

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

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**GEO. H. BLAKE,**  
BARTON, VT.

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Serious breaks have occurred in the levees on the lower Mississippi. One in Concordia is 660 feet long. The Ames crevasse, just opposite New Orleans will affect seven different parishes. It is now 400 feet long and 25 feet deep. The loss caused by this one alone will be about \$5,000,000.

Senator Manderson isn't in any doubt about the head of the republican ticket next year. He says: "I think Mr. Harrison will run again, and in that event Mr. Blaine, now his chief cabinet adviser, will not oppose him. A man who has tasted of presidential sweets usually asks, like Oliver Twist, for more, and for that reason I think the campaign of 1892 will closely resemble that of 1888, with Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Cleveland as opposing candidates."

The president has made public his opinion of the results accomplished by the 51st congress in words that have a manly ring about them. He endorses every important act of that body and thinks it is about time to relegate the apologists of the republican party to the rear and to push the aggressive policy of the party to the front. That's just the right sort of talk. All of the victories of the party have been by aggressiveness, and by that alone can the party win next year.

From March, 1885, to March, 1887, the first two years of the first Democratic administration in twenty-four years, \$141,536,300 was paid on the public debt. This was Grover Cleveland's record. From March, 1889, to March 1891, the first two years of the present Republican administration, the public debt was reduced by \$265,000,000. Comparisons are odious, but in this instance the comparison in favor of Benjamin Harrison's record amounts to \$123,463,700. It is the Republican against the Democratic record.—N. Y. Press.

By a provision of the direct tax act the legislature of each state must accept by resolution the money before it can be paid over. Vermont's share being about \$170,000 the interest for the 18 months before the next regular session meets, at four per cent, would amount to about \$10,000. Gov. Page has under consideration the calling of an extra session of the legislature to accept the money. An extra session would cost in mileage about \$6000 and \$1000 a day, and it is not yet sure that the state would be the financial gainer if such a session were called.

Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, General Schofield and a number of other army officers were entertained on board the man-of-war "Dolphin" at Tampa, Fla., recently. After leaving Tampa, Secretary Proctor went to Pensacola to inspect the barracks there. Thence he went to Alabama to inspect the Mt. Vernon barracks, and from that point to New Orleans to inspect improvements on the Mississippi river. The secretary will inspect all the military posts in Texas with a view to their further improvement, then go westward over the Southern Pacific road to the Pacific coast, and will eventually go north to inspect the location of the proposed gun foundries on that coast, returning eastward from Portland, Oregon, via the Northern Pacific road.

**NO GOLD BARS FOR SHIPMENT.**—Secretary Foster has always had the reputation of knowing a good thing when he sees it. He knows gold to be a good thing and he proposes to keep it in this country by exercising his prerogative of refusing gold bars for gold coin for exportation. This is the first time since 1882 that the United States Government has refused to furnish gold bars for shipment. In that year certain banking firms wanted to exchange gold coin for gold bars, but the Treasury Department declined to allow the bar to leave the country. So that Secretary Foster has a well established precedent in the matter. In this action the Treasury Department is simply following the course long pursued by the Bank of England. In other words: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."—New York Press.

Following close on the death of General Sherman comes that of General Joseph E. Johnston, who was an intimate friend of Sherman, and was one of the pall-bearers at the latter's funeral. General Johnston died at his home in Washington March 21, at the age of eighty-four years. An affection of the heart was aggravated by a cold, and his great age caused him to succumb easily to the attack. Johnston was one of the great generals of the Confederacy, and he had not fought under Jefferson Davis' suspicion that he was a traitor, he would probably have met

better success than he did. No one but Davis ever regarded him as unfaithful to the Confederacy. Those who knew him best considered him a highly honorable man. It was the friendship of General Sherman that retained him as a United States railroad commissioner, President Cleveland having appointed him during his administration. His re-appointment was the only favor that Sherman ever asked of President Harrison.

The bureau of American republics is pushing its work of improving the trade relations of the countries comprising it in extremely sensible and practical fashion. The visit of Mr. W. E. Curtis, its director, to New England the past week, when he made addresses in Boston and Providence, has emphasized this. His speeches have been crowded with the clearest business information, the details of business opportunities and the methods required in entering the new field—put in simply and lucidly. He collates and distributes the exact figures in business history, old tariffs and new arrangements in a nutshell, presenting what is most in demand now and what no book contains. The table he put before the Providence Commercial Club is a striking instance. It is trade news of the most important class.

