

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**GEO. H. BLAKE,**  
BARTON, VT.

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Women will probably be represented in the Methodist general conference. Of the 495 districts 337 have reported and they show a majority of over 70,000 for admission. The vote was very light and shows that but little interest was taken in it.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says of Mr. Morrill's reply to the free coinage money in the Senate on last week: "The familiar arguments of 'cheap money' were ruthlessly exposed in a speech by Mr. Morrill, abounding in strong financial sense, clever sarcasm and many pungent turns of wit. Mr. Morrill is never dull, and was on his best level as an entertaining and sparkling debater."

**VERMONT PENSIONS.**—Original, invalid, Luman Clogston of Fairhaven; additional, Ephraim Rowe of Newbury, George W. Hyde of Hyde Park; re-issue, Alonzo F. Caswell of Newport, James M. Jackson of Morrisville; additional, Don B. Celley of Montpelier; increase, Peter Brace of St. Albans, Ransom B. Goodell of Morrisville; re-issue, Simon Marsh of West Charleston.

It is said that the attack on the old law was encouraged and possibly planned by a few members of the legislature for personal motives, as they had ambitions to hold office which the law would secure. That the law needed some change was generally admitted, but there is no reason thus far for thinking that the new measure will prove any more satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the highest court has been called on to clothe it with some legal and practical status.

There is a queer state of things in Connecticut. The legislature has been trying to get the middle over the last state election cleared up, but thus far it has not succeeded. The senate has declared the democratic state officers elected, and the house, after providing for an inquiry as to whether or not any one was elected, has adjourned to the 20th instant. Meanwhile the old state officers hold over. To all appearances, Connecticut is in a worse plight than New Hampshire.

Gen. Grout's bill appropriating \$15,000 for a fish hatchery in Vermont is a proposition that will meet with general approval in the Green Mountain State. In connection with the work already inaugurated by the State Fish and Game League, a national appropriation as contemplated would give a start to the fish and game interests of Vermont that would be felt all over the State. Gen. Grout is clearly right, too, in maintaining that well stocked streams and forests would attract to the State the much beloved summer visitors in greater numbers than ever before.

The contest in New Hampshire is a clean victory for the republicans. The democrats applied to the courts to instruct the clerk of the House as to his duty, which meant to tell him to make a roll with a democratic majority. The court held, unanimously, that it had no business to interfere, and two of the judges were democrats. The republicans organized the House, and seated the republican governor, and a republican senator will be chosen. Harry Bingham was the democratic leader, and some of his revolutionary motives caused considerable merriment among his own party.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's association at St. Albans last week has been one of the largest and most successful in its history. The exhibit of dairy and farm machinery and appliances and utensils for butter making was the most varied of its kind ever seen in the state. The following officers were elected, Wednesday: President, Henry M. Arms of Springfield; vice-presidents, Cloud Harvey of Barnet and L. H. Sheldon of Fair Haven; secretary, James K. Curtis of Georgia; treasurer, Homer W. Vail of North Pomfret; auditor, Geo. W. Aiken of Woodstock.

The American and National express companies have made a 4 per cent advance in rates upon all packages transported wholly within the state, for the avowed purpose of meeting the tax that will be assessed against the company. Under the new corporation tax law of 1889 express companies were taxed at the rate of 3 per cent upon their gross receipts from all business done wholly within the state. The tax law was remodelled by the last legislature and the rate was increased to 4 per cent. This is said to be the straw that broke the camel's back, the express companies asserting that they can not make a fair profit and pay the tax if the old rates are maintained.

## Senator Sherman on Free Coinage.

The Financial bill came up after the morning hour in the Senate Jan. 13, and a long list of speakers was placed on the Vice-President's desk. Before the discussion, however, Senator Morgan gave notice for Senator Colquhoun that the latter would offer an amendment to the bill abolishing the tax on State banks. The list of speakers on the bill was as follows: Sherman, Aldrich, Allison, Ingalls, Gibson, Spooner, McConnell and Hiseock.

