

Orleans County Monitor.

FOR TERMS SEE FIRST PAGE.

GEORGE B. BLAKE, Editor.

BARTON, Vt., April 11, 1887.

After a long retirement and silence Roscoe Conkling has consented to appear before the public and address a republican club in Pittsburgh, Pa., who propose to celebrate Gen. Grant's birthday, April 27th.

In the current number of the North American Review, Mr. David Dudley Field presents a plan for the purification of politics which on its face appears quite simple. He proposes that at the time of registration, which should be in October, the voter should be requested to name the persons whom he would nominate for the offices to be filled, and that the persons thus nominated by a certain number, say a tenth of the voters registered, should have their ballots printed and distributed at the expense of the county.

The promotion of Mr. C. S. Fairchild to be Secretary of the Treasury is a wise movement on the part of the President, and a deserved tribute to Mr. Fairchild's integrity and ability. Mr. Fairchild's administration of the Treasury Department during Mr. Manning's illness brought him into prominence, and secured him the confidence of the business men irrespective of party; and we may believe that the great department now in Mr. Fairchild's charge will be managed in the best interests and for the credit of the country.

The last wrinkle about the interstate commerce law that it is to protect the colored men of the South who ride on railroads. One section of it enacts that it shall be unlawful "to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever." This would seem to be fully broad enough to cover the case of the negro. It really looks as if Mr. Beck and other Southern senators who labored so earnestly for this bill had unwittingly succeeded in achieving what Charles Sumner, striving more directly to that end, failed in twenty years earlier.

The people of Chicago won a great victory on Tuesday in the election of the republican candidate for mayor by nearly 30,000 majority. It was an "astonisher" to the "socialists," and really no party triumph beyond the fact that the republicans put forward a man who stood for good government, and on this account thousands of the best elements in the democratic party gave him their votes. It is a healthy triumph, to be regarded independent of party, and well calculated to add faith to popular government by the people. It ought also to be a lesson to the disturbing element which desires chaos rather than peace and order, and that they will not be allowed to concentrate in and take possession of an American city.

A democratic congressman who is described as well posted on national politics, is quoted as saying that there is now very little ground for democrats to complain that republican officials are not being turned out of the government service fast enough. He says he has given the subject considerable attention, and he finds that nearly all of the republican postmasters have been replaced by democrats, and the same can be said of collectors of customs, collectors or internal revenue and their subordinates, and of nearly all of the other branches of the public service. He predicts that before the next presidential election rolls around there will hardly be a republican in any important government position, except in the departments at Washington, and they can be of little or no assistance to their party.

At New York, April 7, the Bricklayers' Union 1, 8, 9, 14 and 29, the Lathers' Union, the Carpenters and Joiners' Association and the Stone Masons' Union, all of Brooklyn, went on a strike. These Unions have a membership of 5000 men. They have quit work, hoping thereby to force the boss farmers to accede to the demands of their men for higher pay.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Union to-day telegraphed to the Executive Board of the Farmers' National Association at Baltimore, asking permission to call out all framers of this city, Jersey City and Brooklyn, and ask the National Board of the Building Trades to call out all men engaged in the building trades of the above named cities. If this call is made by the Building Trades Board and complied with, it will paralyze building operations.

argument for a special session of Congress to dispose of the surplus. But the country at large has no desire to see Congress meet again till the stated time arrives. And the treasury will probably get along with its plethora in the future, as it has in the past.

The liquor dealers of New York and Brooklyn are appealing frantically to Gov. Hill to veto the Crosby high-license bill. They have sent counsel to plead their cause, and the arguments presented are thus amusingly summarized by the N. Y. Tribune:

(1) That high license would not decrease the number of saloons; (2) that it would drive out of the business one in five saloons; (3) that it would not diminish the amount of liquor sold; (4) that it would deprive the poor man of his liquor; (5) that it would not reduce the quantity sold; (6) that it would shut up and destroy saloon property to the value of \$3,000,000 in Brooklyn alone. So according to their own statement the liquor men object to the bill because it will reduce the number of saloons, and because it will not; because it can be enforced, and because it cannot; because it will not diminish drunkenness, and because it will.

