

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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Advertisements made known on applications. All cuts must have metal body.

The growth of Masonry in recent years is regarded as phenomenal. There are now said to be 650,000 members in this country, and in New York state alone the growth during the past year has been 5000.

Major McKinley has accepted the invitation to speak in New York City at the annual banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, which takes place at the Madison Square Assembly Rooms on the 29th inst.

The late Senator Hearst's widow, in applying to the California courts for letters of administration, estimates his estate at \$10,000,000, which is much less than he was popularly supposed to be worth, but is nevertheless enough to make his family comfortable for the rest of their lives.

A Vermont correspondent writes to *Grange Homes*: We recently received a communication from an old friend who left Vermont nearly 20 years ago and settled in Wisconsin. From what he writes one would not conclude that the conditions there for farming are much ahead of those of New England. Business there is now dull and prices of farm produce not encouraging. Horses sell only at low figures, and cows cannot be disposed of at any price. Two-year-old steers bring two cents a pound, live weight. Wheat for 80 cents a bushel, corn for 45 cents, oats for 35 cents and potatoes for 50 cents a bushel. Hay is \$6 a ton. Sheep do better and the prices compare more favorably with eastern quotations, flock sheep bringing \$2.50 a head, fat wethers \$3 per hundred. He thinks the Swedes will succeed here in Vermont, as that class of people in the West do better, than the majority of Americans do. He adds that it seems strange that young people should leave Vermont and go west.

The announcement from Berlin that the German Government has definitely decided to remove its embargo on American hog products is a gratifying result of diplomatic negotiations directed from Washington by Secretary Blaine, through the United States Minister, Hon. William Walter Phelps. The original prohibition on American pork was laid on account of its alleged unhealthy character—or, rather, because there was no adequate inspection to demonstrate that it was sound and pure meat. The passage of the Meat Inspection bill in August, 1890, Germany's excuse for the embargo has been untenable, and it was only a question of time when she must be compelled to admit American pork, or stand the consequences, which would have been an embargo on some of her leading exports to this country. The official declaration of the removal of the prohibition will not be forthcoming for some days, it is said, because of negotiations going on between representatives of the two governments in Berlin, but the semi-official statement is acceptable for what it is worth. The exclusion of the American hog and pork products by the German government has cut down our exportations largely, and if the market again open the effect will be very beneficial to the pork raisers of the United States.

P. T. Barnum Dead.
P. T. Barnum, the world renowned and veteran showman, died peacefully at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., at 6:32 o'clock Tuesday evening. For several days past his immediate family have entertained grave fears for his recovery, but it was not until last evening when an alarming change for the worst was apparent. During the period of Mr. Barnum's sickness of over 21 weeks, in which he has slowly but gradually become weaker, and his decline has been perceived by those of his immediate family. He was born in Danbury, Conn., July 10, 1810. He received only the common school education of those days, and at the age of 18 began business on his own account by fitting up part of an old carriage house as a retail fruit and confectionery store. Three years later he opened a store of "all sorts," and on Oct. 19, 1832, made his first venture in journalism by starting a weekly democratic paper, called the *Herald of Freedom*. In 1834, Mr. Barnum removed to New York city, his first situation there being that of a drummer to several Catham street establishments. In July, 1835, he purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for \$1000, and took his first step in the show business, opening at Niblo's Garden. Joice Heth was a colored woman, said to be 161 years old and the nurse of George Washington, and from that time to the day of his death he was the great American showman.

In 1872 he organized his "Great

Travelling World's Fair," and in 1873 he purchased the immense iron structure on Fourteenth street, called the "Hippothetron." Four weeks after his first exhibition in this building, it, too, was destroyed by fire, entailing upon him a loss of \$300,000. His beautiful Italian residence was also destroyed in the same way, and thus within a few years Mr. Barnum had suffered losses by fire amounting to fully \$1,200,000. Still undismayed by these frightful losses, the great showman at once set about collecting material for a greater exhibition than ever. One year from the destruction of his Fourteenth street building he opened his well-remembered "Hippodrome." His enterprises in the show business from 1875 to the present day are too well known to require recapitulation here. He was known all over the world as the king of showmen, and probably no one will ever be found who will completely fill his place in the amusement world.