It would be perceived that the amendment was a proposition that the United States should pay \$1.29 cents for every ounce of silver bullion that might be offered from any part of the world. The United States was not at liberty to pay for that bullion in silver coin, or silver dollars, of which it had \$500,000,000 in the Treasury; but the option was entirely with the holder of the bullion to demand coin or bars or Treasury notes.

There was no option left to the Treasurer. The price was fixed and the holder of the bullion would take the most valuable mode of payment, which, probably, was Treasury notes. These notes were promises to pay money and were legal tender for all debts, public and private. They were made the highest standard of value.

In some respects they were better than United States notes and better than silver certificates. So that not only was the United States bound to purchase all the bullion offered at \$1.29 per ounce, but it had no option as to the mode of payment.

The option was in the hands of the owner. Mr. Stewart inquired whether the same law did not apply in regard to gold.

Mr. Sherman replied that it did not. This proposed measure was much broader, as he would presently show. This gave a preference to silver over gold.

Not only this, but (whether intended or not) this amendment was offered in such a way that it was not open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. To-day the value of silver in the markets of the world was something about \$1.05 an ounce. There was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price.

There was another feature of this proposition, which was that the silver was to be formed into coin or bars, at the option of the owner, without charge. There could be no deduction made in the mint for the expense of fitting the silver for coinage. It was true that under the old law gold was coined without charge.

But there was a charge for parting and preparing and stiffening the metal—adding the proper alloy. The depositor of gold was liable to a deduction for these charges. But under this measure the owner of silver bullion was subject to no charge whatever.

The bullion was deposited and coined or made into bars without charge. No matter in what form the silver was presented it had to be worked over. Pure silver deposited was sometimes more difficult than that containing alloy, because the alloy must be added to it.

At the minimum (according to the director of the mint) the cost of refining and coining silver was two cents an ounce. These two cents were paid by the United States to put into shape the bullion deposited, for which it paid \$1.29 and ounce. He had said the other day that this proposition would tend to change the standard of value of all property in the United States and that in time it would demoralize gold.

Thereupon the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had made the remark that in the free coinage of silver would tend to change the nature of contracts, he would refuse to go further in that direction. He (Mr. Sherman) said now, in all sincerity, that if he believed that the free coinage of silver would enable us to maintain the value of silver bullion up to that of gold, he would vote for free coinage to-day. But if it were admitted that silver could not reach gold except by the government paying a bounty to the producers of domestic silver, he did not think there was any danger of this measure passing.—*Mail & Express.*

The Rev. Wm. Stout, Watton, Ont., states: After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for cerebral and blood disease, I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Write him for proof.

Some of the state papers have been anxious to know the cost of the Australian ballot system at its first trial in St. Johnsbury. Of course the first expense was more than it will be again, but it is safe to say that the change did not cost over \$25. This includes the building of the booths and the printing of the ballots. Hereafter the only expense of the system will be the printing of ballots which will not cost over \$10 an election. In the smaller towns the expense would be much less so that it may prove true, as one of the advocates of the bill in the legislature declared, that a five dollar bill would cover the expense in the smaller towns. The new system proved so popular here that we confidently expect the next legislature will extend the provisions of the new law to every town in the state.—*Caledonian.*

## The Rutland Herald, the only avowed free run paper in Vermont, when driven to the wall by a contemporary, says: There is no contrast at all between New York City and Vermont. One has low license loosely enforced, which is practically free rum; the other has prohibition, not enforced at all which also means free rum. Is that editor a fool or is he mad? If he will come into this section of the state and engage in liquor selling we will guarantee that in one month he will be sent back to Rutland in the hands of a sheriff to spend a month or more in the House of Correction. There may be, possibly, enough men like the editor of the Herald about Rutland to hinder the enforcement of the law there, but there are not men enough of that class in this section to do it.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture Judge Powers spoke a few moments and the following are some of his remarks: I have attended nearly every session of the meetings and am getting to be quite a farmer in my feelings. I belong to the consuming class and we are all interested. If you are depressed, we are depressed. Every gentleman who has spoken seems to convey this idea that more brain work and not so much muscle is needed in our agricultural pursuits. My observation is that those farmers which make the most study of their business succeed the best. The depression in agriculture is felt just as much in every other business and it is all due to the same cause, extravagance. Some men make money in a hurry, but the wealth that counts comes slowly and by degrees. We all live too fast and too expensively. I saw in riding through a town with a gentleman where we kept actual count, 21 top buggies and in many instances the roof of the barn was falling in. At other places an organ was heard in the house. Instead of fixing up the barn they had spent the money for things they did not need. Every man's daughter can do as an organist. The farmers don't all do as I do—ride in a sleigh 34 years old and drive a horse 27 years old—but prefer like my friend Geo. Hence a new horse once in two weeks and a new sleigh twice a winter. The first grand secret is to know how to earn a dollar and the next to keep it. It was a magnificent thought of our legislators when they created the Board. The thousand and one hints dropped here, both by men from abroad and at home, are worthy of our best consideration.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

