed to have died out, has reappeared in clubland at London. For a wager of \$2,500 a rather well known gentleman of athletic propensities recently undertook to perform a cake walk from the Trocadero restaurant to Hyde Park corner and back between 11 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening. The appearance of a well dressed man alternately walking with his knees on a level with his chest and hopping on one foot, followed by hansom cabs containing umpires and backers, caused considerable amusement in the West End. The performer won his \$2,500.

## British Demand For a Weed.

A man in Maine recently shipped to London 200 barrels of "cattails," the well known marsh weed. The weed seems to have little commercial value in the United States, but the demand for it is increasing in England. The downy fluff of the head is used for filling sofa pillows and cushions.

## Endows.

Endows, born 406 B. C., was the first man known to history to explain planetary motion and to make a map of the heavens with the planets and fixed stars marked.

## YACHT RACING EXPENSE

What It Costs to Defend the  
America's Cup.

## THOUSANDS IN THE AGGREGATE.

When the International Races Are Sailed the Reliance Will Represent About \$450,000—Constitution and Columbia, the Trial Yachts, Stand For \$120,000—Defense of the Cup May Cost \$500,000.

Occasional inquiries are made by thoughtful citizens regarding the cost of challenging and defending the America's cup, but the answers received are always unsatisfactory, says the New York Herald. The conclusion is that the expense must be enormous, but as it is impossible to obtain anything like accurate figures the subject is generally dropped.

On the eve of the international match of this year it may be interesting to refer to this important point and at the same time to place the public in possession of a few facts that will give them a good idea of the amounts of money that are expended in trying to capture the old yachting trophy and in the efforts made by the New York Yacht club to defend it.

The planning and building of a cup challenger or defender involve much time and labor and necessarily the outlay of large sums of money. The designer and his corps of assistants are the first that must be met. Mr. Fife, for the challenging parties, and Captain Nat Herreshoff, for the defenders, for instance, are men who place a high value upon their services, and as the owners of the yachts are liberal to a marked degree, opening negotiations with a view to the building of a cup yacht means a fee that in some other profession would be looked upon as staggering in its proportions.

With the designer at work the builders in time are consulted, and with arrangements satisfactory in this wise materials must be considered, then the riggers kept in mind, as well as the sail makers, while finally the skipper and crew are secured. Money is required by all these, and much of it. Even after a vessel is completed and placed in commission alterations and repairs are required frequently at times, while docking the craft for cleaning and smoothing purposes means large additional sums.

The rather startling statement was made by Sir Thomas Lipton four years ago that the mere cost of the Shamrock L. was between \$400,000 and \$500,000, while the expense of bringing the vessel across the ocean and that of her officers and crew were extra. That seems a big lot to pay for the vessel, but Sir Thomas should be the best authority on the subject of the cost of the yacht.

If he expended a sum approaching half a million dollars four years ago for his challenging yacht the money for the present trip is costing him must be far in excess of the figures named. The Lipton fleet now here is proof of that. It is easy to believe that the Shamrock III. cost quite as much to build as the Shamrock L. and it is quite sure the bringing over of three crews, those of the Shamrocks and of the tender Cruiser, must stand him in a bigger amount than the single crew of four years ago and the additional assistance he obtained in the United States.

So, if \$500,000 or more represented the challenger's outlay the first attempt he made upon the America's cup, it can safely be estimated that something in the neighborhood of \$600,000 will be required to foot the bills at home and here incidental to his third trial to win the old trophy.

With the amount that it costs the defending side, however, the interest is more widespread. By the time the yachts are called to sail the first race for the cup the Reliance, selected to defend it, will have cost, one way and another, \$435,000 or more. That is a staggering amount to contemplate, but when everything is cleared up at the end of the season it may be \$450,000.

In addition to this sum, there must be considered that in placing in commission the Constitution her running expenses reached from \$65,000 to \$70,000, while the Columbia has cost Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan \$45,000 or possibly \$55,000. These figures will therefore show that the defense of the cup this year will approach the very respectable amount of \$775,000 or \$800,000.