Governor Page is endeavoring to ascertain public sentiment as to the advisability of an extra session of the legislature to accept the direct tax to be refunded to Vermont by the act of congress just adjourned. The sum the state is to receive in due time is about \$179,000. The income from this can not be figured at over four per cent. There is small possibility that the legislature can be convened and adjourned for less than \$10,000, but there is great probability that twice, or thrice, that amount might be exhausted before the legislators would have fully enjoyed their remission. All things considered, it will be a safer investment for the state to leave the direct tax in the national treasury another year. Doubtless some of the legislators are aching for the little junket an extra session would afford at the expense of the state, but the people can get along very well without the luxury.

If we are not mistaken there several peanut politicians in this state who have developed a wonderful love for the farmers' since that class of citizens effected an organization and are now holding farmers' meetings in different parts of the state. If the record of these peanut statesmen is looked up it will be found that they have been in love at divers and sundry times. They have loved the republican party but no political office came to them; they have been deeply interested in the welcome of the old soldier but he found them out; they have attempted to straddle about every important and unimportant issue during the last quarter of a century, but their gymnastics have only amused the public without proving profitable to the actors. Just now their political affiliations are a sort of a republican-democrat-mugwump, anything to get solid with the voters, while their affection for the dear farmer is too touching for anything. These fellows make an honest man tired.—Burlington Clipper.

### Fastest and More of Them.

People who read that immigration from Germany and Great Britain is decreasing should not allow themselves to be misled into the belief that immigration as a whole is growing less. Unfortunately this is not the fact. The chief points of embarkation only are changed. Formerly Germany or Ireland furnished the most immigrants; now it is Italy. To one who is more or less conversant with immigration figures for the last few years, it is startling to learn that last week was signalized by the largest number of arrivals of immigrants ever known in a single week at the port of New York. Twelve steamers landed no less than 9,323 steerage passengers at the Barge Office, against 4,399 for the corresponding week last year. One-third of the whole landed last week were Italians; two-fifths were Hungarians, Russians and Hebrews, while the remainder were Irish, German, English and French.

After the present week the new laws restricting immigration will be in operation, and will greatly reduce the number of undesirable immigrants. The laws will regulate immigration in a healthful manner. It is not immigration that should be prohibited, but the entering of vicious and worthless immigrants. There is a certain class of immigrants who are welcome. Doubtless every European country could send people who would be as welcome as the Swedes invariably are. We want no anarchists, thieves and paupers, but honest, sober and industrious workmen.

Senator Edmunds is affording welcome material for newspaper gossip by his alleged determination to resign his seat in the senate. One day it is stated that Secretary Proctor will take his place. The next day that report is discredited, and then the senator is alleged to be waiting for Justice Bradley's place in the supreme court. He is enjoying the discussion and the compliments it calls out. The senator is a very reticent man.

### Congressman Grout's Record.

We have had frequent occasion to refer to the valuable services of the different members of congress, and these columns will bear witness to the fact that their work has been appreciated by their constituents. The full extent of Congressman Grout's labors may not have been apparent to the public owing to the fact that his attention was largely occupied during the past session with duties attending his position as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. An examination of the records, however, shows that he has accomplished a large amount of work. During the Fifty-first congress just closed, he introduced eighty-six bills, of which thirty-three became laws, an unusually high percentage. Of the private bills twenty-two became laws, including twenty pension bills. Of the eleven public bills that became laws one was for the establishment of a fish hatchery, which was provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill. Most of the others related especially to district affairs and included one for refunding the district debt, one for legalizing building projections in the District—a local measure of much interest—and one to prevent pool selling and book making in the District. The last named bill was passed at the first session and vetoed by the president, but was passed in a slightly altered form in the second session and received the executive signature. This is a record which is creditable alike to Congressman Grout and the state which he so ably represents.—Free Press.

