The Rutland Daily Globe.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1873.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAILY—Per month	75
Three months	$2 00
Six months	4 00
One year	8 00
WEEKLY—Three months	75
Six months	$1 25
One year	2 50

Address GLOBE PAPER CO., Rutland, Vt.

Agassiz denies he ever said a negro's blood differed from a white man's. He would not be likely to say so when the late trial of Alley in Boston proved that a man's blood cannot always with certainty be distinguished from that of a horse.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says the charge on freight per ton per mile, on the Harlem road, is nearly five times the Erie, and more than four times the Central rate. This, if true, shows very forcibly the need for the new route to New York, which is being built to connect with the Harlem Extension. The Central Vermont and Harlem Extension being now under one management, and uniting to give the Western Vermont valley a better outlet, their prosperity is more than ever heartily desired by the people of this village and by all residing or having interests in or near the valley.

The workmen employed in two gas companies in Brooklyn have struck. They were getting $3.75 a day and the wages were reduced to $3.50, the same amount paid in New York. It is hard, exhausting work, but they could not expect more than $3.50 when that is paid in New York. Besides, it is not skilled labor, therefore they must be inevitably defeated. New York and Brooklyn are crowded with people, among whom are numbers ready, willing and able to earn $3.50 a day, by labor requiring little previous training. The greater portion of Brooklyn was in darkness Saturday night, but the contest will probably be short.

Whether a telegraph company can force a customer to repeat a message by printing conditions on the paper on which the message is written, has been decided both ways in the Illinois and Massachusetts Supreme Courts, the former deciding that the company is responsible for the correctness of messages sent, without repeating, unless there is a special contract. The Massachusetts court decides that the printed restrictions constitute a contract, and intimates that a man ought to be willing to pay the slight additional cost if he wants correctness insured. But the idea of paying a man to send a message and then giving him a bonus to get it right seems too much like paying a tailor to make your pants at regular rates, and then giving him something besides not to spoil them. A dispatch sent wrong might as well not be sent at all, and may often inflict heavy damage on the sender.

We have seen it stated several times that Senator Edmunds was ineligible to the office of chief justice of the United States, and would remain so until March 4th, 1875. Why, was very puzzling. It could not be that he would only arrive at a proper age by that time. It could not be on account of his senatorship, as that could be resigned. The St. Albans *Messenger* at last explains. It says he "is rendered ineligible to hold the office, by a constitutional provision, on account of the passage of the increased salary bill during his senatorial term, which does not expire until March 4th, 1875."

Will our northern friend be so kind as to explain some more, and point out the constitutional provision and its relation to the increased salary bill? It is not likely that the sheer wickedness of the thing renders him ineligible, as Mr. Edmunds did not vote for it.

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Our erudite neighbor, having proven to his own satisfaction that there never was, is not now, nor ever can be, such a thing as independent journalism, is now proceeding to elucidate the rather corroborative fact that all journalism is now, always has been and necessarily ever must be, entirely *dependent*. In proving the first of these propositions, he relied solely upon "what he knows" of logic and ethics, and a little leaning upon Noah Webster. In demonstrating the second we shall expect him to resort to algebra, geometry, the higher mathematics, and what he knows of Euclid; and in illustrating the humbuggery of impartial and neutral newspaperdom,—which we are sure must follow,—he will, doubtless, soar into the mysteries of the still more occult sciences.

Now, "we think we have said it before,—we believe it was of a Thursday that we said it,—but if we did not say it, we then thought, and we now think, etc., etc." that our learned neighbor is competent to make all these matters as plain as a pike staff to the most common understanding, and in view of the research and the versatile talent already displayed by him in the discussion of these questions, as far as gone, we can only say, by slightly paraphrasing the poet Goldsmith, that

"—— as we read, the wonder grows,
That one small head can carry all he knows."

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* suggests that the Modocs may be Welchmen who came with the lost Prince Madoc to this country a great while ago. We would have supposed a tribe of Welch might have been whiter than the Modocs, but the suggestion in connection therewith is very pertinent—that if they were really known to be whites they would not be exterminated any more than New York exterminates her Scannells or Bleakleys. It seems to be proper to add that if people are to be regarded as sinning in proportion to their light, the Scannells and Bleakleys of New York are much more reprehensible than the Captain Jacks and Bogus Charleys of the caves and rocks of the lava beds.

