

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

Business Directory.

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RELIGIOUS FAITHS OF PRESIDENTS.

The enterprising New York Herald has been investigating the religious faiths of our Presidents. Taken as a class, they were not conspicuous for their piety. It says: "It is a remarkable fact that of the twenty-three Presidents of the United States very little is recorded by the biographers of the majority of them as to their religious faith. It is further remarkable that as to all of the greatest of them, Washington excepted, there was much doubt during their lives and much discussion after their deaths as to whether they were Christians at all; and, if they were, to what classification of Christians they properly belonged. By common consent the greatest Presidential names are those of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. The religious belief of all these men, except Washington, was a matter of doubt during the greater part of their lives, and in the cases of Jefferson and Lincoln—the two greatest of all our Presidents in the judgment of the most critical and discriminating authorities—the controversy is still an open one. As to both of the last named Presidents the assertion has been made broadly, as Colonel Ingersoll has quite recently made it in regard to Lincoln, that they were not Christians." A certain Teacher in the New Testament called all that were not for him as against him. He gave his enemies the benefit of the doubtful list. Measured by this exacting standard, and most of the Presidents named make a poor showing from a Christian point of view. Washington was an Episcopalian in good and regular standing, and he believed in prayer. John Adams was nominally a Congregationalist, but he was by no means a Puritan of the Calvinist type. The first church of Quincy was a Unitarian church to all intents and purposes long before Channing preached his famous Baltimore sermon, which brought about the separation of the Unitarian from the Trinitarian Congregationalists in New England. That Quincy church was not the last to be essentially Unitarian while bearing an orthodox name. There may be such even to-day in very remote sections of the United States. The diagnosis of Thomas Jefferson's religious status is admittedly difficult. Yet we are told: "He was freely denounced during his lifetime, especially from the pulpits of New England, as 'a Godless man,' and was very commonly classified, as Colonel Ingersoll has just classified Abraham Lincoln, with the great French philosopher and sceptic, Voltaire. There can be no sort of doubt now, however, that Mr. Jefferson was a profoundly religious man. His morality was never questioned, and if he were alive to-day, leading the same life that he led and expressing the same opinions which he expressed in his own time, he would be a welcome member of any liberal Christian church." Whether he was a Christian or not depends upon the scope accorded to that not unelastic term. Presidents Madison and Monroe were members of the Episcopal church. John Quincy Adams is dismissed with the simple statement that upon retiring he regularly repeated the simple prayer taught to him by his mother, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Andrew Jackson is claimed to have been converted in his old age, of which there was much need. Throughout his public career and early manhood he was exceedingly rough. The chronicler says of him: "His profanity was marvellous. He swore great, strange oaths, such as were never heard before nor since, and he kept it up until he was quite an old man. At Salisbury, N. C., where he lived as a youth, it is recorded that he was the most roaring, rollicking game cocking, horse racing, card playing, mischief fellow that ever lived in the town. The story of his many quarrels and duels, and particularly the killing of Dickinson, under circumstances which in this age would cause it to be called a cold blooded murder, are all well known. But his passionate attachment and picturesque devotion to his wife mark the redeeming line in his character, and after her death there seems to be no doubt that he was a changed man." It is little strange that such a character should be ranked among the great Presidents. It was probably picturesque rather than pre-eminent talent that gave him the enviable classification. The biographers are significantly silent concerning the religion of Martin Van Buren. He was irreproachably moral, however, if not pious, and this is not a universal characteristic of statesmen. Gen. Henry Harrison and John Tyler were Episcopalsians. James K. Polk made no profession of faith until he was stricken with death, which was rather late in the day for utilitarian purposes. He then received the rite of baptism from a Methodist clergyman. Zachary Taylor's wife was an Episcopalian. Concerning Zachary himself the biographers say nothing. Gen. Scott says Taylor "had a contempt for learning of every kind, but had the true basis of a great character—pure, uncorrupted morals, combined with indomitable courage." Millard Fillmore's wife was a Baptist. He did not join the church, but affiliated with that denomination. Nathaniel Hawthorne's biography of Fillmore says he had "a wide embracing sympathy for all forms of Christian worship and a reverence for individual belief as a matter between the Deity and man's soul with which no other has a right to interfere." James Buchanan became a Presbyterian in his old age, after he had retired from the Presidency. He had much to repent of. Of the much mooted question of Lincoln's faith it is said: "Now we come to President Lincoln, whom Colonel Ingersoll says held religious views akin to those of Voltaire. It is no doubt true that he never at any time in his life was a member of a church in good and regular standing. Yet from his earliest youth and all through his great career he is on record as holding and expressing convictions which are essentially Christian, tinged, perhaps, with a shade of spiritualism. Writing about his father, he said: 'He affirmed his belief that the broken family circle would be united beyond the grave. He spoke often and most reverently of his "angel mother." Both of his parents, by the way, were members of the Baptist church.' [This is not especially definite, but perhaps as near the truth as any estimate of the religious convictions of the martyred President. Andrew Johnson was very profane, but it is contended that he was of Methodist leanings. He never united with any church. Grant's leanings were also Methodist, but not sufficiently so to take him into the pale of the church. Hayes was a Methodist. Garfield was a Campbellite, otherwise known as the Church of Christ. Arthur was an Episcopalian.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Benjamin Harrison is a Presbyterian.