## The Prohibitory Law.

Mr. Editor,—I hope you have sent a marked copy of your paper, containing a portion of Judge Thompson's charge to the jury in the Kibbling case in Windsor county to every jurymen who sat on the Stevens case in our county court last fall. It might afford thoughts worthy of consideration. Could a little of the Windsor county justice be meted out in every county in the state it would not take long to cleanse our villages of that class of men who seek to do harm to society by peddling and drinking rum. Men cease to scoff at the law when it is enforced.

## Prohibition Republican.

The general act for the suppression of the slave trade in the Congo Free State, which was adopted by the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference and signed by sixteen of the great powers, has at last been signed by Holland. The difficulty which stood in the way of his consummation was the resistance of the Dutch distillers and merchants to any restriction upon their trade with the Congo natives. At the time of the Berlin conference in 1885 Germany and France had sided with Holland in this matter but England, on the contrary, held that the desirability of freedom of traffic which brutalized the native population, the United States taking the same stand. But the Continental traders insisted that their growing rum trade with the 50,000,000 who inhabit the great Congo basin must be protected by the European powers from all control of the native government. In return for permission to tax liquor, now granted it, the Congo Government pledges itself to actively participate in the work of suppressing the slave trade.

The free coinage silver measure passed the United States senate, Wednesday, by the vote of 42 to 30. Sixteen republicans and twenty-six democrats voted in the affirmative, twenty-seven republicans and three democrats in the negative. Immediately after the vote was declared, Senator Hoar made a successful effort to bring the elections bill before the senate again, Vice President Morton breaking a tie vote. Senator Hoar thus achieved a notable parliamentary triumph, which more than offsets his treacherous defeat last week. It is probable that the measure will now reach a final disposition, despite the filibustering tactics of its democratic opponents.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Conz, a prominent attorney of Parker, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me, and on many occasions have run with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by H. C. Pierce, druggist.

The Dixon house at Underhill was burned recently, causing a loss of \$12,000.

An old family physician first recommended Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for colds, coughs.

## Sunday School Convention.

The Annual Meeting of the Orleans Co. Union S. S. Convention met in the Methodist church at Barton Landing, Vt., at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Jan. 13 1891. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. O. H. Austin. In the absence of the Secretary, Rev. J. K. Fuller was elected to serve pro tem. Devotional exercises were conducted by Bro. W. W. Foster. The attendance being small the address of welcome was deferred until a later hour. "The Object of the Convention" was discussed by Rev. R. C. Drisko and Bro. J. P. Wheelock for the executive committee. General remarks followed. Matters of business were taken up. The report of the Treasurer, Geo. B. Young, was read, accepted and adopted. A committee on nominations was appointed by the President, consisting of Bro. J. E. Chamberlain, Bro. Orem Newcomb, Bro. W. W. Foster. The President declared the Convention adjourned till 1.30 p. m. At 1.30 p. m., Hon. Geo. H. Blake took up the topic "Music in the Sunday School." He treated of the purpose of singing in the school, when and what to sing. His remarks were interspersed with song. "The Primary Classes" in Sunday School" was considered by Rev. E. Walbridge. He first inquired the object of all S. S. work. It was to bring the children to Christ. We ought to be natural. We should be full of faith. We should remember the law of adaptation and use illustration wisely. Love the child. Mrs. R. C. Moodie was called upon to speak upon this topic, and responded with apt and helpful words concerning early piety. Rev. C. W. Morse responded also to a call from the chair. He thought the teacher should be cheerful, impartial, teaching the whole truth in love. In the absence of Rev. D. A. McLean, Rev. F. B. Phelps took up the subject of "Teaching the higher grades." First, he would help from above. Teach the Word, not some one's opinion about it. Thorough preparation indispensable. The question was further discussed by Rev. J. R. Franklin. He emphasized many good points. Bro. Orem Newcomb read an excellent paper on the same topic. He would study the lesson and the boys and would not use the lesson helps, but would teach more geography. Other remarks were made by Bro. C. Austin, Hon. D. M. Camp and Rev. R. C. Moodie. The President made the following announcement: For committee on changes in the constitution and by laws, Bro. J. P. Wheelock, Bro. Wm. Corey, Bro. John Hovey. After singing and benediction the convention adjourned till evening. The evening session consisted of a social service conducted by Rev. E. Walbridge and a fine address by Rev. R. L. Olds, on the "Teachers' Opportunity."