The building and rigging of the Reliance cost a fortune. The yacht's construction required the best of workmen, while all the standing and running rigging was expressly made, and her canvas occasioned the attention of a

## New York Hospital

USES  
**Quinona**  
THE DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION

"I used a bottle of Quinona in a case of anaemia following bronchitis in a young man and he reports a marked improvement. Kindly send me six bottles, which will be used in my services at the New York Hospital. Quinona is certainly the most excellent and palatable tonic I have ever used and, though owing to the ethical rules of the various medical societies to which I belong I cannot let you use my name, I will be most happy to recommend it to my colleagues and patients. I shall introduce it in the New York Hospital." Quinona builds up the health and builds out the body. All druggists sell it. The Quinona Co., Boston, Mass.

large body of sail makers for months. The Reliance has possibly a hundred different sails, and \$15,000 or so will represent the cost of a suit. In this particular the Constitution and the Columbia have not been so expensive.

The tenders Park City and Satellite are said to have been purchased by Mr. E. D. Morgan and Mr. August Belmont respectively, but they are valuable assets and need not be seriously considered in this financial summary. The tender Sunbeam is chartered, and there can be no return from her, but Sir Thomas' tender Cruiser will be valuable after the match.

With a crew of about fifty-five on the Reliance and a crew on the tender Sunbeam there are many men to be looked after daily. The yacht's sailors are paid big wages—\$25 a month or more—and there is a scale of prize money arranged by Mr. Iselin so liberal that a Reliance man, if he is saving, will end the season with a tidy amount to his credit.

Racing crews cost prodigiously to feed, as they are men in the best of health, while their work naturally gives them excellent appetites. There are quite as many stewards and cooks on the Sunbeam looking after the welfare of Mr. Iselin and his associates and the officers and crew of the Reliance and their own ship as are found in a good sized city hotel.

All changes in the yacht's fittings, all alterations or repairs to rigging and spars, are paid for extra, while the docking bills are very large. The \$450,000 or more that the Reliance will cost must not be included in any way with the New York Yacht club's expenditures in arranging for the races. The nine men who own the defender will bear the burden of that vessel's expenses, but the applicants do not meet the personal bills of Mr. Iselin, the managing owner.

It may cost the club \$25,000 or more to see that the match is properly sailed and the challenging vessel receives all that is due her, while the amount incidentally expended by the public that it may witness the races need not now be thought of.

## A MINT FOR MENELEK.

Abyssinia Monarch to Make His Own Coin.

King Menelek of Abyssinia is getting along in the world. First he thrashed the Mahdists. Then he drove the Italians out of his kingdom. Then he welcomed the diplomats of European nations, playing one against another.

Now he is to have a mint, says the New York World. What an advance this means may be realized from the fact that Abyssinia until recently has been getting along with cubes of rock salt for cash. A small amount of coin minted in France has of late been in circulation. Now the king will make his own. Consul Masterson of Aden reports that he has saved up 110,230 pounds of gold for the purpose.

There are 400 tons of mint machinery. It was sold by a Stettin concern and was landed at Djibouti, East Africa, with a competent mechanic to set it up. The machinery will be transported by rail to New Harar, about 150 miles, the end of the road. Thence it will be transported by caravan to the capital, Addis Abeba, the caravan journey occupying more than a month.

## "GIN BUCK" A NEW DRINK.

It Is Like a Hickey Except That Ginger Ale Is Used.

Nearly every summer some new drink is invented and becomes popular in the bars over the country, but so far this season none of several new concoctions that were started out as the summer's fad in the drinking line has obtained a lasting popularity, says the Kansas City Star. In Virginia, the home of the mint julep, an effort was made to supersede this favorite drink. The new beverage was practically the same as the mint julep, except that it contained curacao, a cordial. But the new drink didn't prove popular. Curacao, however, is largely used this summer to flavor drinks.

About the only new drink called for at the leading hotels in Kansas City is the "gin buck." This is quite popular. It is composed of the juice of half a lime, a jigger of dry gin, and then the glass is filled up with ginger ale. The "gin buck" differs from the hickey only in the use of ginger ale instead of water.

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIA.