Gen. Cleveland plus his faith to good government, the American people and administrative reform.—Troy Press.

LIVING QUESTIONS.

Are most esteemed by every intelligent man and woman. Derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels speedily present to us the living question of obtaining relief. It is at once found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure sick headache, bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, etc. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, they are unequalled as a specific for the complaints named. One tiny, sugar coated pellet a dose. In vials, 25 cents. Carry them in your vest pocket.

ROAD REFORM.

Colonel Albert A. Pope of Boston is doing for this country a work of education which will entitle his name to be enrolled among those of great benefactors. By the most intelligent, systematic and persistent effort, sparing no labor or expense, he has aroused the press, the colleges, the clubs, the railroad managements and many state legislatures to a discussion of the one most immediate and pressing need of the people—the improvement, or rather the reconstruction of our country's roads and permanent highways.

To be sure, others had written and spoken on the subject before him, but only in "some puffed up Utics." During the fore part of this century the general government built a "great national road" and several of the states built or authorized municipalities or companies to build turnpikes, some of which are good to-day. But factory and railroad building and the rapid settlement of the great West diverted capital and attention so that outside a few cities and large towns, the street and highway policy has been temporizing. For the moment it was cheap; in the long run it has proved very expensive.

The time is now ripe for a change. The most careful investigations estimate that good roads would save the people of this country about \$250,000,000 a year in the cost of transportation. They would add greatly to the attractiveness of the rural districts, make farms less isolated, agriculture an occupation less shunned, and would generally increase the value of real estate. Union county, New Jersey, is a case in point. In a recent address, Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley said that this county had been put forward fifty years on the dial of progress and prosperity. There is a real estate boom in every city and township of the country, and land is worth and is selling for from 10 to 50 per cent more than during the two previous decades.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss methods. Different states will try different methods and probably much money will be lost in experimenting, which might be saved by study. Colonel Pope tried in vain to get an adequate appropriation from Congress for a suitable exhibit of Methods, materials, machinery, etc., at the World's Fair, and has since tried to have the management bring together in one building exhibits pertaining to the subject which had been unwisely distributed among several. By private contributions this may yet be done; but whether it is or not, public interest has been sufficiently awakened so that visitors to the fair will see the exhibits and will carry to their homes many valuable suggestions.

There is now a magazine entitled "Good Roads" and it is a good magazine. Many practical treatises are being published, and by means of illustrations any person can see how to build a good road under varying conditions of soil, climate and material. The first great object has been to arouse public interest; that has been largely achieved. The next is education in the economy of good roads and in methods of construction, and that is going forward. Every piece of good road in a town will be an educator and an advocate. Before long every community will see that it must have good highways or it will get badly and speedily left in the race for wealth. Next to a sound currency and a protective tariff, good roads will prove the greatest promoters of good markets, of internal development and external commerce; that this country can have, now that railroads extend wherever they will pay. It will be but a few years, we confidently predict, when Americans will look back with astonishment that they were content to flounder so long through the mud and sand.—Home Market Bulletin.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

—Too large a portion of our farms is in meadow and not enough in pasture for the stock that is carried.

—"I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family and found its work marvellous. No household is complete without it. Chas. Schober, 32 Norris Street, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A."

—The wild freedom of the dog rushing through choice beds in the garden after the cat is not soothing to the nerves.

—Tested and Approved.—J. M. Littig, Esq., Pres. Marine Nat. Bank, Baltimore, Md., says: "I have tested Salvation Oil and find it an excellent remedy for neuralgia." Keep it in your family.