He gave Bridgeport a public park, and was regarded as one of its best citizens. He also gave Tufts College a natural history building of stone, and upon the death of any of the animals of his menagerie their skins were sent to it. Jumbo's skeleton and skin are here preserved and mounted. His autobiography, several times re-written, and a story called "Lion Jack," are among his literary achievements.

In all his enterprises Mr. Barnum's aim was to exalt the character of popular amusements. Some years ago, in a letter to a new journal, he said: "When it is evident that the public, old and young, are not made wiser, better and happier by the recreation which I provide for them, my efforts in that direction will cease."

Resignation of Senator Edmunds.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., Apr. 6, 1891.
Sir,—Considerations entirely personal lead me to tender to you, as governor of the state of Vermont, my resignation of the office of senator of the United States,—the resignation to take effect on the first day of November, A. D. 1891. This action has been for some time in contemplation, and is finally decided upon and communicated to you at this time in order that there may be ample time to hear and consider the views of the people of our state in respect to the selection of my successor.

In thus terminating my official relations with the state, I beg to express to her steadfast, intelligent and patriotic citizens, my profound gratitude for the long and unwavering confidence and support they have given me (covering an eventful period of a quarter of a century) in my efforts to promote and defend, so far as I have been able, their honor and welfare, in common with that of all the people of the United States. In ceasing to be a senator, I am proud that I continue to be a citizen of our beloved commonwealth, and that I may with my fellow citizens in private life continue to strive for the maintenance of those principles of liberty, equality and justice in government which have, without the shadow of turning, animated them from the foundation of the republic.

I am, Sir, very sincerely yours,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.
His Excellency Carroll S. Page,
Hyde Park, Vermont.

GOV. PAGE'S REPLY.
Hyde Park, Vt., April 8, 1891.
My Dear Senator.—It is with feelings of sincere regret that I receive your favor of the 6th inst. tendering your resignation as senator from Vermont. I presume that your decision is irrevocable; but did I for one moment suppose that any words of mine would tend to change your expressed determination, it would be a labor to which I would earnestly address myself.

I wish, in behalf of the people of Vermont, whose interests you have so long and faithfully represented, to convey to you the expression of profound regret with which your letter has been received, and to assure you that, in severing your official relations to the state, you do so enjoying that full measure of gratitude, respect and affection to which your long and eminently distinguished services entitle you. I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,
CARROLL S. PAGE,
Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, U. S. S.,
Washington, D. C.

The resignation will be a surprise to the people of Vermont and of the country. While it had been rumored for some time that the senator had thoughts of surrendering his office, it was confidently hoped that he would favor the wishes of the people of Vermont by remaining in the senate where his influence has been powerful and his services most eminent. It is a fact, probably, that he has had from time to time solicitation to go on to the bench of Supreme Court, and it may be possible at this time that President Harrison is desirous that he take a place on the Bench. If he goes out of the senate it will not be an easy thing to find a man who now or hereafter can make his place good. All eyes will naturally turn toward Secretary Proctor, and it is presumed that the Secretary, should he desire it, will be the man selected. Had the resignation come from Senator Morrill, the choice, locally considered, would naturally have fallen to some man in the second congressional district. Governor Page states the expressed feeling of all Vermonters when he says it is with "sincere regret" that the resignation is made.

How's THIS?—We offer one Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, financially able to carry out any obligations, made by his firm. WERT & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Testing Maple Sugar.