Dr. Thoburn Says as Christian Land It Will Eclipse Pagan India.

The missionary institute at Chautauqua, N. Y., held its final sessions the other day, says the Philadelphia Press. An address was given by Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, on "The Vision of the Field." Dr. G. Stanley Hall spoke on "Missionary Work and the Training of Missionaries." In the evening Dr. James H. Thoburn, Jr., pastor of the Cavalry church of Allegheny, gave an illustrated lecture on "India." He said:

"Already many of the nations which sought to despoil her of her wealth are seeking to make reparation by carrying in all the advantages of Christian civilization. The bloodiest battles are over, but her conflicts are not entirely done. There is a great contest now on. It is the struggle between culture and ignorance, between faith and superstition. I believe Christian India will be a far more wonderful land than was pagan India."

## Half and Half.

Some inquiries as to the meaning of the term "half and half" as applied to a drink recalls an anecdote of Thackeray. On hearing of the death of a bibulous friend the satirist observed, "He was a man. Take him for half and half. I shall not look upon his like again."

## FIELDS FOR OUR TRADE.

Siberia Likes American Machinery, Says Agent Greener.

## RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT LENDS AID.

Assists in the Distribution of American Agricultural Appliances—Possible Commercial Relations With India—Cuba Making an Effort to Restock Island With Cattle—Our Flour in China.

There is such a demand in Siberia for agricultural machinery and appliances of American manufacture that the minister of agriculture in that country has decided to lend government aid to its distribution. Commercial Agent Greener at Vladivostok informs the state department at Washington that a special fund has been set aside to establish at Habarovsk a government warehouse for the benefit of importing jobbers, says J. D. Whelpley in the New York Commercial Advertiser. The pre-Amur management of imperial properties will have charge and will operate to a large extent in American goods.

The Siberian officials state that they are greatly in need of information from competent sources regarding the purchase and importation of such goods from the United States, and they ask for the address of firms dealing in agricultural machinery, price lists and catalogues, lists of steamships plying between the United States and Vladivostok and the best terms upon which goods will be sold.

Mr. Greener also finds considerable complaint to the effect that in quoting prices American firms do not state their bottom figures. What is needed is the lowest quotation for goods, details as to payments in cash or on time, the latter being preferred, and several copies of a brief catalogue in the Russian language.

## Consul General Patterson, at Calcutta,

is confident that a large increase in the American trade would follow the establishment of a rapid and reliable freight line of steamers between New York and Calcutta. He says that the only way goods can be shipped at present from New York to Calcutta is via Glasgow, Liverpool, London or Naples, and there is long delay in making these shipments. Out of the \$250,000,000 worth of goods imported annually by India the United States only had about 15 per cent of the trade, while England had about 67 per cent and Germany, France and Belgium, in the order named, the larger part of the remainder.

About 50 per cent of the imports are cotton goods, and the next largest are iron and steel manufactures, and the American consul sees no reason why the United States should not compete in these lines. He says that if a direct line of steamers was established between New York and Calcutta, sailing not less than once every month, the passage not to be more than forty days, the importers could then rely upon receiving their goods at specified times.

Consul Patterson also recommends the putting of acres, capable men into the field to exploit the markets of the country. There are no restrictions on trade in India, the only obstacle being the lack of rapid transit and more determined effort to secure business.

In line with the suggestion made by Consul Patterson the bureau of statistics at Washington has been looking up the figures on the trade between India and the United States. India ranks sixth among the exporting and tenth among the importing countries. Last year her exports amounted to over \$400,000,000 and her imports to \$294,000,000. Thirty-six per cent of these imports were cottons. Next on the list were iron and steel products. The bureau estimates that 50 per cent of India's imports are of a class of goods which might be called indigenous to the United States and that fully three-fourths of the entire list is made up of articles successfully produced by and exported from the United States. Notwithstanding this fact, our exports to India amount to less than 2 per cent of the imports of that country.