Since the oleomargarine law went into effect the exportations of this product have largely increased. For the three months of November, December and January in 1885-6 and 1886-7 the exports of oleomargarine were respectively 5,339,918 pounds for the first period and 13,146,228 pounds for the second. If the law has no other effect, it has at least prevented the consumption here of a good many million pounds of fraudulent butter, and substituted the genuine article in its stead. Up to the time when the law went into effect the manufacturers took the naturally brazen attitude of their class in defying it, under the impression that it could not be enforced. They had scarcely diminished the manufacture of their product, and the large exportations are probably only an indication, and a healthy one for legitimate industry, that they can not work off fraudulent butter on the American people. If foreigners want this stuff after it has paid its tax they are perfectly welcome to take the entire product. It will not be long, however, before the fraudulent product will be as well understood and as unpopular abroad as it is here.

The best that could be done, in the last legislature, for the public school system of our state, was to pass a law, known as "the Marsh bill" because drawn and introduced by Mr. Marsh of Woodstock, to revise and re-draft our school laws "in such a way as will best add to the efficiency and improve the public schools" and to report by bill to the next legislature. Gov. Ormsbee has taken time and given thoughtful care to the selection of the commissioners charged with this work. They are ex-Congressman James M. Tyler of Brattleboro, President Ezra Brainard of Middlebury and Principal S. W. Landon of Burlington. This is an excellent board, comprising experience as educators and legislators, high intelligence and ability, and sound practical judgment;—and there is every reason to expect from it some valuable public service in the line of the responsible duty committed to it. The commissioners met the governor in Rutland Tuesday and arranged for a thorough investigation of the working of our present school laws, and of the systems in most successful use in other states. After pursuing individual inquiries, they will meet again in June and lay out their work.

John G. Saxo Dead. John Godfrey Saxo, the poet, died in Albany, N. Y., March 31. The burial took place in Brooklyn, where the family have a lot in Greenwood. Saxo died at the residence of his only son, Charles Saxo, late on Thursday afternoon. He had been practically a recluse for the past ten years, many family bereavements which he has suffered undermining his reason to some degree. For several years he has been in very poor health.

John G. Saxo was a native Vermont, being born in Highgate, Franklin county, Vt., June 2, 1816. He graduated at Middlebury college in the class of 1839 and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans in 1843, practicing in his native county until Mar., 1850. From that time until 1856 he edited the Burlington Sentinel, and in the latter year was state's attorney. In 1856 and 1860 Mr. Saxo was the democratic candidate for governor of Vermont. He has resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., for some years. His published works include "Progress, a Satire" New York, 1846; "New Rape of the Lock," 1847; "The Proud Miss McBride," 1849; "The Times," 1849; "The Money King and Other Poems," 1859; "Clever Stories of Many Nations," 1861; "The Masquerade and Other Poems," 1866; "Fables and Legends in Rhyme," 1872. The first collection of his poems was published in Boston in 1849 and 40 editions have been published.

Senator Sherman's Views. John Sherman refuses to magnify the importance of the incident at Birmingham, Ala., where a hotel keeper refused to admit a delegation of colored people to call upon him. "What pleased me most," the senator says, "was that the representative people at Birmingham, of all shades of opinion, condemned the hotel-keeper and apologized for the act." At other points in the South, as at Nashville, colored men called on the senator without hindrance or objection. Mr. Sherman is reported as greatly impressed with the wonderful material prosperity which has grown up in the South. As regards politics he is quoted as saying: "There are six southern states that are strictly republican. These are

North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee. But for the race prejudice existing, there would be no difficulty in adding them to the republican column. A southern colored man is a republican instinctively. Educate him, and he becomes all the more confirmed in his adherence. Where the negroes are the more numerous and the whites comparatively few, there it is all democratic, strange to say. We certainly ought to do something to protect these people. I think we will do so in the next presidential campaign. Tennessee and North Carolina naturally belong to us. We ought to have them both. Protection is doing much for the republican party in the South. The tendency of the democratic party is in the direction of free trade. Every manufacturer is a free trade protectionist. The brains and the capital of the South are getting away from the leaders on this point.