The experiment station is receiving so many samples of maple sugar for analysis that it seems necessary to make some statement of the work it is now doing in this line. The last congress passed a law giving a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugar testing 80 degrees or over by the polariscope. As our farmers have had no experience with the polariscope and have no means of knowing how much their sugar will test it is natural that they should turn to the experiment station for help. Consequently we have received a flood of samples for the last few months. It soon became evident that there was an urgent need of doing something more for the farmers than could be done by analyzing these single samples that came in without any history. It is necessary to know not only how much sugar a sample contains, but especially: How shall syrup be handled to make a sugar that will test 80 degrees by the polariscope? It is to answer this question that the station is now working.

It is a well known fact that as syrup is boiled down the temperature rises. As a thermometer is cheap and easily used, it has seemed best to make this the standard for the farmer. Pure water boils at 212 degrees, and as the sap thickens to syrup the temperature increases; at about 226 degrees it forms a syrup nearly like that ordinarily sold in the market, and by the time the temperature reaches 238 to 240 degrees the whole mass will crystallize into cake sugar. At 226 degrees the syrup will not test 80 degrees by the polariscope, and at 238 degrees, if well made, it will test more than this. Somewhere between these limits is the point we wish to find where the sugar will test a little above 80 degrees. But as this point varies with the way the syrup is handled, its purity, and the time of the season, it will be necessary to make a large number of analyses to determine the limits of these variations. The station has collected over 100 samples this spring, and will more than double this before the sap ceases to run.

These samples will be labeled with their history and analysis, and exhibited at the county fairs in the state next fall. It is hoped that in this way it will be possible to show every sugar maker in the state what he will have to do to draw the bounty next spring.

W. W. COOKE,
State Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, April 1.

Try Gold Medal Sarsaparilla (combined with red clover), the popular remedy.

The Value of Alaska.

When Alaska was bought there were many who believed the United States was throwing away \$2,700,000 of good money. Alaska was regarded, as the Philadelphia *Times* says, as a region of glaciers and inaccessible mountain ranges, with some fish not worth catching and a little timber that would not pay the cost of marketing. It was thought that its possession carried with it some strategic value, but there were few who believed that the bargain was a good one from a pecuniary point of view.

A recent census bulletin, however, controverts all these ideas. The value of seal skins since 1867, the year in which Alaska was acquired, has reached \$35,000,000, and of other furs, \$16,000,000; a total for output of \$49,000,000. The salmon and cod fisheries have netted \$10,000,000, and the gold mines, \$4,000,000; making the total product of the territory in the twenty-three years \$63,000,000.

Whatever may befall the seal fisheries the income from the salmon and cod fisheries is likely to be much greater in the future than in the past. The rivers fairly swarm with salmon, and that the Columbia river and its tributaries are becoming depleted the canneries are moving to Alaska. The cod fisheries of the Pacific coast are only in their infancy, but they are known to be very valuable. About \$700,000 annually is taken from the gold mines, an output that is likely to increase with the decline of the gold deposits in California. There is a vast extent of gold producing territory in Alaska awaiting development.

Said a noted man of 80 years, "My mother gave me Down's Balm for coughs and colds when I was a boy."

Hear on Edmunds.

In an interview on the resignation Senator Hoar paid this high tribute to his Green mountain colleague: "Mr. Edmunds' resignation will be received with the greatest regret by his colleagues of all parties. I suppose the determination to resign is the result of the condition of his health and that of his family. It was communicated to one or two persons during the winter, but the public was not informed of it until it could be done in a time and manner which would be just toward all persons interested in the succession. Mr. Edmunds has been extremely vigilant, able and faithful senator. He has been equally able in the framing and conducting of great measures, as in opposition, which is very rare indeed. With the exception of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morrill, he is the only person who knew well the traditions and

usages of the Senate, which came from a period before the war. He is naturally combative and fond of debate, never enjoying himself better than in opposition, so that his peculiarities led him to oppose and criticize measures which other men had in charge and to oppose the personal desires of other men. The late David Davis used to say he could always compel Edmunds to vote in the negative on any question by putting it in the old New England fashion—'Contrary minded will say no'—for Edmunds was always contrary minded. I remember once, when the republican convention of Massachusetts nominated him for the presidency, his telling me, with undoubted sincerity, he did not desire the office of president and that he much preferred his opportunity for future service in the Senate. I said to him: 'Mr. Edmunds, just think of the fun you would have vetoing bills.' He evidently was much delighted with the idea, and said: 'Well, that would be good fun any way.'

