Agricultural Department.

CONDUCTED BY ALBERT CHAPMAN.

Facts About Potato Beetles.

The potato beetle remains in the ground all winter, emerges from it in the spring in a perfect state, full grown and ready for procreation.

During the day it remains on the potato plant, and does not fly till night, when it traverses whole fields, and whole sections of country, the males in search of the females, and vice versa.

The beetle does not eat, and so does no immediate harm. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves, in patches about an inch square, and are a golden-yellow color.

In a few days the young, soft grubs are hatched out, are ravenously hungry, have but slight hold on the foliage, and are easily knocked off.

They have but slight ability to travel on the surface of the soil, and never descend to it voluntarily, until they have reached the perfect slug state, when their natural instinct prompts them to seek the earth, into which they burrow, form a cocoon, and in due time emerge a perfect, full grown beetle, ready to begin a new colony.

This series of changes takes place from two to four times in a season, controlled by its length, warmth, etc.

The last change remains dormant through the winter, merely because the temperature is too low to perfect the insect. It is therefore probable that if they ever reach a tropical climate, their transmigrations will be uninterrupted.

Reasoning from these facts, we arrive at the following conclusions, which are borne out by actual experience:

Any mode of destroying the beetle, practiced by a farmer here and there, is only time lost, as the nightly flight of the sexes in search of each other is sure to supply local fields from the others in the neighborhood: the sense of smell being probably the insect's guide to the nearest plant, and thus to the general rendezvous. If extirpation of the beetle is determined upon, it must be general and simultaneous. The great difficulty in accomplishing this great end is insuperable.

Therefore, let the beetle alone.

Beetles, however, produce slugs, and slugs produce beetles.

Slugs do not migrate, are easily dislodged, must eat, and are therefore at our mercy in at least two ways.

If they are knocked off the plants in the middle of a dry, hot day, and ground into the hot soil, (say by a harrow or any similar means,) they perish; and if the leaves are rendered by any external application unfit for their food, they starve.

An experience of six years has satisfied me that the slug state is the only vulnerable one, and I am perfectly successful with them by using either of the two modes of warfare indicated above.

They feed indiscriminately on all the solanaceas. They are not poisonous, cannot bite or sting a human being, need not be a terror to any one, and to conquer them, it is only necessary to attack them in a calm, cool, intelligent, business-like manner.—[S. RUFUS MASON, Dodge Co., Nebraska.

Profits of Rural Pursuits.

Large fortunes are not as frequently made in farming and other rural pursuits as in what are generally termed commercial enterprises conducted in our larger cities and villages, and as an offset to this it may be truthfully said that fewer are lost after having been accumulated. The gain in almost every occupation of man corresponds with the risks taken, and if the farmer has a less number of chances to make a fortune than the merchant, or stock-broker, he also runs less risks of losing what little he may have gained. But from the frequent complaints which reach us from the country, we must conclude that there are a great number of discontented persons among our rural population as well as among those residing in cities. The question, however, which concerns ourselves and a majority of our readers most is, which of the two classes are really the worse off under the present depression of trade, or as it is generally termed, "hard times?"

It is doubtless the fact that the method of counting profits of country and city people are quite different. The city man who labors for a living looks upon the net returns of sales after deducting first cost and expenses of conducting his business, although this may be consumed in his own personal expenses or that of his family. The farmer, however, counts only the clear gains, over and above what has been used for himself and family during the year. This is not a fair way of making up the account, or making a comparison with city people who have no greater amount of capital invested in business.

Now the farmer usually lives in his own house, therefore has no rent to pay to exacting landlords; he also has his horse and vehicles to carry himself and family to mill and to meeting without extra cost, luxuries which men in a city, with five, ten or twenty thousand dollars invested in business can seldom afford. Then, again, the farmer is not obliged to put his hand into his pocket every time a head of lettuce, cabbage, or a peck of potatoes is wanted in the kitchen. Side vegetables, adulterated milk, addled eggs and a thousand other accessaries which the residents of cities meet daily, are or should be unknown in the country.