The Vanderbilts. Commodore Vanderbilt was largely indebted to his wife, says "Howard" in one of his New York letters. As a matter of fact, in spite of the old fellow's grime and reticence, in spite of his disinclination to give anybody any credit for anything, he was fond of telling about his early experiences when he ran a boat and his wife kept a bar. A man of Vanderbilt's proportions couldn't help succeeding in this country, but in the earlier days of his prosperity he was not so reckless, not so independent, not so careless of the opinion of others, as he relied almost entirely, absolutely, I might say, upon the judgment, the discretion, the quick intuitions of the woman whom he had made his bride when a rough, rude boy on Staten Island Flats.

The Vanderbilts are in the fourth generation here. The old Commodore, the father of the race, a man of immense mentality and tremendous vitality; William H., his favorite son, whose death, untimely, premature, unnecessary, has never yet been fairly and properly accounted for, a man able literally to double the enormous fortune of \$100,000,000 left him by his father; Cornelius and William K., young men, bright men, full of promise, strong in vitality, with many purposes, firm and not obstinate, determined and not dogmatic, yielding readily to wise counsel, and their children who are said to be bright, vivacious, fond of study, and likely to follow in the footsteps of their father, their grandfather and their great-grandfather. I take no stock in the common sneer of the Vanderbilts as a people of recent creation. The boys of Cornelius and William K. can go back beyond their fathers to their father, and back again to his father, and when they reach the hearthstone of their great-grandfather they find sitting there, not alone the man whose vigorous intellect made him master of the North River, carried him in later life as commodore of a mighty fleet, on the billows of the ocean itself, and again, seeking new highways bound New York and Albany together with an iron rail, but the woman also at his side whose aid, comfort, helpfulness as of a wise, discreet, faithful companion he always cheerfully acknowledged.

Maple Sugar. It is generally supposed that all the various grades of sugar and molasses are under the control of the manufacturer, aside from the varying season. Excepting this last condition, natural conditions are not recognized because not understood. There are sugar orchards from which no one, not even an expert, can make No. 1 sugar. Again, there are other orchards so situated that even a novice, with improved utensils, can hardly fail to make a nice article. More depends on the orchard than the manufacturer. I will describe an orchard from which a fine grade of sugar can be made. It should be located on elevated land, having a strong and rocky soil, dry, with a southeastern exposure, trees scattering, free from underbrush and evergreen trees, so as to freely admit the sun's influence; then if the trees are second growth so much the better.

I will now describe an orchard with opposite conditions. Low in elevation, near a large body of water, having a black, mucky and wet soil, thick with old growth trees, in the wilderness, full of underbrush and scattered with evergreen trees. With such an orchard no one can make fine sugar.

Were I to select a tree from which I could make sugar as white as snow, I should take a second growth, standing in or near a very cold spring coming out of dry land, with no other trees near and having a southeastern exposure. All the above are natural conditions.

Now, with the knowledge of the internal make-up of the tree, I would tap it with a 3/8-inch bit through the last year's growth of wood, or about one-fourth of an inch, directly after a snowstorm and freeze, at the maximum flow, using the Ohio improved tin spout and a metallic bucket having a cover painted white, which will keep out all the storms and reflect or radiate the rays of the sun, keeping the sap cool, which my experience indicates is very important. All ice formed in the buckets should be gathered and put into the store-tubs, and when there is none shovel in clean snow, and when this fails get ice from the ice-house, provided it is clean. Sap should never be stored in the room where it is boiled. Sap should be gathered and boiled at once directly to sugar, without stopping to strain, cool and settle, if extreme whiteness is desired.

TIMOTHY WHEELER, Waterbury Center, Vt. All the BEST Drug Stores and Dealers, 231 HICKSON ST. Spring Town for old and young. First-class. Dr. J. H. W. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, April 11.