—A calf allowed to grow up without any education will resent having her teeth pulled when she comes into milk.

—Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

—Civilization is but the outgrowth of its needs. It is simply the development of man's genius for their supply. As new wants arise, genius and labor supply them. The new thing needed is made.

—The flowers that bloom in the Spring, are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The fabled Elixer Vita could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

—Other things being equal, early sowing of grass seed always gives the best results. There is no danger of sowing too early.

—If ever a man feels like "a poor worm of the dust," it is when he suffers from that tired feeling. Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes this discouraging physical condition and imparts the thrill of new life and energy to every nerve, tissue, muscle, and fibre of the whole body.

—We claim that every farmer cannot be a market gardener, but every market gardener must be a farmer, and of the very best kind.

—Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and, if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

—Success in any line of business depends upon will, industry and adaptability. This principle applies as well to market gardening.

—Planting worthless seeds with little fertilizer, and growing without any cultivation, and, as a result, selling for under price, kills the market.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

There has been of late a revival of a discussion of compulsory arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles. Dr. Lyman Abbott is an advocate of this plan. In the May Forum, Colonel Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, takes sharp issue with him, outlining several serious objections to the compulsory principle.

Colonel Wright's illustrations are quite striking. Let it be supposed that a representative employer, his men are earning \$2 a day. He orders a 10 per cent reduction. The workmen refuse to continue for \$1.80 a day. They strike, and A appeals to the court of compulsory arbitration for his district. The court upholds him, says Colonel Wright:

"Now two results may follow this action. The men, under the decision of the court, acquiesce and return to work at a \$1.80 per day, or they refuse to return to work at that price. Then comes the execution of the judgment of the court if the workmen will not obey that judgment. It is levied on them personally or on their property by proper process, and by the proper officers of the court. They may be arrested and brought into the factory. If the Sheriff of the county is authorized to serve the execution cannot do it alone, he must summon the posse comitatus. If the posse be insufficient he can appeal to the Governor. The order of the court must be enforced, as Dr. Abbott and Rabbi Schindler assert, and all the power of the Government brought to enforce it. This means compulsion, and at the point of the bayonet. The men must accede to the decision of the court of arbitration and work for \$1.80 per day, whether they will or not."

On the other hand, if the decision goes against A, the employer, "He must obey, under the rule of compulsory arbitration," says Colonel Wright, "the order of the court. In other words, he must pay \$2 per day when, it may be, the market cannot be supplied with goods on any such basis. He cannot close his works without disobeying the order of the court; he cannot pay the \$2 per day without loss of his property. Compulsory arbitration then works confiscation."

But there is an instance in which it does not work confiscation, as Colonel Wright proceeds to show. The employer, submitting to the judgment of the court, pays the \$2, though he cannot afford it. There are two things which he may do. He can adulterate his goods sufficiently to cover his 10 per cent loss in wages, or he can enter into a "combine" with other manufacturers to advance prices, thus leaving the consumer to bear the weight of the court's decree. This later course would be the one he would probably follow. Whereupon Colonel Wright asks "whether the advocates of compulsory arbitration are ready to accept the full and logical claim of their system by forcing, at the point of the bayonet, all industries under State control, and thereby establish, by military force, the rule of State Socialism?"

Colonel Wright makes a strong case against this method of adjusting wages controversies. The arbitration principle in itself is a just and sound one. It has come to stay. But it is found in its best application in those cases where both parties voluntarily submit the point at issue to a board of arbitrators to act as a referee, and the mutual consent of the employer and his workmen, rather than the machinery of the law, is depended on to enforce the decision.—Boston Journal.

—I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warner, Rutland, Vt. I suffered from a severe cold in the head for months and could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Frost St., N. Y.

CHANGES IN THE WOOLY WEST.

It has not been many years since it was considered that the man who crossed the Missouri river to westward had entered into the valley of the shadow, and that whatever might happen to him, the fault of its occurrence was his. "Road agents" whatever those be, were supposed to loiter at every handy place in the way, and the reckless conduct of the red-shirted plainmen was then sufficient for many a lurid page of the dime novel of our earlier days. Mr. Beadle, who, by the way, is now Congressman Beadle, made millions by depicting in attractively cheap form the manner of life in the far West, and there was enough blood and immorality in it to start a new Socialism.