"No fun will be thinking of small foibles or small jests in the general sorrow that this long, great and useful public life has come to a close. I trust Mr. Edmunds' health, and the health of the members of his charming household, will be fully restored, and that he will hereafter be called to serve his country again in the Senate or some other place of conspicuous usefulness. My own high estimate of him is evinced by the fact that, although I have had some very strong reasons indeed to regret and disapprove his action on some important occasions, I have twice voted for him in national convention as the republican candidate for the presidency, and have twice advised the republicans of Massachusetts to adopt him for that office."

Said by H. D. Coe, an druggist, Lancaster, Pa. Have guaranteed over 200 bottles of Barlock Blood Biter for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney trouble.

The Duty of the Hour.

It is not generally known that in June, 1890, there were in round figures no less than 60,000 agricultural or farmers' organizations in the United States, with an actual membership of nearly 2,500,000 persons. Of course this included agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, horticultural associations and many organizations besides those of a political character. Allowing, however, for all these, it will be generally admitted that when Secretary Rusk says in the current number of the *North American Review* that the duty of the hour is to study the widespread movement among the farmers of the country toward a more active participation in public affairs he utters a truth that politicians and statesmen will appreciate. The secretary of agriculture, himself a farmer, presents the clearest and truest picture of the farmers' side of the question that we have seen anywhere in print. While frankly admitting that some farmers, or representatives of farmers, smarting under a sense of injury, may be guilty of exaggerating their grievances, Mr. Rusk forcibly points out some of the real difficulties of the situation from the farmer's standpoint.

On the subject of lower prices the able secretary of agriculture says that people forget that the farmers' profits are small, rarely exceeding 5 per cent., and hence reductions of prices that seem trifling to industries yielding 15 and 20 per cent profit cut the farmer to the quick. He is likewise of the opinion, and in this the press is heartily with him, that the active interest of the farmers of the country will be beneficial to the body politic. They are the thinking, conservative strength and backbone of the nation. And more than any other class the western farmer represents the homes and families which mean so much to our country.

As Mr. Rusk says, capital need fear no illegitimate onslaughts on the rights of property at the hands of the men who own their own homes, who till their own acres and who owe their living to the proper administration of the little capital they possess. The danger lies far from the American farmer. It lurks in our large cities in the rum shops and gambling dens, and in the slums where the ignorant and irresponsible congregate and are led by the worst elements of society. We hope the secretary of agriculture's article will be widely read. It shows him to be a true, honest and courageous friend of the farmer, and fully in sympathy with the movement on the farmers' part to take a hand in national affairs.

His TORONTO CORRESPONDENT writes: "I was sick about three months. The doctor said I had Polypus Uteri, which was untrue. He didn't try to cure me but wanted to make a \$120 every day. My wife is a druggist, and he told me to turn the doctor off and try Sulphur Bitters. I did so and five dollars worth of Sulphur Bitters cured me of general weakness and debility.—Mrs. S.—New Haven."

The tunnel disaster, brought on by the neglect of a wealthy corporation; the New Orleans lynchings, brought on by secret assassinations; the Pittsburg massacre, brought on by labor riots—are horrible evidences that life is being held too cheap in this country. These are, moreover, only episodes of a similar type that have extended over a series of years. There must be a halt and a re-orientation of popular sentiment and opinion by which it shall become the unwritten as it is the written law that a human life is the dearest thing on earth.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, D. C., Apr. 6, '91.
Secretary Blaine was closeted for several hours to-day with Sir John Faunceffe, the British Minister, Sir Charles Tupper and several other representatives of the Canadian government. This conference is understood to have been informal, and was granted by Mr. Blaine at the request of the Canadians for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject of reciprocity. It is not known whether a definite agreement was reached as to a common basis for negotiation, as Mr. Blaine declines to talk about the conference, considering it only as a friendly talk about official significance. Unless there was a great change on the part of the Canadians from their recent expressed opinion as to what Canada was prepared to offer us it is certain that no agreement was reached, as it is known that Mr. Blaine will never consent to any arrangement that will injure the agricultural interest of this country.