The popularity of American flour in China is attracting attention on both sides of the globe. The British consul general at Canton in a report sent from China to London and published in that city states that the demand for flour among emigrants returned from the United States is so great that the quantity of flour imported in 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 95,811,328 pounds and was also some 78,400,000 pounds in excess of the average for the past five years. Stated in dollars, we are now selling to the Chinese \$4,607,000 worth of flour annually.

The Cuban republic is making an effort to encourage the restocking of the island with cattle, especially those of a good breed. The duty has been changed so that breeding sheep and cows come in free of cost, and the duty has been reduced on blooded stock. The government has also exempted barbed wire and staples used in building fences from the payment of the tariff duties, hoping thereby to encourage the inclosure of large pastures.

## Living on Peanuts.

Four students of Norwich university, three of whom are working their way through college, during the last three months of the college year saved an even \$30 each by deserting the fraternity "hash house" and living on peanuts, says the New Haven Chronicle. Every one of the quartet is in better health than when he started in on the strange diet.

## MILES AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A Story of the General's Ambition Revealed by His Retirement.

Appropos of the retirement of General Nelson A. Miles from the command of the United States army, an interview is recalled which occurred some years ago, in which the general told a story to illustrate his attitude on the question of being a candidate for the presidency. He was then stationed on a western frontier, and was approached by the representative of an eastern paper, who said:

"They say in the east that you are aiming for the presidency."

"Do they?" the general replied.

"Well, we won't take much time for an interview on that subject. The thing reminds me of an experience that a scout had in the old days when we were fighting the Cheyennes in 1875. That scout was a clubfooted Frenchman, a plucky, good fellow too. He had to make his way from Fort Keough to a cantonment on the Missouri, and the Cheyennes were after him. They pushed him like Satan, and after a time his horse gave out, and he had to hoof it. Well, it was a rough, bad country, and his poor clubfoot slipped and stumbled and slid so that his trail must have been something awful to contemplate. An Indian came read marks in the ground as well as you and I can read a book, but they had never dogged a clubfoot before. He got into the cantonment all right, and pretty soon the Cheyennes came along. They pointed to the trail and asked our people to look at them. 'We can't make out which way that fellow was going,' said they. Now, that's the case with those people who busy themselves about me. They don't know anything about me, and they can't find out."

After a pause General Miles turned his head and spoke a few words over his shoulder. "My only ambition is to command brave men," said he, "and I've been doing that for thirty years."

## New Society Sport in Paris.

The sport of the hour in Paris is taking place in a modern drawing room, says the Gentlewoman. The hostess, a well known woman of letters, invites two scientists, academicians, literateurs of opposed views, acquaints them with a subject for discussion and seats them in the center of the room. The guests crowd around at a respectful distance and assist at the fight with many marks of encouragement. Bets are made, although it is not easy to decide which is the victor.

## WILLIAMS' ROOT BEER



## Boys Know a Good Thing

and it's good to have them like a good thing, especially where drink is concerned. They all like Williams' Root Beer because of its life, snap and fine flavor. It touches the "thirsty spot" in a satisfying, soothing way and cools the throat all the way down. Strictly temperance, it's made from roots and herbs which give it a peculiarly rich and delicious flavor. The cost ready to drink is barely two cents a quart,—almost as cheap as water and a great deal more healthful in hot weather. Insist on having Williams'.

WILLIAMS & CARLTON CO., Lowell, Mass., Makers of Williams' Famous Remedies.

## DOWIE POLICE CARRY BIBLES

Holy Well Substituted For Baton and Revolver.

Dr. Alexander J. Dowie has inaugurated a new system of armament for the police force of Zion City, near Chicago, says the New York World. Instead of the usual baton and revolver each Zion guard will carry a pocket Bible.

The innovation was made at a recent thanksgiving service. Colonel Stern, who holds the office corresponding to chief of police, was called to the platform by Overseer Speicher.

"Draw your sword!" the overseer commanded.

Colonel Stern put his hand to his side in military fashion and from the scabbard at his belt pulled a pocket Bible. This was the signal for great applause from the audience. Overseer Speicher announced that henceforth every member of the Zion police force should carry a Bible in a scabbard at his belt.

## Human Hair.

The finest human hair is golden, and red is the contrast. The thickness of human hair varies from the two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

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