### The Polariscopo.

So many questions are being asked by farmers about the polariscopo, its cost, use, etc., that the following description will be of interest: The polariscopo is an instrument somewhat resembling a telescope, so constructed that when a tube is put in the middle of it filled with a solution made by dissolving a certain weight of the sugar under examination in a certain quantity of water and then is pointed at a certain strong light, the light is reflected out of the tube until a prism or crystal, called Iceland spar, is so turned in the tube that the light passes through and into the eye of the observer. The moving of this prism is measured on a scale, and on this scale the per cent of sugar may be read. If distilled water is placed in the tube the scale reads zero; if a solution of 26.05 grams of pure sugar is 100 cubic centimeters be placed in the tube, the scale reads 100; if the same weight of sugar of unknown quality be dissolved in the same volume of water, the reading of the scale, wherever it may be located between zero and 100, will be the per cent of sugar present. The use of the polariscopo by individual farmers is utterly out of the question, both on account of its cost and the fact that only an experienced chemist can understand the method of test. The instruments are made in this country, but all that are used here are imported from Germany, those manufactured there being much superior. With duty paid, a polariscopo would cost ordinarily about \$175. If one test only was made, it would take fully half an hour, and a rapid day's work could hardly turn out more than 60 tests. The task of testing will thus entail a vast amount of labor and the exact method by which it will be done is not known.—Burlington Free Press.

### The Irish Campaign.

The situation in Ireland does not improve. The pending election in North Sligo, where the Parnellite and Nationalist nominees are running against each other, continues to attract much attention, and Mr. Parnell spoke in Sligo yesterday. The greatest interest, however, is manifested over the situation in Cork. Mr. Parnell holds one of the seats for this constituency, and Mr. Maurice Healey the other. Recently Parnell said in a public speech that he was willing to resign and stand for re-election as a means of testing popular feeling in Cork, if Mr. Healey would do the same. Healey promptly accepted the challenge, but at first Parnell backed out, saying that for the present nothing should be allowed to distract attention from the Sligo contest. He has been so goaded and chafed by the sneers of the other party, however, that he has now consented to place his application for the Chiltern Hundreds—that is to say, his resignation—in the hands of Mr. Nolan, requesting him to forward it "as soon as Mr. Healey submits himself before the electors of the division of Cork which he represents."

This language is certainly open to a double construction, and we cannot wonder, after Mr. Parnell's former evasions and falsehoods, that Mr. Davitt should call his present offer a trick, alleging that Parnell does not propose to resign unless Healey shall first have been defeated for re-election.

Mr. Healey has countered Mr. Parnell's feint by placing his application for the Chiltern Hundreds in the hands of Sir Thomas Esmond for simultaneous presentation with that of Mr. Parnell. This will prevent the latter from obtaining any advantage of his opponent, and will effectually test the sincerity of his recent challenge.

The Irish people can do more to prove that they are capable of self-government, and worthy of home rule, by holding one orderly election, than by any amount of face-smashing or lime-throwing. The only people, who are pleased with the present state of affairs in Ireland are the British Tories who believe that Ireland is not fit for home rule, and who point to such incidents as are now occurring for indubitable proof of the correctness of their position.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, D. C., Mar. 23, '91.

The president has not abandoned his Pacific coast trip, as was rumored several days ago, but it is among the probabilities that he may be compelled, much against his will, to do so by the pressure of important public business. For the season, there is an unusual number of questions requiring the personal attention of the executive. The Behring Sea matter heads the list of international business, and as the sealing season is about to open and the negotiations between Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, over the details of the proposed arbitration are of a very delicate nature, complications positively requiring the president's presence in Washington may arise at any time.

Among the important domestic questions to be determined by the president are the organization and membership of the Land Claims Court provided for by the late congress, and the new United States Circuit Court judges, whom Mr. Harrison has about decided to appoint before congress meets again, in accordance with the recent opinion of Attorney General Miller that he had a legal right to do so. These are the things that have made it doubtful whether the president can get away from Washington for quite a while, but he is so anxious to make this trip that he will certainly go if these things can be put into a satisfactory condition before warm weather sets in. The first intention was to have started about April 1, but that is now impossible, and if he goes now it will not be until some time in May.