We may yet learn to treat all men as brethren, and seek sincerely to elevate the lowest. We made a very good commencement with the negroes, after pocketing their earnings for two centuries. During the same period we have been appropriating the Indians' lands and substantially paying white agents for them to a very improper extent. It is time now to treat the Indians more as we would like to be treated by them.

Brigham Young has his faults, but he has set us an example in the treatment of Indians which puts to flight the pretenses that they cannot be lived with in amity. He has simply treated them justly, and has never had an Indian war, during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since he first penetrated the wilds of Utah with his forlorn band of Mormons, now grown to a hundred thousand, and spread without molestation over a great extent of territory.

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

To find the northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific has long ceased to be the impelling motive to polar expeditions. To be the first to stand at the north pole, with the sun remaining overhead throughout the twenty-four hours; to explore the mysterious open polar sea; to learn how much there is of continent and how much of sea, are the modern inducements to tempt the frigid horrors of the extreme north.

Captain Hall ascended with his ship to a higher degree of northern latitude than any ship had been previously taken, and approached within 464 miles of the pole.

Dr. Hays thinks Capt. Hall has proved that Smith's sound is the true passage into the open polar sea. Dr. Hays's opinion must be allowed to be indisputable as to a region of which he has personal knowledge; but it is doubtful if navigators desiring to reach that sea ought to approach it on the eastern side of the American continent.

Captain Silas Bent, in a series of lectures in St. Louis a few years ago, on "The Thermometric Gateways to the Pole," gave what seemed on their face excellent reasons for following either the warm Pacific ocean current, called the Kuro-Siwa, or the warm gulf stream of the Atlantic by way of Nova Zembla.

The Pacific stream, rising somewhere in the equatorial regions, courses along the eastern coast of Asia, and then divides, part entering Behring's straits, and the rest flowing down the American side of the ocean, giving to the elevated latitudes of Oregon and Washington a warmth of climate like the lower latitudes of the Atlantic coast.

The Atlantic gulf stream, originating in the Caribbean sea or Gulf of Mexico, pours along our eastern coast, a vast ocean river, deeper in color, warmer in temperature, and somewhat elevated in the middle above the surrounding waters. Not far from opposite New York it turns to cross the Atlantic, and in its course gives to the British islands a mild climate, though leaving Labrador, in the same latitude, inhospitable from cold. At or near Nova Zembla, where it enters the Arctic ocean, tropical vegetation has been discovered in drift by northern voyagers. One of these relates that he found open water at the same time.

These streams, carrying their warm waters into those high regions, are supposed to form the open Polar sea, which has been seen by Dr. Kane, Dr. Hays, and one of the men who, with Captain Hall, was willing to endure again the rigors of the climate. The theory that either of these streams might be followed into the open Polar sea, and that thus the North pole might be easily reached, seems by far the most reasonable of theories, and derives a special title to consideration from the disasters that have fallen on the last expedition by a route which had been the scene of so much previous suffering and misfortune.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

THE BAZAR.

A New Boston Notion—Dress and Customs of the Orient—Europe represented—Churches.

BOSTON, May 10, 1873.

The Bazar of all Nations, held in Music Hall under the auspices of the Young Mens Christian Association, is the thing in Boston just now. No expense or labor has been spared to make it the biggest thing out in the shape of fairs, and thus far it seems to be a success. For many months it has been held in contemplation. Agents have been dispatched to various countries abroad to collect rare and beautiful things wherewith to tempt the eyes of covetous Bostonians and make the money leap from their pockets into the depleted coffers of the Y. M. C. A.

The oldest inhabitant would scarcely be able to define his whereabouts, could that doubtful personage, by some mysterious agency unbeknown to himself, find himself deposited in the centre of Music Hall at the present time.