Wednesday morning the devotional meeting was led by Rev. R. L. Olds. Reports were presented by the committee on nominations, both of which were adopted.

The subject "Pastors and Teachers as Co-workers" was opened by Rev. R. C. Moodie. The subject, "The Method of the Ideal Sunday School Class" was opened by Rev. G. H. Dunlap. Rev. W. C. Johnson being absent, these two subjects were discussed together at considerable length. The statistical report of the corresponding secretary was read by Mrs. H. A. Tibbets. The subject, "The True Place and Purpose of the Sunday School" was opened by Rev. E. Walbridge, those appointed not being present. A good discussion followed. Adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

A praise and promise meeting was conducted by Geo. W. Rogers, after which the committee on revising the constitution, reported. After discussion a vote was taken and the report rejected.

1.45.—R. J. Christie discussed the topic, "What Are Some of the Common Mistakes in S. S. Teaching?" He was followed by Bro. W. W. Foster, Rev. Geo. Mills, and others. The next topic was taken up, "Reminiscences of S. S. Teaching for Encouragement," and a general discussion was participated by Mrs. R. C. Moodie, Mrs. J. E. Wheelock, Webster and Bro. H. A. Tibbets. Rev. Geo. A. Mills also spoke upon the same theme very touchingly.

The closing address was given by Rev. J. K. Fuller.

A vote of thanks was tendered the people of Barton Landing for their cordial hospitality.

After prayer by Rev. C. S. Hurlbert and singing, the convention was dismissed with benediction by Rev. R. C. Christie.

The following officers were elected: President, J. P. Wheelock, Coventry; vice president, D. W. Kelley, Troy; sec. and treas., J. K. Fuller, Barton Landing; corresponding sec., Mrs. Jas. Cameron, W. Glover; ex. com., Rev. R. C. Moodie, Craftsbury; E. L. Tracy, Newport, J. B. Hovey, Albany.

The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elcixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

The Dixon house at Underhill was burned recently, causing a loss of \$12,000.

An old family physician first recommended Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for colds, coughs.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1891.

The president is, to the ordinary observer, apparently spending his time about as usual, but he isn't by a long shot; he is working hard day and night to keep the ship which bears the administration and the republican party in the middle of a safe financial channel, and he is being aided by Senators Sherman, Allison and others in both house and senate, who have for years been identified with the financial policy of the republican party, which has given the United States a period of prosperity never equaled by any nation at any time.

The unanimous agreement to vote upon the anti-contraction financial bill in the senate on Wednesday of this week is one of the results of those conferences; it was believed that it would be injudicious, not to say positively dangerous to have a protracted financial debate in the senate at this time, just as the public is regaining confidence and the money market is beginning to show healthier signs than for some months past.

I endeavored, by means of personal interviews, to get the views of twenty-three democratic members of the Idaho legislature, who voted against Senator elect Dubois, to see if they were in any way identified with the ground being alleged illegality in his election. There is no probability of any attention being paid to the protest, as the ablest constitutional lawyers in the senate have already pronounced the election of Mr. Dubois to be legal.