It is also well to take into the account the freedom of country life from the thousand petty annoyances which cannot be avoided in the cities. If farmers' wives, as is often claimed, and perhaps justly so, do work harder than their sisters in the cities, they are compensated for it in part at least in seeing their children grow up more robust and healthy, through the inhalation of a purer atmosphere and a wider field for exercise. It is, however, still a mooted question whether the city women does not as a rule labor as hard as those of the country to meet the demands of society in which she moves. It may be difficult to get everything to work as smoothly and evenly as we would all desire, still the advantages and disadvantages of location, as well as occupation and position in life, are about equal when sifted of all extraneous matter.—[Rural New Yorker.

Extra Culture.

One of the surest ways of obtaining a renumerative crop is to give it extra culture. Of this the experience of many careful farmers has given abundant proof. They have demonstrated by their experiments and afterwards proved by their constant practice that the profits of a crop depend very largely upon thorough cultivation. But a great many farmers stop just short of the place where the profits are obtained. They do work enough to secure a crop which will pay expenses, and that is about all. They are afraid that extra work would be thrown away. But in reality the whole question whether a crop shall be a barely paying or a highly profitable one, depends upon whether the culture which it receives is stinted or abundant. In preparing land for oats one man will plow the soil as shallow and as rapidly as possible, then sow the seed and harrow it in, while another man who believes in good culture, will plow the land well and harrow it thoroughly before the oats are sown. There is some difference in the labor which these men perform, but there is a still greater difference in the crops which they obtain. Careless preparation of the soil and light crops very often stand to each other as cause and effect, while careful culture is one of the most important factors in the production of very large yields.

Just now this subject has a special application to the corn crop. The majority of farmers give just about so much culture, and then leave the crop to yield what it will. A few, however, recognize the great value of extra culture and do not stop when the ordinary limit is reached. They believe that work in the cornfield after their neighbors have finished for the season is very profitable. They recognize the fact that while the yield is considerably increased the profits of the crop are augmented in a much greater proportion. For it requires a certain rate of production in order to pay the expenses of the cultivation which is absolutely necessary. After this rate is reached the excess which is obtained is profit. Now if a field which is in a condition to just pay expenses can be made by the performance of two dollars' worth of corn more than it otherwise would, it is clear that on this extra work there is a large percentage of profit, and also that all the profit of the field comes from this work. And in fields which would pay something under ordinary culture the increase of the profit can be made very large by extra work. Therefore I think it very important to keep the cultivator going in the cornfields much later in the season than the majority of farmers usually do.—[Ohio Farmer.

Season to cut Timber.

Various opinions are expressed on this subject. A recent writer says:

"If oak, hickory or chestnut timber be felled in August in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas that cut in winter and remaining till next fall (as thick as your wrist,) will be completely sap-rotten, and will be almost unfit for any purpose. The body of the oak split into rails will not last more than ten or twelve years. Chestnut will last longer, but no comparison to that cut in August. Hickory cut in the eighth month is not subject to be worm-eaten, and will last a long time for fencing. When I began farming in 1802, it was the practice to cut timber for post fencing in the winter. Winter oak posts and black oak rails, cut at that time, I found did not last more than ten or twelve years. In 1808 I began cutting fence timber in the eighth month. Many of the oak rails cut that year are sound, as well as most of those formed of chestnut. If the bark be not taken off this month, however it will peel off itself the second or third year and leave the sap perfectly sound. The tops of the trees are also more valuable for fuel then than when cut in the winter or spring. I advise young farmers to try the experiment for themselves, and if post fences do not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.—[Practical Farmer.

Maxim for Farmers.

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine than by founder.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fatting hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent at 100 per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study, is more profitable than ten lounging around country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly, of course.

STAINS FROM LINEN.—To restore linen that has long been stained, rub the stains on each side with wet brown soap. Mix some starch to a thick paste with cold water, and spread it over the soaped places; then expose the linen to the sun and air, and if the stains have not disappeared in three or four days, rub off the mixture, and repeat the process with fresh soap and starch. Afterwards dry it; wet it with cold water and put it into the wash.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day to use something for dyspepsia and liver complaint that you know nothing about that you get discouraged spending money with but little success. To give satisfactory proof that "Green's August Flower" will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., go to N. F. Rider's and get a bottle of "Green's August Flower" for ten cents, or a regular size for seventy-five cents. Two doses will relieve you. 52 1y

B. F. Owens & Co.

Have just opened a

FULL STOCK OF GOODS

In the following varieties:

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
& PERFUMERIES.

We will sell for cash at lowest prices. Our stock is

New and Fresh!

and can't fail to please.