Queer looking houses, or what seem to be houses, tower on every side, from whose windows flash the faces of Boston belles in the strange costumes of the Orient, or arrayed in the quaint and often picturesque garb of the peasantry of European lands. Flags of all nations depend from balconies, and at one end of this truly bizarre street one sees what seems to be the, bastioned wall of a city, beyond which are discernible through the haze the domes of mosques. Now a strange clap too strikes the ear. The crowd parts, and struggling vainly to obtain superior elevation by balancing yourself on the tips of your toes you finally make out that an Eastern wedding procession is passing along. One is quite ready to pardon the monstrosity of paniers and similar things in the fashions of to-day when one sees the abominable bags, for they are nothing else, with which the beauties of Eastern lands are compelled to veil their charms. The marriage ceremony is performed, a song is sung in Arabic, the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, and, to complete the effect, from one of the house-tops a Turk (?) is praying in stentorian accents to Allah.

Ascending a flight of stairs at one end of the street, you are in the midst of the Bazar. Here is the Italian table, laden with rare and costly things from the sunny peninsula. Nearly all, however, are marked, "sold"; though you are informed if such be you wish, duplicates will be imported to your order. The French table, the German, the Japanese, Chinese and so on are visited, but one gets wearied of being elbowed and pushed and crowded, so you pass out, having done the Bazar, glad again to be under God's own blue heaven and thankful, too, that the particular spot of the broad earth which your footsteps press is not subject to the rule of the turbaned Turk.

And now the Churches are all moving up town. Churches must be in the fashion, you know, as well as people, and so spire after spire is springing up among the brown stone fronts of Back Bay, to point with its silent finger, nice, respectable people the way to Heaven. The people of the Old South, perhaps by way of salving their consciences with a gilded plaster, for the way they gave up to desecration the dear old edifice, loved in its every brick by every loyal Bostonian, for the associations which have been clustering around its walls through the more than a hundred years it has stood, a landmark to all and rescued at last from the fiery shroud of destruction, by which it was so nearly enveloped, by the superhuman efforts of the brave firemen, are building an elegant structure up town, which is to cost upwards of half a million dollars. One cannot help wondering if the glad cry that went up from that horror-stricken crowd in that horrible November night, "Saved! the Old South is saved! thank God for that!" will ever seem to be mingling with the organ peals in the grand new house; will ever smite with a sudden pain the hearts of those who recline upon their velvet-cushioned seats, so that they will wish the gorgeousness of the new temple might melt away and they might find themselves in the old meeting house, with its homely, quaint old walls about them.

Trinity Church, whose solid granite walls crumbled in the November holocaust, has moved up town, likewise, and a structure which is to far eclipse all others is soon to come up.

There are some who put the query, "what is to become of down town people, the people who do not live in brown stone fronts, or on nice, respectable streets? Where will they go to Church? Shabby clothes do not feel at home on velvet?" But the query we have no time to answer now.

The burnt district is a scene of desolation still, though brick walls are rapidly springing up; but we shall never have our Franklin Street again, with magnificent granite warehouses. Brick is found to stand the fire better than granite, and brick will be used to more extent, by far, in rebuilding.

Summer is tardy enough in coming, but the Common is putting on its summer dress, notwithstanding, and begins to drape her grand old elms in their emerald livery.

The temperance people are at work, and for a few days, at least, those who get their drams must do so behind the scenes.

Lan.

The Funeral of Oakes Ames.

North Easton was filled with people, Sunday, in spite of an almost incessant rain-fall, anxious to pay their last respects to the remains of Oakes Ames. His political and business colleagues were there, his former constituents, his associates and neighbors, his employes and a few who were attracted from distant places through motives of curiosity. Trains from Boston, Fall River and Canton brought many gentlemen who had business interests with the deceased during his life. The train from Boston contained among its 350 passengers Vice President Wilson, Senator Boutwell, Dr. George B. Loring, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and several past and present members of the governor's council, of which Mr. Ames was a member during the administrations of Governors Andrew and Claflin, ex-Congressmen A. H. Rice, Ginery Twichell and E. H. Rollins, ex-Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, Mayor Pierce and Street Commissioners Smith and Talbot of Boston, Collector Russell, Charles W. Slack, and B. F. Hayes. But a small proportion of the large assemblage had an opportunity to listen to the services, but all who desired were permitted to view the body, as it lay in a plain casket covered with broadcloth at his mansion. The floral tributes were of the choicest description, and in every design of funeral elegance. Many of them were the contributions of friends of the family.