Since I last wrote you the five gentlemen who compose the new Interstate Commerce Commission arrived in the city, talked over preliminaries, visited the president, interviewed Secretary Lamar, received their commissions, took the oath of office, inspected their temporary quarters, took possession of them, elected their chairman, and entered upon their new duties.

So, what the country has long been clamoring for is now an accomplished fact. But while the new court will be able to remedy some evils in current transportation methods, it is pretty certain not to do so great an amount of good as is anticipated from it by all sorts of reformers who think that everything can be regulated by law.

The president of the commission is Judge Cooley, a Michigan republican. His election was pre-determined. It was understood by the other members the president wanted him to be at the head and they acquiesced in his choice without discussion, admitting that the Judge knew more about law and railroad matters than all the others put together.

As the board is now made up and organized, (it consists of three democrats and two republicans, one of which is chairman) when it fails to satisfy shippers—as it is almost certain to do—the democratic House can divide the incoming growls with the republican senate, and the democratic majority of the commission can plead that the work was directed by a republican chairman. To appoint a majority of republicans on the commission would have been a shrewd move on the part of the president, but the next wisest thing was to give the republican party the management of it and the responsibility attached.

Probably no appointment of President Cleveland's since the 4th of March, 1885, has given more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Fairchild to be secretary of the treasury. It is in the direct line of too civil service reform—a promotion for real merit. The new cabinet officer is very popular at the Treasury Department as is also Judge Maynard, the Second Comptroller, who takes the place of Assistant Secretary. When their promotions were authoritatively announced these two officials were overwhelmed with congratulations. The rush was so great that Mr. Fairchild was forced to ask all callers to desist until a certain hour, when both gentlemen gave themselves up to hand-shaking with the hundreds of employees of the Department.

Mrs. Fairchild, the wife of the new secretary of the treasury, and the first lady of the cabinet, is a quiet, cultivated lady, with retiring and gracious manners, one whom it will be a pleasure to regard as a leader. She is a niece of the late Governor Seymour of New York, and the family being in mourning, have not gone much into society since they came here. They live in a rather modest house in the fashionable West End, and Mrs. Fairchild remarked that it was not until recently that they decided to keep it, not knowing but that they would go out of office with Secretary Manning.

Notwithstanding the fact that the marble halls and corridors of the Capitol have been deserted by our law-makers for a month, the guides about the building are doing a flourishing business. Visitors from all parts of the United States flock there every day by the hundred. Before the fiftieth congress begins its executive life the Capitol and grounds will present a much grander appearance than they have ever before possessed. Great changes for the better are in progress. The amount asked for this purpose was \$125,000, but congress decided that the present condition of the Capitol approaches should be remedied as quickly as possible, and doubled the amount. The \$250,000 thus placed at the disposal of the architect will enable him to have the work entirely completed during the summer.

Just beyond the beautiful plaza which stretches eastward from the Capitol, excavations and preparations are being made for the erection of the new congressional library, where the largest and most valuable collection of books in the United States are to be stored away.

There are over 600,000 volumes, and it is commonly said that Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress, knows something about the contents of every volume in the library. A congressman recently said, facetiously, "I don't read books, I read Spofford." If a senator or member wants a quotation that is difficult to find or is of obscure origin, he goes to Mr. Spofford. If he wants the best authority on any subject, or, indeed, if he wants to learn anything that may be found in any of thousands of volumes, he goes to the same source.

An Opportunity to do Good. The superior advantages offered by Dr. Willard's Burlington Cure for the treatment of nervous ailments are being accepted by the afflicted as their attention has been called to the institution, very gladly. The doctor finds from his correspondence, however, many cases of nervous ailments which are unable to avail themselves of the "Rest Treatment" through lack of means. The institution is a private enterprise and is not endowed as are some others for the same purpose, notably the Adams Nervine Asylum, near Boston, which was established by its founder "for the benefit of such indigent debilitated, nervous persons who are not insured, inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as may be in need of the benefit of the curative institution." The Free Press says of it—that it has saved many such nervous invalids from years of terrible suffering from insanity and from the grave. But the benefits are limited to inhabitants of Massachusetts. No Vermont invalid can share them. The man or woman who will establish a similar institution for our state would do a great work for the relief of human suffering, and earn the life-long gratitude of many deserving objects of such a charity.