CALL & SEE US

and examine, if you don't purchase, at

No. 1, Park Block.

★ ★ ★

Star Shaving Rooms

Will be opened to the public,

APRIL 17,

In the rooms recently occupied by J. HASSBROOK. Having enlarged and fitted up the same, we have one of the largest and Best arranged

SHAVING ROOMS!

In the State. And by keeping competent workmen, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

A CLEAN TOWEL FOR EVERY CUSTOMER,

and satisfaction guaranteed every time.

☞ Remember the place,

Star Shaving Rooms,

Opposite REGISTER OFFICE.
3m6 North end of Bridge

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes. Men's, Boys and Youths' American and French Calf, Congress, and Webster Ties
Ladies' French Kid Button Boots in four widths.

Ladies' Button Newports, Newport Ties, Kid and Serge slippers, Children's Protection Ties, the best thing made.
Our stock has been purchased since the decline in prices and will be sold correspondingly low.

BECKWITH & CO.

May 20, 1876.

S. M. Stowe,

Having taken the

MEAT MARKET

—IN—

McLEOD'S BLOCK

Desires to announce to the public that he will have constantly on hand Fresh Meats in variety, Fresh Fish and Salt, Oysters, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Turnips, Apples and a general supply of heavy groceries and market produce, which he will sell at reasonable prices and deliver free of charge. No reasonable effort will be spared to please the public.

☞ CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SHEEP PELTS. ☜

Market at

No. 1, McLEOD'S BLOCK, MAIN St.

S. M. STOWE.
Middlebury, Jan. 21. tf

E. VALLETTE & CO.

Have on hand for sale a full stock of

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

Viz:

SINGER,
HOWE,
WHEELER & WILSON,
WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER, {straight / curved}
DOMESTIC,
WILCOX & GIBBS,
REMINGMON,
DAVIS,
WEED,
AMERICAN.
51tf

O. W. GROVER'S

FORCE PUMP!

No Freezing!
Needs No Priming!
Most Durable!

Will Force Water sixty feet above top of pump, and very rapidly. WORKS EASILY.

As a protection against fire this pump will be of great value. Although this is the best and most convenient and the cheapest pump in the market.

Sold by the inventor at his shop, over Mackie & Langworthy's machine shop. A liberal percentage allowed to a few good agents.

CALL AND SEE IT.

O. W. GROVER
Middlebury, Jan. 24, 1876. 45-9m

RUPERT!

The elegant bred stallion, RUPERT, will stand during the season at the stables of the subscriber, just east of Middlebury village. Terms: For the season, $10; to warrant, $15. Number of mares limited to 40. RUPERT was bred by Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, Conn.

PEDIGREE.—RUPERT, brown horse, 6 years old, got by Norfolk, dam by Conklin's Star, grand dam by May Day, by Henry, by Sir Archy, Norfolk by Billy Denton, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dam of Norfolk by Hector, he by Latourrette's Bellfounder. Dam of Billy Denton by Exton Eclipse, he by American Eclipse. Conklin's Star by Seeley's American Star. For further pedigree see Wallace's Trotting Register.

Mr. Battell writes: "Rupert is every way excellent. There can be no doubt that his colts will be of the very best character."

Rupert stands 15½ hands high; present weight 970 pounds. Norfolk, the sire of Rupert, weighs 1140 lbs. Apply to Nels'n Lawrence, on the premises. Pasturage at fair rates at risk of owners.

JOSEPH BATTELL.
Middlebury, May 18, 1876. 8-3ep1t

N. F. RIDER,

(Successor to CASE & RIDER.)

Druggist & Apothecary,

Has just finished and occupied his

NEW STORE,

Where he would be happy to see all of his old customers and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call and see him.

PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY

COMPOUNDED

—BY—

Experienced Assistants.

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds,
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, &

everything kept by druggists, all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

2nd DOOR, NEW BLOCK.

SLADE & HARRIS

—ARE—

AGENTS

—FOR—

GOOD,

SOUND,

RELIABLE,

LARGE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

MUTUAL & STOCK COMPANIES,

HOME & FOREIGN COMPANIES.
1-y1

This space is devoted to the interests of

CENTRAL MARKET

—RUN BY—

J. E. AINSWORTH.

E. R. Clay

Has removed his stock of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS

From their temporary quarters in Browster's Block to their permanent quarters in his

NEW STORE!