The services were those of the Unitarian church. Rev. W. L. Chaffin, the pastor, read the burial service, and the quartet choir sang "Cast thy burden on the Lord." Rev. R. R. Shippen of the American Unitarian association delivered a brief eulogy, in which the private life and virtues of the deceased and his disinterested generosity, were praised, his loyalty to the country in her time of trouble was set forth, and the benefits to the world and to the American nation that were likely to follow the results of his boldness in enterprise, were enlarged upon. The speaker said these great results were not wrought through mere desire for gain, to the exclusion of all thought of benefit to his own fellow-men. "Thy Will be Done" was chanted, and the body was taken to Easton cemetery, followed by a long procession, 400 workmen marching in the procession. At least 3000 people were present. Eight employes were selected as pall bearers

THE DEAD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Funeral Services in New York.

The body of the late Chief Justice Chase was removed at 6 o'clock, Saturday morning, from the residence of his son-in-law, William S. Hoyt, No. 44 West Thirty-third street, New York, where he died, to St. George's chapel, (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., pastor.) At 8 o'clock the doors of the chapel were opened to allow the public to take a last look at the illustrious dead. The body was encased in a casket of polished rosewood, with heavy silver mountings, and was placed in the main aisle midway between the door and the chancel. The lid was open only enough to allow a view of the head and breast of the deceased, the head being toward the entrance. At the head and foot of the casket were columns of flowers about three feet high and ten inches in diameter. The lid was covered with crosses, crowns, anchors and wreaths.

As early as the church doors were opened, there was a row of carriages outside containing ladies and gentlemen waiting admittance to look at the deceased. During the forenoon carriages drove up to the church door in an almost continuous string, from which issued eminent citizens and elegantly dressed ladies, who passed through the church, took a look at the features of the dead, and drove away. There was nothing like a crowd, but it was noticeable that those who called to view the remains belonged to the best society in the city. There were 150 policemen to preserve order and regulate the crowd, but their services were very little required. Shortly after 3 o'clock the body was borne from the chapel into the church, and was met at the door by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, who walked up the aisle, in front of the body, repeating the words of the Episcopal ritual. Rev. Dr. Peet, Dr. Tyng's assistant, and Rev. John Hall, also walked beside the body. The service for the dead was read responsively by Drs. Tyng and Peet, and a lesson from the Scriptures by the former, after which Dr. Hall made the funeral address.

IN WASHINGTON.

The remains arrived in Washington early Sunday morning, accompanied by relatives and pall bearers, and were conveyed to the supreme court room, where they were were placed on a catafalque. Immediately in front of the draped seat formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice, was a large floral cross, while inside the bar were boxes of the choicest blooming flowers. The white floral decorations were in broad contrast with the color of the casket and the black cloth covering the catafalque, rendering the effect beautiful though solemn. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the court room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by a doctor for private inspection, but was soon closed for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone such a marked change that it was thought proper not to expose them.

President Grant and his son Fred were among the congregation of the Metropolitan church, to-day. The front of the pulpit was covered with black cloth, on which were two small white crosses. The pew formerly occupied by the late chief justice was heavily draped with black. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the pastor, preached from the text, "Peace I leave with you; my peace give I unto you." Toward the end of his discourse he alluded to the deceased as having been influenced in his public and private life by the peace thus bestowed by the Savior. The minister said they should no more see the manly form of their friend passing up the aisle to his accustomed seat, where he was always an attentive listener. He was as humble as a child at the communion of the church. The allusion to the late chief justice seemed to touch every heart.

The catafalque on which the remains repose is the same as that upon which the body of President Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda in April, 1865. Since that memorable event, it has been in what is commonly known as "Washington's tomb," under the crypt. It is two feet and six inches high, and nine feet in length.

Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association.

The fourth re-union will be held at Burlington, June 4, 1873. On arriving at Burlington, members will be assigned to rooms in the American Hotel and Van Ness House, by the executive committee.

Annual meeting of the Association in the parlor of the American Hotel, Wednesday evening, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. The appointments for the occasion are, address by C. M. Chase, poem by J. S. D. Taylor.

Thursday morning at 8:30 carriages, provided by the city of Burlington, will be in readiness for riding to the college, Ethan Allen monument, and other places of interest about the city.

At 10:30 A. M. the association will take steamer for Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George, dining on the Lake Champlain steamer, and arriving at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, Thursday evening, spending the night there.

Friday morning, take steamer and run through Lake George and Champlain, arriving at Burlington to tea.

Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Hon. G. G. Benedict, editor of the *Free Press and Times*, will receive the members of the association and their friends at his residence on Tuttle street.

E. P. WALTON, }
HIRAM ATKINS, } EX. COM.
G. G. BENEDICT, }

Burlington, May 10th.

Burlington.

Open air concerts have commenced in the park.

Mayor Dodge and ex-Mayor D. C. Linsley were serenaded by the Sherman band, on Friday night.

The first lumber cargo of the season arrived on Sunday afternoon.

The steamer A. Williams commenced regular trips between Burlington and Port Henry, touching at Westport and Essex, on Monday.

The flags on the public buildings and hotels of Burlington were displayed at half mast on Saturday as a mark of respect to Chief Justice Chase.

On Friday evening, Frederick Shortsleeves was elected 2ad assistant, and Peter Reviad foreman of the Hose.

Latest News Items.

It is said that the president will make no appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase until the meeting of congress.

A Canandaigua, N. Y., woman threw down the little boy with whom her little boy was quarreling, and killed him by stamping on him.

A conflagration at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, a few days since, destroyed 150 houses. Six persons were killed.

An eccentric Pennsylvanian was buried last week, in accordance with the directions in his will, in the centre of a large field and without any religious service.

The Cleveland, O., chief of police is organizing a force of twenty men to send to the Mahoning valley, to preserve order and to prevent depredations by the miners who have been idle, in consequence of the strike, for the past four months.

The president approves of the action of Gen. Schofield in prosecuting the action against the Modocs. The United States troops are to be reinforced by officers and men from other departments, who thoroughly understand Indian fighting.

Forty clerks from the United States treasury have begun an examination of the New York city national banks, to ascertain their respective circulation.

A Mrs. Jeffreys and two infant children were saved from suffocation, last night, their dwelling being on fire, by the gallant efforts of Fire-Commissioner Blair.

The Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railway companies have decided to pool their earnings from now until April 1, 1880, in the proportion of 60 per cent to 40 per cent.

The secretary of the treasury called in on the first day of March fifty millions of the five-twenties of 1862. In accordance with law interest on the denomination and numbers embraced in the call will cease on June 1. Up to this time about half a million has been presented at the treasury.

The family and friends of a St. Louis man, while holding a wake over what they supposed was his corpse, were somewhat astonished by his walking in alive and vigorous and considerably excited over a telegram he had received announcing his death.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, states that the rumors about the conduct and attitude of the Indians in Eastern Oregon, are conflicting. Ocheo, chief of the Snake Piutes, says he will remove his people from the vicinity of the lava beds and that none of them shall give aid to the Modocs.

The excitement in Cherry Vale, Kan., over the discovery of the dead bodies in the Bender dwelling is still at fever heat. A force of 100 men is on the ground, which is being plowed over again, but no more have yet been discovered. The Roach family of Lodoresven, seven miles from the place of the slaughter, consisting of an old man, his wife and son, and the latter's wife, have been arrested, together with A. Stephenson, John Harness and wife, Thos. Tyke and wife and daughter. A. M. King a traveling preacher, has been arrested at Parsons, and a notorious murderer, once pardoned out of prison, named Major Munnford, and a woman who was with him have been arrested at Fort Scott. Detectives are still out. One of them, Thomas Beers, has arrived at St. Louis on the trail of the Bender family murderers.

The prices of members of the Mississippi Legislature are said to range from $5 up the $100, according to qualifiations and color.

Judge Nathan Clifford, the oldest Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and who has been on the Bench the greatest number of years, arrived at his home in Maine from Washington on Wednesday last.

The Bank of England raised the rate of discount to five per cent Saturday, and the price of gold, which had been already rendered sensitive by the reported panic in Vienna, jumped to 118⅜, but closed at a reaction to 118¼.

In the presence of the principals and many friends the battle money ($2,000) for the proposed fight between the pugilists Arthur Chambers and George Seddons, on the 21st inst. was delivered in New York on Saturday by the temporary custodian into the hands of the stakeholder. This matter settled. Chambers, who won the toss for the fighting ground, proceeded to quickly to inform the opposing party where the contest would take place, and after some explanation there was mutual satisfaction expressed. It is the opinion of the sporting fraternity that if there is no outside interference the fight will be a bitter one and of long duration.