There is a well defined suspicion here that the Canadian government is laying wires for the purpose of trying to get some benefit in some manner not yet clearly apparent out of the arbitration of the Behring sea question. However, if they can fool Mr. Blaine they are welcome to everything they can get. He has not been fooled yet.

The international sensation caused by the request Baron Fava, the Italian minister, made of the department of state for his passports lasted just four days. Last week every one was talking of the situation; to-day, owing to the dignified and positive manner in which Mr. Blaine answered the silly vapors and demands of the Italian government and entirely reversed the situation in the eyes of the civilized world, the incident is regarded as a blank number, although it will occupy an important place in the diplomatic records for some time to come. The silly talk about changing the constitution of the United States for the purpose of giving the general government authority to protect the citizens of foreign countries resident in any portion of this country does not emanate from the administration, nor does it, as far as I can learn, reflect the sentiments of a single member of the administration. If being put upon precisely the same footing as native Americans isn't good enough for the foreign subjects they had better return home. The idea of giving them more than our own citizens is rather more than American people will stand.

The president had an unexpected visitor Saturday in the person of Jay Gould. Afterward Gould had a long talk with Postmaster General Wanamaker. He endeavored to persuade Mr. Wanamaker to change his mind about the price named by him nearly two years ago to be paid the Western Union Telegraph Company for carrying government telegrams. The Western Union Company has never agreed to accept that price, although it has continued to send the government dispatches right along, and his bill, even at the reduced prices named by Mr. Wanamaker, must be a pretty stiff one now. Mr. Gould left here Saturday afternoon for St. Louis, where it is said another big railroad deal is about to be consummated.

Senator Manderson, chairman of the senate committee on printing, after a month's rest, has returned to this city in order to begin the arduous duty imposed upon his committee by congressional resolution, of investigating the method of printing and distributing all classes of public documents including the Congressional Record, for the purpose of reporting a bill to reduce the expenditures in this line, if it can be done without injury to the public interest. There are unquestionably gross abuses in the present system of distributing public documents but a reform would take away some of the perquisites of congressmen and their hangers-on, and is for that reason doubtful. Another considerable expense that may easily be avoided is the printing of a quantity of each and every bill that congressmen are worried into introducing for their crank constituents, an editing committee could remedy this by reporting upon the bills that should be printed at the government's expense. About ninety per cent of the bills printed under the present system entail an absolute waste of money, as they are not again heard from until the next session, when they are again introduced and printed at government expense.

The president will, if nothing turns up to prevent, leave here on the 14th of this month or thereabouts on a trip to the Pacific states, and will make short stops at several places. Mr. Harrison will preside over the opening ceremonies of the patent centennial to be celebrated here this week.

HARRY HOWES.—Wm. Tommons, postmaster of Idaho, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicine combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease of life. Only \$6c a bottle, at H. C. Pierce's drug store."

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."—No internal medicine apply "Swain's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, feet, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. It's great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swain's Ointment.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

A crown of excellence baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest U. S. Government Food Seed.

SEED OATS.
Good Seed Oats for sale at my place in Frashburgh, ALBERT ALGER.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE
—AT—
AUCTION
THURSDAY, APRIL 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The farm known as the Musajuh P. Wiley farm in the west part of Brownington, containing about 20 acres of land in good state of cultivation, well watered and fenced.
Nice sugar plot of 250 trees. Five acres of meadow land at Barton River, quantity of farming tools and household furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.
W. R. ALGER, Administrator.

AUCTION!