The shipping bill still hangs fire in the House and its friends are not confident of its passage at they were a week ago. The trouble arises from the opposition on the republican side, which numbers from twenty to thirty.

The condition of the United States Treasury as an unflinching barometer of the money market, and the daily increase in the surplus shows that confidence is rapidly returning and that money is again travelling in its usual channels. The surplus now amounts to more than \$18,000,000, in spite of the large purchases of silver and bonds which Secretary Windom is constantly making in order to put the money back into active circulation, and it will not be surprising if proposals for the purchase of 4 per cent bonds, only 4 1/2 per cent bonds are now purchased, are shortly issued by the Treasury department.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favor of the United States guaranteeing \$100,000,000 of bonds to be issued to complete the Nicaragua canal. The committee says in its report that this would be the most economical method of protecting the interests of the people of this country in this canal.

Representative Anderson of Kansas, has introduced a resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the western railroad agreement and report to Congress.

Secretaries Noble and Proctor are in perfect accord on the Indian question and all reports to the contrary are sensational fabrications, without foundation.

SEVERAL CASES.—S. H. Clifford, New Canaan, Vt., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Eward Shepherd, Harrison, Ill., had a running sore on his leg eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by H. C. Pierce, druggist.

NOTABLE DEBATE.—Tuesday was a day of notable debate in the senate over the financial bill. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman and Aldrich against free coinage and by Senator Teller in favor of it. Senator Sherman's speech easily rose to the level of his high abilities, and put the silver men to a deal of bother in questioning and contradicting. He pointed out sharply the distinction between the free coinage of an undervalued dollar and the issue of certificates upon silver bullion at gold values. He declared that until the debt was paid there was no way in which the people could be provided with money so satisfactory as by national bank notes, but that he expected when the debt was paid to see the national banks slide gracefully into the condition of banks of discount and deposit. He appealed to the democratic senators to stand true to the historic policy of their party in favor of a currency based upon hard money and to the principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. Senator Sherman was attentively listened to throughout his speech.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know what sugar is; read what he says: Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlemen— I have been in the general practice of medicine for more than 40 years, and would say that in all practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Cathartic Cure, manufactured by you. Having prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if it would take it according to directions. Yours truly,

L. L. GORRUCH, M. D., Office 215 Summit St. We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Cathartic Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. Regd. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Martha M. Brownell, mother of Secretary of State Brownell, died on the 5th of last month at her home in Williston.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.  
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT, AUG. 17, 1890.

CURE THAT  
**Cold AND STOP THAT Cough.**  
N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT.  
Price, 25c, 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere.  
BENET, JUDSON & LOEB, Props., Burlington, Vt.

**DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY PURIFIES THE BLOOD**  
IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS when all other remedies fail—as the only positive cure for *Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases*. Thousands gratefully testify that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has *Saved Their Lives*. To Mothers and Daughters (even the youngest) Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has *Proved a Real Blessing*. \$1.00 bottle; 6 for \$5.00. All Dealers.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**  
Promotes Digestion.

Having suffered from dyspepsia for three years, I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters and after using one bottle found myself so much better that I was encouraged to use another, after taking which I find myself fully restored. I do not need any more medicine, feeling truly grateful to H. B. B.

Mrs. G. C. WHITE, Tabor, Davis Co., N. Y.

Having suffered from dyspepsia for three years, I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters and after using one bottle found myself so much better that I was encouraged to use another, after taking which I find myself fully restored. I do not need any more medicine, feeling truly grateful to H. B. B.

Mrs. G. C. WHITE, Tabor, Davis Co., N. Y.

NOTE.—I have used your SHEET STEEL and CAST IRON SUGAR ARCHES for many years, and can say that they are the best apparatus ever made for the purpose of making maple syrup and sugar.