PRUNELLAS, PRUNES, CHERRIES, Peaches, Blockberries, Raspberries, Plums Huckleberries. Also, all kinds of fruits in cans, for sale at B. W. MARSHALL, may1d&wly Grove street, Rutland, Vt.

BATTY'S NABOB PICKLES, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Halford's Worcestershire Sauce, Nabob Sauce, in fact nearly all kinds of English Pickles can be found at B. W. MARSHALL'S may1d&wly.

MENS' KIP, TAP-SOLE, HAND-MADE BOOTS, $3.75, at No. 6, Merchants' Row.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swellings it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c. upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-heating pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The receipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c. have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the receipe, &c., gratis to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. ROSS & Co., New York. may1w4w.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry, and mothers may rest. 1w4w.

NEURALGIA.—Sometimes, instead of attacking suddenly, it commences with a slight heat or sense of itching, or numbness, which augments in severity more or less rapidly. The pain increases from time to time, until your nerves seem to snap and crack, jerk and jump, and play all sorts of pranks, from the top of your head to the tips of your toes, the demon shooting forth like lightning along one unfortunate nerve, and now trying to tie another into a thousand knots, then attempting to make a bowstring of another, sometimes in the region of the heart, again in the face, head, neck, etc. Use Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor, and in a trice your neuralgia, with all his demons, will be gone, and once again you may be happy. Briggs' Remedies sold by F. Fenn & Co. and others, and druggists generally.

BRONCHITIS—Is a dry inflammation of the membrane of the Bronchia, which causes a constant desire to expectorate, but with all the efforts in scraping, coughing or sneezing there is no mucus to be raised, and the difficulty increasing until it becomes chronic; years of suffering and death may result from this neglect. Use Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. Briggs' Remedies sold by C. Lewis and others.

CORNS—Are as useless to the community as mischief-making old maids, corner loafers in large cities or dishonest politicians; no more of a luxury than epsom salts or castor oil. Briggs' Corn and Bunion Remedies, Alleviator and Curative, eradicates corns, bunions, and cures ingrowing nails, &c. Briggs' Remedies sold by Paige & Crooks, Geo. E. Graves and others.

PILES—Are a common affection, there being but few persons who are not troubled with them at some period of their life. The disease exists in small tumors in the rectum or about the arms, which are divided into first, those which are owing to a distended state of the veins of the part. Nothing equals Briggs' Pile Remedies for their cure. Briggs' Remedies sold by F. A. Morse, West Rutland, A. L. Kellogg, Castleton, and dealers generally.

CORNS, Bunions, Bad Nails, &c., skillfully treated by Dr. J. Briggs & Co., at the great Central Healing Institute, No. 687 Broadway, New York. my1w36w

Real Estate.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishing to engage in other business offers his RESIDENCE AND FARM, situated in

BRANDON VILLAGE,

For Sale. This farm formerly known as the

ALVIN B. JONES PLACE,

is situated at the east end of Park Street. The view from the residence is grand and but seldom surpassed. The buildings being on enough elevation to afford one of the best views of this pleasant and enterprising village, to be found.

Said Farm contains EIGHTY ACRES of choice land, a greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation.

A fine Garden, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c., are situated near the house.

This Farm is a School Lot, thus making the taxes on it much lower than other land.

The house is within the Corporation limits, and the school facilities of the same are unsurpassed, the Graded School of Brandon being as good as the State affords.

The Depot is half a mile from the house,—a short drive over a good road.

Being desirous of disposing of this property previous to the first of June, will give some one a rare bargain, as he is willing to give extra inducements to effect a sale in this time.

The purchaser can buy the stock and farming tools that are on the place, or not, just as he may choose. For further particulars inquire of

C. V. DUNN, on the premises.

Brandon, Vt., May 1. may1d&w1m

Drugs and Medicines.

SODA WATER! SODA WATER! WITH PURE *FRUIT AND CREAM SYRUPS*, Dispensed from a new and elegant ARCTIC SYRUP APPARATUS, TUFT'S BEST. Only 5 cents a glass. Come and see it and try it, at No. 13 Center St., RUTLAND, VT.

FRANCIS FENN & CO.

CROQUET SETS, ALL KINDS AND Prices at F. FENN & CO'S.