Which has no superior for beauty or convenience in this state.

He now has on hand a fair supply of goods, but has ordered a very

Large Supply

Which will be here in a few days, when he will be able to suit his customers with the latest styles at

BOTTOM PRICES.

The public are invited to call and see the

Elegant New Store,

And especially the

ELEGANT NEW GOODS.

Remember, our old stock was burned by the fire, and all our goods are new and nice.

BARNES'

PHOTOGRAPHS!

BEST

IN THE COUNTY!

PARK BLOCK

Over Slade's Millinery Store,

MIDDLEBURY, - VT.

1876!

THE YEAR WE CELEBRATE!

Mercure & Wheeler

Take pleasure in announcing to their patrons in Addison county that they have secured

FRANK L. DANFORTH,

the FASHIONABLE CUTTER,

Of Fitchburg, Mass., for the present season, and with a full force of superior workmen are prepared to meet the requirements of the most refined taste.

Our stock of Woolens embraces all the newest and latest styles of

Foreign & Domestic Fabrics.

! Ready Made Clothing !

We keep constantly on hand a large variety of Ready made Clothing for all ages, at lowest cash prices. We would make special mention of our large assortment of

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

MERCURE & WHEELER.
BRANDON, VT., April, 1876. 1-y1

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Brittania Co.,
550 Broadway, N. Y.

The best plated Spoons and Forks are those Silver Plated heaviest on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII.

N. B. This great improvement in Silver-plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and machinery for manufacturing these goods are patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this company is stamped A 1, simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited, from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair, 1874, inclusive. 51-m6

Sold in Middlebury by H. W. BREWSTER.

Swiney & Sargent.

Our new store is completed and we are ready to supply our customers with everything in our line. We give especial attention to job work in

Tin, Lead Pipe, Plumbing, &c.

—DEALERS IN—

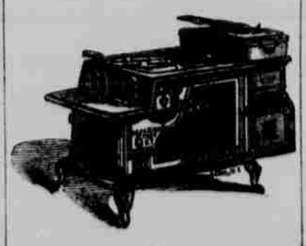
Tin, Copper, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe,

HOLLOW WARE,

WOODEN WARE,

—AND—

STOVES.



We have the famous

Mansard Cook Stove

which has taken the premiums and attracted so much notice at the state and other fairs. It is considered the best in use. We have also a complete line of other Stoves, Parlor Heaters, &c., for coal and wood.

Agents for the celebrated

HOWE SCALES!

of which we have samples on hand at our store. Also, agents for this county for

Babcock's Fire Extinguishers

the best apparatus for extinguishing fire in use. No farmer can afford to be without one.

Call at the new store on the burnt district, south side.

40t SWINEY & SARGENT.

HARVESTER

WILL MAKE THE SEASON AT

BLACK HAWK STUD FARM

BRIDPORT, VT.;

From May 15, to October 1, 1876.

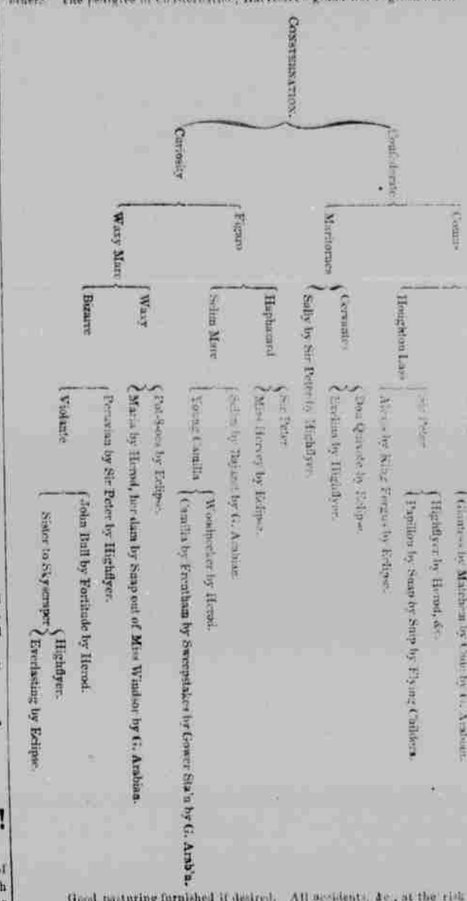
—OF—

HARVESTER is a beautiful Bay in color, 15 1-2 hands high, and weighs 1000 pounds. He has a fine, clean head, full of delicacy and strength; a long, well-proportioned neck, with well-laid shoulders and quarter fitted to the most perfect back and loin ever seen. He has a remarkably fine disposition. He will be five years old in August next. He has an easy, stealing stride that can carry him a 2:40 gait to a road wagon, and has never been trained for speed. This being the second advertised season in the stud, he will serve a limited number of mares at **$15.00**. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Mares with a record of 2:40 served free.