ty." It is to be hoped that as some time an institution of this sort may be endowed in Vermont, but meanwhile the enlarged benefits must come from the sources of individual charity. Dr. Willard will give to such deserving and charity class his professional services gratis, but boarding and medicine cost money and must be paid for in hard cash. Believing that there are kindly disposed persons who would be glad to assist a benevolent enterprise of this character, Hon. G. G. Benedict, of the Burlington Free Press, has consented to receive funds for the purpose, and to apply them as indicated. The project is a most worthy one, and the gentlemen connected with it are reckoned in the highest rank.

State News Items.

The proprietors of the St. Johnsbury (Vermont) photo-gen club have closed the season with \$27 in the treasury.

Rockwood's hosiery mill at Bennington is practically closed by reason of the strike of the spinners. New men will take the place of strikers, if the difficulty cannot be adjusted.

The new temperance text-books, furnished by the state to the children of the public schools, are now being distributed under the direction of the secretary of state to the various towns.

It is stated that the workmen of Rutland have about completed arrangements to start a new daily paper in that place, to be called the Leader. The type has been purchased and the paper was issued April 10.

A. C. Czibulka, a student in the Burlington medical college, Saturday received intelligence that he had fallen heir to about \$24,000 in money and from \$10,000 to \$30,000 in real estate and personal property in Austria, by the recent death of an uncle.

Stephen Pickett was last week preparing for a blast in a quarry of Bolger Brothers, Fairhaven, when the powder suddenly ignited and an explosion took place. His face and eyes were filled completely with fragments of stone and powder, and the top of one finger was blown off.

James Kelly, employed by Rising & Nelson in a slate quarry at West Pawlet, was almost instantly killed last Friday night. He was at work in the bottom of the pit, when a heavy stone which was being hoisted, slipped out of the grapple and fell on his head, crushing it in a frightful manner.

General News Items.

Over 6,500 carpenters in Chicago have struck. They demand an increase of pay and work but eight hours.

J. J. Corneillon, a Kentucky attorney, has been imprisoned for three years for horse-whipping Judge Reid, who subsequently committed suicide.

That was a genuine tribute which the Jews of Brooklyn paid to Henry Ward Beecher when they added over \$2,000 to the monument fund after their glowing words in praise of his personal character.

The Hotel del Monte, near Monterey, California, was burned Friday night. The house was full of New England excursionists, all of whom fortunately escaped unhurt, but in many instances minus their effects.

Of the 37 oleomargarine factories in this country 11 are in Chicago, and none is found east of that city by internal revenue officers. On February 2, 615,773 pounds were made, taxed and removed for sale, and only 38,000 pounds were exported.

The Secretary of War has received a telegram from the commandant of the post at Fort Yates, Dak., saying that 65 persons who had been driven from their homes by the floods on the Missouri had appeared at the post in a starving condition, and many of them without clothing of any account.

An engine and 34 freight cars jumped the track on the Boston and Albany railroad in Cambridge, Mass., last Monday, and went over a small embankment. Engineer Parsons and brakeman Bates jumped, the former escaping unharmed and the latter being badly hurt. James Larson was instantly killed.

The twenty-first national encampment of the G. A. R. of the United States, will be held in St. Louis in September next. The general executive committee are preparing to do all in their power to welcome all guests and have appointed sub-committees to attend to all arrangements necessary for their pleasure and comfort.

The Cat of Russia was last week Tuesday walking on the terrace overlooking the lawn at Gatschina palace, St. Petersburg, when a shot was fired from behind a bush and a bullet whirled close to the cat's ear. A second shot was fired from behind another bush, but without effect. A sentinel near, immediately fired upon the first assassin, and it is reported killed him on the spot. The second assassin tried to escape, but was arrested. He proved to be an officer of the army.