RUBBER BASE REGULATIONS and Foot Balls at may1d&w F. FENN & CO'S.

TRIED AND TRUE, OR DR. ALLEN'S Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and Dysentery Syrup, is the only remedy that was never known to fail as a safe and speedy cure for the various forms of Summer Complaint. Try it. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

FRANCIS FENN & CO., PROPRIETORS, RUTLAND, VT.

VICK & WASHBURN'S FLOWER Seeds at FRANCIS FENN & CO'S, No. 13, Center Street, Rutland, Vt.

SARATOGA IN RUTLAND.—THE Star Spring water on draft as pure and fresh as when dipped from the Spring at FRANCIS FENN & CO.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BARKS AND ROOTS for making beer. This is just what your system needs at this season of the year, and will make a beverage that will be very agreeable to the taste. Try it. Only 25 cents per bottle. Every bottle makes ten gallons of beer.

FRANCIS FENN & CO., Proprietors, RUTLAND, VT.

STAR SPRING WATER and other Saratoga waters by the case or bottle at F. FENN & CO'S.

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H. R. DYER, NO. 15 MERCHANTS' ROW, Dealer in Iron and Lead Pipe, Portable and Stationary Engines; Rotary Steam, Force and Cistern Pumps; Leather and Rubber Belting; Rubber Hose and Packing; Rubber Overcoats, Gloves and Mittens; Steam and Water Gauges; Water, Steam and Gas Fittings, and Fixtures, all kinds; Flax and Soapstone Packing; Cotton Waste, Plumbers' Goods.

STEAM, WATER AND GAS FITTING

Done at short notice, and at prices adapted to the times.

Rutland, May 1, 1873. my1d&wtf

SPRING CATALOGUE OF PAPER PATERNS for Ladies' and Childrens' garments, just received at may1d&w. E. N. MERRIAM'S.

LADIES' WHITE KID SLIPPERS, at O. W. CURRIER'S, No. 6, Merchants' Row.

RUFUS HATCH, BROKER, 17 *BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.*

Stocks, Governments and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

☞ Interest allowed on deposits. may12dtf

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C. A. PARKHURST & CO., Extensive Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, And a complete assortment of NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES, 23 MERCHANTS' ROW, - - - - RUTLAND, VT.

We take pleasure in informing the trading Public that it is our aim to keep the best selected Stock of Goods in our line to be found in the State. We are constantly replenishing our shelves with the principal Staple Novelties of the Season, making our Establishment THE BEST for your interest from which to purchase your DRY GOODS.

We have the Best Bargains in DRESS GOODS, BEAUTIFUL SILKS, An extensive assortment of WOOLENS For Men and Boys' wear. DOMESTICS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c. KIDS at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 Per Pair.

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Our prices are sure to give satisfaction.

C. A. PARKHURST & CO., may1dtf RUTLAND, VT.

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DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS. COTTONS, PRINTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., An elegant line of SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. CHEAP.

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Largest assortment of DRESS GOODS in Rutland.

500 Different Style DRESS GOODS—25 cents to $4.00 per yard.

100 pieces ALPACCAS and BRILLIANTEEYS.

All Shades of IRISH POPLINS.

Assortment of JAPANESE POPLINS,

500 Different Style SHAWLS, PAISLEY, LACE, SHETLAND

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100 pieces Cloths for Suits and Boy's Wear.

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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY & REMEDY.

Extract of Roots and Herbs which almost invariably cure the following complaints:

Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Liver Complaints and Loss of Appetite cured by taking a few bottles.

Lassitude, Low Spirits and Sinking Sensation cured at once.

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Rheumatism, Swelled Joints and all Scrofula Afflictions removed, or greatly relieved by this invaluable medicine.

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The Aged find in the Quaker Bitters just the article they stand in need of in their declining years. It quickens the blood and cheers the mind, and pave the passage down the plane inclined.

No one can long remain unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.

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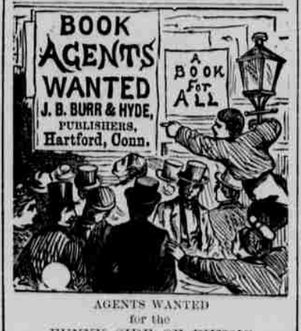

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