No orders have yet been issued instructing our ministers to France and Germany to notify those governments that unless they removed the prohibition they have placed upon American meat and meat products, we would retaliate by placing a like restriction upon something of like value now imported by us from their respective countries, but the feasibility of some such action on the part of this government has been several times discussed by the cabinet, and Secretary Rusik is known to be strongly in favor of it, believing it to be not only justifiable but required as an act of justice to American interests. This being the present status of the matter, it would not be surprising if such orders should be issued at any time.

Senator Sherman has for a great many years occupied an interesting position in American politics, and never more so than at the present time. Some months ago it was stated that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate, a statement which he has neither denied nor affirmed. Now the news comes from Ohio that ex Gov. Fokaker is to be a candidate for the senate. Congressman Thompson of Ohio is now in Washington, and he has asked who he thought would succeed Senator Sherman. "John Sherman," he replied, "has a very strong hold upon the people of Ohio, because they believe in his ability and integrity, and as long as he desires to remain in the senate he will have no difficulty in being elected. Mr. Sherman never leaves his constituents in doubt as to his wishes, and you may be certain that his position will be fully defined at the proper time, will the republican state convention adopt the Illinois idea of recommending a senator? I shouldn't be surprised if it did; the idea is being agitated and it is popular. However, that would make no difference with the result."

Mischievous dame rumor, after a protracted rest, has begun the foolish work of predicting cabinet resignations. Secretaries Proctor and Noble, according to the unreliable jabs, are shortly to resign. As a matter of fact I don't believe that either of them has ever had even the remotest idea of resigning. Mr. Proctor is out of the city upon a tour of inspection, but assistant Secretary Grant assured me that there was not the slightest foundation for the silly rumor, and that he knew that Mr. Proctor had mapped out work for himself in connection with the department that would last for the rest of the present administration.

The rumor of Secretary Noble's contemplated resignation, which by the way has now become quite a "chestnut" is also, I am informed by those who would certainly know, equally foundationless, and probably originated with parties who would like to see him out, because of their failure to control his decisions upon certain important matters in which they were peculiarly interested.

Gen. Sherman's old friend, Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, followed him closely to the final bivouac. He died here Saturday evening in his eighty-second year. Liqueur dealers control the English house of lords. One thousand five

hundred and thirty-nine rum shops are owned by British peers, who, nevertheless, are constantly making speeches deprecating the growing tendency of the English masses to drunkenness.

The British Tories who insist so strongly upon the loyalty of colonists to the mother land, even at the sacrifice of their own material interests, are frequently confounded these days. They are beginning to discover that colonial children can become too large for leading strings. Just now there is a strong breaking away from parental control in two opposite sections of the globe, Australia and Newfoundland, and it will require very skillful handling on the part of the home government to prevent an outbreak in the latter especially. As long as the Australian colonies remained separate each naturally looked to England, but when they are bound together in a confederation for mutual protection and advantage, equip fleets for their own defense and elect their government by popular vote, all of which steps appear to be on the program, their connection with Great Britain will be shadowy, and actual as well as virtual independence will unquestionably follow. A great independent Anglo-Saxon republic in the antipodes would be a great gain to the cause of progress and civilization.

**Hearing in the Case of State vs. Fred M. Hunt.**  
Mention was made in our last issue of the arrest of Fred M. Hunt for larceny and abduction. The case was heard by Justice Benjamin Mossman on Tuesday afternoon, State's Attorney Miles and F. W. Baldwin for state, F. E. Alfred of Newport for respondent. Hunt was arraigned first on a plea of grand larceny. It was alleged that he had taken a savings bank pass book, belonging to John L. Twombly, issued in the name of his daughter Eva, and had without Twombly's consent or knowledge drawn out a sum of money from the Passumpsic Savings bank which belonged to Mr. Twombly. Mr. Twombly testified that on Oct. 7, 1887, he made a deposit of money in the name and interest of his daughter, Eva Twombly, receiving therefor a credit in the bank a bank pass book. After that from time to time, he made other deposits until his credits at the bank Mar. 11, amounted, with interest, to \$46.15. The pass book remained in his possession until sometime early in this month, when he discovered that it had been taken from his house, and its whereabouts could not be ascertained. On the 10th inst., Mr. Twombly went to St. Johnsbury and learned from the teller of the savings bank, Mr. Adams, that the book was in his possession, and that the money had been drawn out on an order from Eva Twombly by some young man who gave his name, in a receipt written in the pass book, as H. F. Merrill. The money was drawn out on Wednesday, March 11. The book was exhibited in court together with the order purporting to have been written by Eva Twombly. The name, H. F. Merrill, was plainly and well written. Mr. Twombly testified that he had given his consent to no one to draw the money, and knew of no one by the name of H. F. Merrill. Mr. S. C. Adams of the bank testified that the respondent, Hunt, came into the bank on the afternoon of March 11, and presented the pass book of Eva Twombly, with her order and asked to draw out what money she had in the bank. After obtaining the signature of Hunt, "H. F. Merrill," he passed the money over and received the book. He recognized Hunt as the man, Merrill, who drew the money, stating that he noticed the good looks, the clothing and the monotone of the man, and that afterwards at Barton, Mar. 29, he saw and identified the same man.