Only see what years have done. In Kansas, where the bushwhacker held high carnival and shot holes into the persons who questioned his capacity to drink the entire output of the whiskey trust, the drinking or sale of liquor is prohibited by statute. Kansas is robbed of that which has advertised her in the minds of countless millions of messenger boys and hired men. The leeching bad man of her literature is thus given no chance to exist, for how can a bad man live where there is a coarse and brutal constable ready to catch him across town to the lockup when he indicates that he even knows where whiskey is to be obtained? Prohibition has spoiled the literature of Kansas.

And here is another change. How our young hearts beat the faster when we see the other days of the wild gambling holes of the Indian Territory. How much they lent to the history of the West as studied in the lazy fields and along the river banks when we ran away from school. And now see what has happened! An iconoclastic legislature in Oklahoma has passed a law making it an offense to even play at progressive euchre for a rag baby as a booby bribe. Verily, the years are filled with bitterness and memory grows sad. And this is the wild and woolly West! This is the land of which eastern people read with dread. How has the East to offer to balance our holy temples, in the land of the sunflower and the "sooner"? What about you, Congressman Beadle, and your lurid histories, which sell for five cents apiece, and are returnable at any time stand? What are you going to do now?

In truth, the land of the West is the land of the truly good. We have ceased to lynch people because they wear silk hats. We are thoughtful and prudent, and earnest and pure. We do not permit the sale of liquor; we do not permit games of chance, and we regulate the character of the clothing which the women may wear. In every conceivable respect, morality is on the tramp with us, and we only wonder what the dime novel man is going to do to earn his bread and the butter which shall accompany it.—Omaha World-Herald.

—A doctor in Kansas has produced a plant called the "potomato," which is a cross between the potato and tomato, and will yield both fruits, so we are told.

—Allen's Rheumatic Pills absolutely cures rheumatism and neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

EDUCATIONAL GHOSTS.

No man to-day can practice any of the higher arts to the best effect, unless he knows the history of that art. Our life becomes extemporized and fragmentary unless each man, taking up his work in the world, not merely attaches his work to the work of those who went before him and begins where they left off, but also knows something of the way in which his art came to reach the point at which he finds it, and so is able to make the labor which he adds a part of one consistent and intelligible progress, wrote Phillips Brooks in one of his ablest literary essays, reprinted in the New England Magazine for May. We want to know the blunders men have made, that we may not make them over again; we want to know the grounds of the partial successes they have achieved, that we may help to carry forward their successes towards their full result. Let me remind you what are some of the values that belong to the study of the history of education. First, there is the great general truth often thrown great light upon the values of those studies. There can be no doubt that many studies have been introduced legitimately, for reasons, which were very strong, but which were temporary, and then have remained like ghosts haunting our schools long after their living necessity had died away. It is always hard to get any study out of our schools when it is once in. Each teacher, when he is a man, is naturally ready to teach it as a man. As John Locke says, "It is no wonder if those who make the fashion suit it to what they have and not to what their pupils want." Here surely is the key to a great deal of the conservatism and traditionalism of our teaching; and the surest way to break it down and to get rid of it would be such a wise study of the history of education, by those who are to teach, as should show them how the studies which they find in school came there, and so help them to judge whether those studies are to be dropped as temporary necessities which have been outgrown, or to be kept forever because they are forever useful.

PUBLIC BUSINESS VS. OFFICE SEEKING. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been issued by the President for publication. EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8, 1893. It has become apparent after two months' experience that the rule heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the President has wholly failed in the operation. The time, which under those rules, was set apart for the reception of senators and representatives has been almost entirely spent in listening to applications for office which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration, and impossible of remembrance. A due regard for public duty, which must be neglected if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance, obligate me to decline, from and after this date, all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own motion, may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects, except on the days and during the hours especially designated for that purpose.

I earnestly request senators and representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and friends when visiting the executive mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to await results.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! —AT— Schwarzs's LADIES' FASHIONABLE FOOT WEAR. CHILDREN'S SHOES. MEN'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES, ARRIVING DAILY. SCHWARZ'S IS THE PLACE. East Main Street, Bennington.

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USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE, a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect. Price 50c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

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Important Notice! A Rare Chance for the Right Man. A man with a large or small amount of money now has an opportunity to take an interest in a General Store, well established, and of long standing; a business which it pays to run. To a man of ability and push, acquainted with the business, this offers a fine opportunity. The present owners wish to be relieved from the duties a business of this kind requires. The party wanted must be one who can soon come to the front, and do the buying. He must also be a good, care-taking man. For information as to name and location, inquire of the Editor.

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