Six thousand five hundred carpenters employed by the various contractors and shop owners throughout Chicago and suburbs stopped work Monday morning and building operations will be suspended indefinitely. The leaders of the carpenters who after a long struggle last summer, failed to carry out their demand for eight hours and an increase of wages, think that now when the building enterprise is reviving, and the carpenters are wanted the time has arrived to make the employers yield.

The reported loss of the sailing steamer Eagle with 290 men seems to be confirmed, according to reports from St. Johns, N. F. The greatest excitement prevails there over this, the most frightful calamity in the recent history of the colony. Most of the crew of the Eagle were married and lived about St. Johns and all of them were going yesterday. A special to the Morning Journal from St. Johns says the steamer Eagle was last seen by the steamer Aurora on the night of the 11th near Funk's Island. A terrible sea was running at the time. Next morning the Aurora could find no trace of the Eagle, and nothing has been seen of the ill-fated vessel since.

UNLICK ANY OTHER. It is said by those who know that Johnson's is the only Liniment to make any other in the world and is equally valuable in either case. It is said to be the only Liniment that will cure all cases of Rheumatism, Cramp, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stomachic Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Troubles, Piles of all kinds, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all other cases of inflammation. It is said to be the only Liniment that will cure all cases of Rheumatism, Cramp, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stomachic Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Kidney Troubles, Piles of all kinds, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all other cases of inflammation.

THE ONLY BRAND OF LAUNDRY SOAP WHICH HAS A FIRST CLASS MEDICAL OPINION FROM THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE, AND FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES IS THE VERY BEST.

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ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Hardly a week passes without the mention of the newspapers of sudden deaths, and of late the alarming frequency of the statement that death was caused by rheumatism or neuralgia of the heart caused many deaths attributed to heart disease. It is a fact that these terrible diseases, which are far more frequent than is generally considered, in those who are afflicted with them, are caused by a question which is given by the blood which has been caused by the use of Ather's blood.

Dover, N. H., Mar. 27, 1887. I have for years suffered from a peculiar rheumatism, being confined to bed and arms; the pain was so severe that I could not walk, and I was obliged to use crutches. I tried many remedies, but all in vain. I was finally cured by the use of Ather's blood. I feel perfectly well now, and I believe it will cure any one suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia.

Chicago, Mass., May 23, 1886. I have suffered for over five years with rheumatism, being confined to bed and arms, and the doctors could not cure me and the different medicines gave me no relief. There was one remedy I had not tried—Ather's blood. I bought three bottles of it, taking them according to directions. I commenced at night, and by the next morning I was able to get up. I was perfectly free from pain. My rheumatism went away and I have never returned. Ather's blood is a cure for my old complaint and I believe it will cure any one suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia.

Every druggist should keep a supply of Ather's blood, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Ather's blood, No. 112 Wall St., New York, will send either by express or by mail on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Ather's blood and 50c for Pills. For five and a half dollars Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Diseases of Women, Constipation, Headache, Impure Blood, etc. Ather's blood is unexcelled. 3 bottles, six bottles, \$5.

A Perfect Cure, and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass. I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in due time the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John H. Elkins, Editor Stanley Observer, Alton, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, by a humor which appeared on my face in small Pimples and blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

HOPS HOPS HOP HOP COMPOUND.

(Compound Extract Hops.) The Finest Spring Medicine for Old and Young.

A SPRING TONIC and PURIFIER for Superior to all "BITTERS," "SARSAPARILLAS," and "CURES."

PINT BOTTLES ONLY 50 CENTS. Hundreds sold to its Superior Merit.

It is composed of Hops and Barks, which have medicinal value, scientifically combined, and an extract of fresh Hops, containing all the well known virtues of this plant.

Everyone at this season needs a medicine to purify the system and restore strength and vigor.

For sale by all Dealers. C. M. COLBURN & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLIC IN HEAD AND NECK. HAY-FEVER. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS., OWEGO, N.Y., U.S.A.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is not a Liniment, and is not applied internally. It is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, Allays inflammation, Heals the sores, Restores the senses of taste and smell, and is recommended by all the best Physicians. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

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