They will last a lifetime; can be set up on a common floor, and are more safe than a common stove.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we were the first in New England to make a specialty of making iron sugar arches. Have made them for the past 14 years. Have made and discarded 4 complete sets of patterns that cost hundreds of dollars before I made the first one that I am now using for my Sheet Steel and Cast Iron Arch. I have made hundreds of arches of the last pattern, and not one has failed to give satisfaction. I claim to make the best portable iron Arch, either Cast Iron or Sheet Steel that is made in the United States. My grates will stand and not get down by use for 20 years. I have never known of a single grate giving out of the pattern I now use, and have put them into my iron arches for the past 12 years, and I sell tons of them each year to put into brick arches, and not one has failed in that time. These arches will last a lifetime. Arches that I sold 10 years ago are, to all intents and purposes, as good as new. They are all complete (except brick lining), when they leave the shop; ready to run; not like some which have to have a brick ash box, etc. They are the heaviest iron Arch made, nearly double the weight of any other. They have an evaporator arch one foot more grate surface than any other arch (5 feet in all). Can use pans or evaporators on all my arches if the right width. I make them 20, 30 and 40 inches wide, and any length. Most arches I sell have a rim for heater, for the reason that sugar can be made for about one-third of a cord of wood to the cord of sugar; without a heater it will take about one-half cord to the cord. By use of my improved pans and evaporators we can make sugar with one-sixth to one-fourth cord of wood per cord, but they are more expensive, and for that reason most everyone buys common evaporators, pans and heater.

A small Arch, 26 inches in width, with two 4-foot common pans and heater, will hold from 10 to 12 pans per hour.

An evaporator arch, 40 inches wide, with 12 foot evaporator and heater, will boil away 23 pounds of sap per hour (16 quarts to the pan). I have made the above statement for over six years, and never have found a man to say that I overstated what they would do, but in every case when I have asked said they could do better. They take very few brick to line them, as the brick are laid flat against the side, making a wall 2 inches thick. The small 26 inch arch takes about 50 bricks, and the large 40 inch arch about 100. I would be pleased to compare my arch with any made, for any farmer can see at a glance that my arch is the best one on the market. I would say to farmers, buy a rig with the *Forest* pans, don't get anything connected, for the same rule holds good in a sugar rig that would if you were to buy machinery, the fewer the parts and work well, the better it will be, and all considered, I will furnish testimonials to all who ask for them, for I have hundreds of them from all over Northern Vermont.

PRICE LIST.

Sugaring off Stove for 4 foot pan, 26 inches wide..... \$12.00  
Sugaring off Arch with ash box and grate 20 inches..... 23.00  
For 5 foot Pan, 26 inches wide, and room for Heater, with 3 foot ash box and grate..... 35.00  
Additional lengths, \$2.00 per foot.  
Arch for two 4-foot Pans, 30 inches wide, and room for Heater, with 4 foot grates and ash box..... 55.00  
Additional lengths, \$3.00 per foot.  
Arch for 10 foot Evaporator (or pans), 40 inches wide, with 4 foot grates and ash box..... 65.00  
Arches for 12 foot Evaporator (or pans), 40 inches wide, with 5 foot grates and ash box..... 75.00  
Additional lengths, \$5.00 per foot. If heater is to be used with evaporator arch, 2 feet extra will have to be added to the above lengths.

EVAPORATORS, PANS, AND HEATERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE PRICES, but we will furnish them at the very lowest price we can afford.

Please write for prices, etc.  
**J. W. MURKLAND,**  
Founder and Machinist, BARTON, VT.

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JOSHUA A. PEARSON.  
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FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. Agents, Barton, Vt., 10-1  
A. C. PARKER.  
POST OFFICE, BARTON, VERMONT, VT. Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.  
W. G. HANSCOM.  
AUCTIONEER, ALWAYS READY TO ACCEPT AND SELL ON SHORT NOTICE. Merchandise made a specialty. Shelburne, Oct. 12, 1886.  
DE. O. A. BEMIS.  
HONORABLE, CHARTERSBURY, VT. OF LAW OFFICE—To W. W. and S. H. 12-1  
J. E. DWINKELL.  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FUR, HATS, GLOVES, SOCKS, SHIRTS, TROUSERS, CAPS, GAITHERS, ETC.  
DR. L. E. BILWATER.  
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G. H. NEWLAND, D. D. S.  
NEWPORT, VT. ALL DENTAL WORK FULLY WARRANTED. Office, Barton, Vt. 10-1  
FRAZER AXLE GREASE  
BEST IN THE WORLD.  
The best quality is guaranteed, actually made in Vermont. For sale by all dealers. Made and sold by FRAZER & CO., 301 Broadway, New York.