The state put in no more evidence and the respondent made no defense. The lawyers discussed the law briefly and the court bound up the respondent under \$800 bonds.

The first case disposed of, Hunt was taken on a second charge, that of kidnapping or abduction, on the plea that he had beguiled the girl away from her home and took her to Rock Island, P. Q., where she was afterwards found and taken to her home in Barton.

Mrs. Jennie Ray of Rock Island was the first witness used. She testified that she kept house on Rock Island and sometimes had boarders. She identified Hunt, the respondent, and stated that he came to her about March 8 and engaged board for his wife, who was to be sent to her house shortly afterwards. On Friday, Mar. 13, Hunt came to her house with a woman whom he introduced as Mrs. Merrill, his wife. He called the woman his wife and she called him her husband. Merrill remained all morning, when he took the first train and left. The woman remained at the house of Mrs. Ray till Sunday, March 22, when Mr. Twombly, having got a clue to the whereabouts of his daughter, went to Derby Line and employed an assistant, who soon found that there was a strange woman at Mrs. Ray's.

Mr. Twombly testified to the fact of the departure of his daughter, which occurred on the 13th, when she took the cars on the pretense of going to Lyndonville. Later he made search for her and finally went to Rock Island and found her as above related. He compelled her to return home with him. He testified that she was in a feeble and almost distracted condition and was under the care of a physician. A post card, purporting to have been written by a lady in Lyndonville, inviting Miss Twombly to go home on the Friday when she left home was also shown. The card was a forgery, and the prosecution believed and claimed it to have been written by Hunt. Among the personal effects found in the valises of Miss Twombly when apprehended were several envelopes written in various styles, but evidently written with the same hand and pen directed to F. M. Hunt, Barton, A tag in one of the valises bore the name "Merrill." There was other evidence and hand writing which tended to show that the card inviting the girl to Lyndonville and the hand writing on the envelopes and valise tags were all written by Hunt. The parties "rested," and only brief arguments were made by the lawyers. The court considered the evidence sufficient to bind the respondent up and set his bonds at \$1200. He was taken to Newport and placed in jail.

The case created a great deal of excitement and indignation in this community. Hunt is a young man against whom until this time nothing ill had been known. He set himself up in the tailor business some months since and was apparently doing a paving business. During the past winter his wife has been very ill and with what is supposed to be consumption. He lived in one of Mr. Twombly's tenements, a few rods from his residence, and the families became friendly and intimate. Mr. Twombly's two daughters, fourteen and sixteen years of age were frequent visitors of the Hunts. It seems that by some devilish influences Hunt beguiled the eldest girl with the very ill love with what is supposed to be consumption. The matter has brought great distress into the families on both sides, and is a scandal such as we hope may not again occur in this community. Hunt will be taken before the grand jury at the next term of court, and, if indicted for any one of several offenses, will be likely to spend some years where he will be able to bring disgrace into no more respectable families.