PEDIGREE.

HARVESTER, by Daniel Lambert, he by Ethan Allen, he by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, he by Sherman Morgan, he by Justin Morgan. Sherman Morgan's dam was by Young Hambletonian, he by Imported Messenger, G. dam by Imported Messenger. Lady Consternation, dam of Harvester was by the thoroughbred imported horse Consternation, who was bred by Matthew Hornsey, Esq., Hittenham, near York, Yorkshire, England, in 1841. He was sold to C. T. Abbott, Esq., who imported him into the United States in June, 1846, and sold him to John B. Burnett, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y., who introduced him into Stokes, Oneida Co., N. Y. He was a brown horse dappled with bay, 16 hands high.

This horse was shown in September following, at the New York State Fair at Utica, receiving the first premium in the class of blood horses, beating Hungerford's Sir Henry, Mr. Crosby's Florizelle, Mr. Thompson's Sir Charles. He was again shown at the State Fair at Syracuse in 1849, beating Lance, Waxy Pope (imported), Young Alexander, Sir Henry Waxy (by Waxy Pope) and several others. The pedigree of Consternation, Harvester's grandsire, is given below



Good pasturing furnished if desired. All accidents, &c., at the risk of the owners.

D. C. BARBOUR, MANAGER.

F. A. FARNSWORTH. A. A. FLETCHER.

FARNSWORTH & FLETCHER,

(Successors to J. L. Buttolph.)

Merchants Row, Middlebury, Vt.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Iron & Steel,
Mechanics' Tools,
Agricultural Implements.
STOVES
Tin and Hollow Ware.
Also,
Glass, Putty,
TUBS, PAILS,
WOODEN BOWLS,

BROOMS,
GRASS SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
GARDEN SEEDS
SADDLERY,
&c., &c., &c.
EMPIRE WRINGER
The BEST in USE.

JOB WORK

OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE

BREWSTER & CO.

DEALER IN

Coffins, Caskets, and Burial Robes,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GOOD HEARSE IN ATTENDANCE

FREE OF CHARGE. ALSO

Mouldings, Picture Frames and Cornices

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

Brewster's Block, Middlebury, Vt.

MONEY! MONEY!

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Money placed on first class land securities, at 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, without expense to the lender.

tf LYMAN E. KNAPP.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 21st day of July, 1876 at 2 o'clock, p. m, in front of the Post Office in the village of Middlebury, a lot of tile, marble, mining tools and a derrick, belonging to the estate of the Vermont Marble Co. J. L. SMITH, As'n'e.

July 13, 1876. 17

REGISTER OFFICE

JOB PRINTING

We are prepared to furnish to order

MONOGRAMS,
Wedding Cards & Papers,
Steel & Copper Plate Printing,
Engraved Visiting Cards,
DESIGNS ON WOOD

AND ALL OTHER FINE WORK IN OUR LINE

LEVI O. KINGSLEY,

—DEALER IN—

BUILDERS' AND CABINET

HARDWARE.

Weymouth Fine Finishing and Best Cut Nails, Iron, Steel, Chains, Etc.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
MACHINIST'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL. BEST

QUARRY MATERIALS,

Steel, Iron, Picks, Ames' Shovels, Blasting Powder (government proof), Fuse, Large Drill Files, Steel, Chains, Etc.

MANILLA ROPE AND CORDAGE

SAW-MILL, CIRCULAR AND WOOD SAWS AND BOYNTON'S LIGHTNING CROSS-CUT SAWS.

PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glue, Sand Paper, Brushes, Etc.

GLASS AND PUTTY.

CUTLERY,

A splendid line of Table and Pocket Cutlery. Shears and Scissors.