**MUNN & CO. PATENTS**  
A complete and up-to-date information and advice in all matters relating to Patents, Inventions, Copyrights, Trademarks, and all other matters connected with the protection of Intellectual Property.  
I will be at the American Home in Barton every Friday afternoon to attend any all countries, their Wills, Deeds, and Papers in any and all cases. I will also be at the American Home in Barton every Friday afternoon to attend any all countries, their Wills, Deeds, and Papers in any and all cases. I will also be at the American Home in Barton every Friday afternoon to attend any all countries, their Wills, Deeds, and Papers in any and all cases.

**PENSIONS.**  
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**ATTORNEY,**  
Late Lieutenant 8th Vt.  
**N. B. For Sale.**

**SHEET STEEL AND CAST IRON SUGAR ARCHES.**

They are the very best apparatus ever made for the purpose of making maple syrup and sugar.

They will last a lifetime; can be set up on a common floor, and are more safe than a common stove.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we were the first in New England to make a specialty of making iron sugar arches. Have made them for the past 14 years. Have made and discarded 4 complete sets of patterns that cost hundreds of dollars before I made the first one that I am now using for my Sheet Steel and Cast Iron Arch. I have made hundreds of arches of the last pattern, and not one has failed to give satisfaction. I claim to make the best portable iron Arch, either Cast Iron or Sheet Steel that is made in the United States. My grates will stand and not get down by use for 20 years. I have never known of a single grate giving out of the pattern I now use, and have put them into my iron arches for the past 12 years, and I sell tons of them each year to put into brick arches, and not one has failed in that time. These arches will last a lifetime. Arches that I sold 10 years ago are, to all intents and purposes, as good as new. They are all complete (except brick lining), when they leave the shop; ready to run; not like some which have to have a brick ash box, etc. They are the heaviest iron Arch made, nearly double the weight of any other. They have an evaporator arch one foot more grate surface than any other arch (5 feet in all). Can use pans or evaporators on all my arches if the right width. I make them 20, 30 and 40 inches wide, and any length. Most arches I sell have a rim for heater, for the reason that sugar can be made for about one-third of a cord of wood to the cord of sugar; without a heater it will take about one-half cord to the cord. By use of my improved pans and evaporators we can make sugar with one-sixth to one-fourth cord of wood per cord, but they are more expensive, and for that reason most everyone buys common evaporators, pans and heater.

A small Arch, 26 inches in width, with two 4-foot common pans and heater, will hold from 10 to 12 pans per hour.

An evaporator arch, 40 inches wide, with 12 foot evaporator and heater, will boil away 23 pounds of sap per hour (16 quarts to the pan). I have made the above statement for over six years, and never have found a man to say that I overstated what they would do, but in every case when I have asked said they could do better. They take very few brick to line them, as the brick are laid flat against the side, making a wall 2 inches thick. The small 26 inch arch takes about 50 bricks, and the large 40 inch arch about 100. I would be pleased to compare my arch with any made, for any farmer can see at a glance that my arch is the best one on the market. I would say to farmers, buy a rig with the *Forest* pans, don't get anything connected, for the same rule holds good in a sugar rig that would if you were to buy machinery, the fewer the parts and work well, the better it will be, and all considered, I will furnish testimonials to all who ask for them, for I have hundreds of them from all over Northern Vermont.

PRICE LIST.

Sugaring off Stove for 4 foot pan, 26 inches wide..... \$12.00  
Sugaring off Arch with ash box and grate 20 inches..... 23.00  
For 5 foot Pan, 26 inches wide, and room for Heater, with 3 foot ash box and grate..... 35.00  
Additional lengths, \$2.00 per foot.  
Arch for two