**A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.**—A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the grippe is known to me, and is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. It relieves the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

### Commendable Advancement.

We are always glad to notice the advancement and prosperity of the enterprising and honorable business concerns of our city, and the announcement that New Hampshire and Vermont have been consolidated into one insurance district and placed in charge of Messrs. Cheney, Shurtlett & Cheney, by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is one certainly to be commended on all sides and sure to bring satisfaction both to the company and the policy-holders. As the Mutual Life is the largest monetary corporation in the world and the foremost representative of life underwriting, so Messrs. Cheney, Shurtlett & Cheney rank with the men in our city who enjoy to the fullest extent the confidence of the business community. All honorable and affable gentlemen, they conduct their business in a manly, straightforward manner, winning friends both for their company and themselves, as they transact the largest life insurance business in the state. They likewise pay to the state the largest sum it receives in taxes from any insurance company, having recently sent the state treasurer a check for \$1,734,766, being a 1 per cent tax on premiums collected in New Hampshire in 1890. The premium collections of the agency for the present year, including the addition of territory, will be in the vicinity of \$250,000. That a business of this magnitude in our midst must advertise our business and in many ways bring us profit should be apparent to all.

The people of Vermont will make no mistake if they extend a hearty welcome to Messrs. Cheney, Shurtlett & Cheney, feeling assured that they are dealing with honorable, upright men, whose reputations are a sufficient passport to favor.—Manchester, N. H., Paper.

The Finest Size—New you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what all this is. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. See the glowing results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c, at H. C. Pierce's drug store.

### State News Items.

A new library building is to be built at Proctor. Woodstock is to have a new hotel, to cost not less than \$50,000.

Colonel George W. Hooker will be Memorial Day orator at Wilmington. The depositors of the defunct Windsor National Bank have been paid in full.

It is stated that one-fourth of the school superintendents elected at the recent March meeting are women.

The hotels of Brandon have been closed by the proprietors because the prohibitory law is enforced against them.

Rev. Frederick Frothingham, who died at Milton, Mass., recently, gave instructions that his body should be cremated at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Frothingham was pastor of a church at Brattleboro at one time.

The directors of the Bennington Battle Monument association held a meeting in Bennington recently, agreed to put in a staircase designed after a famous one in a Roman palace, but modified to meet the present case. It is a union of stair and inclined plane. It can be erected either in stone or brick or iron.

Two recent decisions of the supreme court, one rendered in Rutland and the other at Madison county, seem to have given a construction to the paper law of 1886 that will put an end to litigation over the residence of paupers. These decisions hold that when a pauper has moved into a town to reside that town thereby becomes chargeable with his support. If the fact of residence is established, the length of time the residence has continued is not material.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF CATARRH** that contain mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

### General News Items.

At the Lyons Rock Salt company's mills in Lyons, Kansas, early on the morning of the 25th, four men were descending the shaft in a bucket, when the traveler became loosened, and fell to the cage about 500 feet down the shaft. The men were instantly killed. Their names were: Thomas Beach, married; Nelson Van Brocklin, married; Thomas McCandless, single; Fred A. Miller, single.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.  
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

### Liberation Notice.

Let certify that I have this day given my son, Arthur J. Gray, his time during the remainder of his minority and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. Witness, Vt. Feb. 14, 1891.

MILG GRAY.

Witnessed, I WARREN PERCIE, 32-34  
I SARAH M. PERCIE.

## At DEPOT STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Car Best Lump Lime,

AND ALSO A CAR OF

CREAM - GLUTEN - MEAL,

The Great Butter Producing Food.

Bran, Middlings, Cotton Seed Meal, Seed

Oats, and Feed of all kinds.

A LARGE STOCK OF WIRE NAILS.

Which we shall sell at a very low price.

THE PURITY PATENT FLOUR,

The best in the market. All goods will be sold at the lowest market price.

D. W. Brown, Barton, Vt.

WHEELER & LOCKE.

We now have a good supply of

Butter and Sugar Tubs,

In 10, 20, 30 and 50 lb. sizes.

Franklin County Churns

Star Butter Workers

Are the best. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

NEW STOCK OF FLOUR

Which, in spite of the boom in wheat and flour, we are still selling at the old prices.

COMPRESSED YEAST

Received fresh twice each week and kept constantly on hand.

March 30, 1891. WHEELER & LOCKE.

IRASBURGH, VT.

SUGAR TUBS

We have now on hand

7-0-0-0

Tubs, all sizes for

SUGAR and BUTTER.

Liberal discount to parties wanting large lots.

3000 Pounds

Nice Sugar Cured

HAMS - and - SHOULDERS,

Our own packing, now ready.

BARRON & HAMBLET,

Barton, March 2.