STANDARD SCALES

FURNITURE.

Parlor Furniture, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bureaus and Chairs. Manufacturer of Black Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Sets.

CARPETS.

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

COFFINS AND CASKETS, AND METALLIC BURIAL CASES

At L. O. KINGSLEY'S.

Rutland, May 6, 1875. 8

OZRO MEACHAM

Would take this opportunity to thank his customers for their liberal patronage for the past twenty years, and inform them that he has just returned from market with a

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER

BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES

AND SOLD AT

NIC PRICES

My stock is now complete in every department and will be kept full, until every man and boy within 25 miles of Brandon has an opportunity to provide himself with a complete outfit from head to foot, for the winter.

I have a big lot of those celebrated firm

OVER COATS,

Fine diagonal and basket wove

DRESS COATS AND VESTS

To match. Also,

CASHMERE SUITS AND FANCY PANTS.

In every grade and style.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For men and boys, at prices that can't be beat

TRUNKS AND VALISES,

FINE AND FANCY SHIRTS

KNIT SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES, MITTENS, HOSIERY

SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c., &c.

I can show you the largest and best stock of goods, for men and boys, in the State. Call and see.

31 No. 3 SIMON'S BLOCK, Brandon, Vt.

A Cluster of Golden Opinion

FOR THE

BRADBURY PIANO

Have manufactured and in use over 14,000 instruments.

The peculiar charm of this piano is its adaptation to the human voice as an accompaniment, owing to its sympathetic mellow, yet rich and powerful singing tones.

☞ From personal acquaintance with this firm we can indorse them as worthy of the fullest confidence of the public. We are using the Bradbury pianos in our families, and they give entire satisfaction.

Persons at a distance need feel no hesitation in sending for their illustrated price-list and ordering from it, or to order second-hand pianos or organs. They are reliable.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, Washington; Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington; Gen. W. H. Belknap, Sec. of War; Chief Justice S. P. Chase; Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington; Columbus Delano, Sec. Int.; P. M. G. Creswell, Washington; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Washington; Robert Bonner, New York; Grand Central Hotel, N. Y.; St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.; Gen. O. O. Howard, Wash.; Bishop E. S. James, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. John McClintock; Dr. James Cummins, Conn.; Rev. W. Mor. Punshon, London; T. S. Authur, Philadelphia; Dr. John Chambers, Phila.; Atty-Gen. Williams, Wash.; Rev. J. M. Walden, Chicago; Rev. B. M. Hatfield, Cinn.; Rev. L. B. Bugbie, Cinn., O.; Dr. M. Reid, N. Y.; Dr. C. M. Sims, Balt., Md.; Dr. H. B. Ridgaway, N. Y.; Philip Phillips, N. Y. Rev. Alfred Cookman, N. Y.; Rev. J. E. Cookman, N. Y.; W. G. Fischer, Phila., Pa.; Chaplain McCabe, Chicago; Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D. Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D.; Rev. W. H. DePuy, D. D.; Thomas Guard, Balt.; Dr. Daniel Wise, N. Y.; Santo-st Church, Brooklyn; Bishop Merrill, St. Paul; Bishop I. W. Wiley; Rev. J. S. Inskip, N. Y.; Rev. Luke Hitchcock, Cinn.; Rev. E. O. Haven, Brooklyn; Gen. Alvord, U. S. A.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage: "Friend Smith is a Methodist, but his pianos are all orthodox; you ought to hear mine talk and sing."

Bishop Ames says: "My Bradbury Piano is found, after a severe test and trial, to be equal to all you promised, and is in all respects, in richness of tone and singing qualities, everything that could be desired. Yours truly.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1874. E. R. AMES.

Dr. E. O. Haven says: "My Bradbury Piano continues to grow better every day, and my wife and family more and more in love with it."

Bishop Simpson: "After a trial in my family for years, for beauty of finish and workmanship and splendid quality of tone, our Bradbury cannot be equaled."

Dr. J. H. Vincent: "For family worship, social gatherings, the Sabbath school, and all kinds of musical entertainments, give me, in preference to all others, the sweet-toned Bradbury piano. It excels in singing qualities."

Dr. Jas McCauley, Carlisle, Pa.: "My Bradbury is splendid."

The best manufactured; warranted for six years. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly instalments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $50 to $200. Piano tuned and repaired.

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