I will sell at auction, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1891, at 10 o'clock, p. m., at my shop in Barton Landing, Vt.,

3 GOOD YOUNG COWS,
1 heifer calf eight months' old, 1 shot, 1 horse eight years' old—weight 950 lbs.—good driver and worker, 1 buggy wagon nearly new, 1 stack,

16 Harnesses,
Including two pairs work harnesses, 10 single driving harnesses—all I have on hand at that time. These are harnesses that I have made myself from good oak leather and run warrant perfect. 1 second-hand small, complete, 1 set 2 1/2 inch scales, 20 lbs. Farworth Constitution Powders. A lot of blankets, robes, whip, collars, halters, and everything in my shop. TERMS—Cash on delivery, or 10% down, balance with goods noted.
W. R. ALGER, Auctioneer.

EVERYONE LOOK HERE!

Farmers, Read This Clear Through.

I HAVE OPENED A
NEW
Clothing - Store
—IN—
NEWPORT,

And can show you a new, clean line of Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing, and everything usually carried in a first-class Clothing Store.

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits!
Work Shirts, Unfinished White Shirts, Laminated White Shirts, Work Gloves, Driving Gloves, Dress Gloves, A large line of Neckwear, Under-shirts, and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery.

Some one said I was out of GROCERIES,

But I am still at it. Farmers, look here, and come and buy your suit! Look at the prices!
Higgins' Evrucks Dairy Salt, 50 lbs. 60 cts. each
Excelsior or Warsaw, 50 " 50 "
Arlton Dairy Salt, 50 " 50 "
American Dairy Salt, 50 " 50 "
Liverpool Cattle Salt, 100 " 84. "
Box Turkey Salt, 25 " 50 "
Turkey Island Salt in Bulk, 28 a bush, 70 cts.
Mineral or Rock Salt by the pound, 1c.

We have a car of these goods, but come early as they won't last long at these prices.
Kerosene Oil, 100 test, 8c a gallon. 200 Jap. Tea 25c; 25c Jap. Tea 15c; a good Coffee 24c; Cheese, Apples, Peppers, Onions, Cinnamon and Cloves at 1c a quarter pound. Everything usually carried in a first-class grocery still on hand.

Come up on the noon train and go back on the 4.15, and we will make it pay you for the trip.

C. P. STORY.

True & Blanchard's Block.



CHAS. A. WILCOX.

Telegraph Operators! ATTENTION!!

A Member of your Fraternity Speaks.

Mr. WILCOX has for years held the responsible position of operator at Rochester Union Depot, which is a junction for four railroads.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 18, 1890.

DANA SARAPARILLA CO.—

Members, I wish to tell you what DANA'S SARAPARILLA has done for me by taking a month's vacation, and when the Saraparilla three times a day.

When I came away the first of October I was nervous, had no appetite, and felt all tired out from morning until night. Had no sensation to work. My kidneys were swollen and ached so that I was unable to sit down, or lie down, and take any comfort. So I thought it about time to take a rest and see if I could obtain help.

I bought two bottles of DANA'S SARAPARILLA, and three weeks from the time I commenced to take it, I had gained ten pounds. My back was greatly improved, and my nervousness had left me. I could eat as much as any well man ought to eat. I could rest at all times, and I could come to sleep at night's rest. I take DANA'S SARAPARILLA every day, and it has done wonders for me, and saved me lots of expense from doctors.

I remain, respectfully,
CHAS. A. WILCOX,
W. T. Telegraph Operator.

MORE DANA'S SOLD IN ROCHESTER THAN ALL OTHER SARAPARILLAS.

Backed by a "POSITIVE GUARANTEE."

TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!!
Dana Saraparilla Co., Belfast, Me.

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Newport, Vt. Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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NEWPORT Vt. ALL DENTAL WORK FEL-
lowed by mail to avoid delay.

Farm For Sale.

The farm known as the Area Loveland place, situated on "Barton Hill," so called, in Frashburgh, Vt., 4 miles from Barton village and 2 1/2 miles from Frashburgh village, contains 10 acres of land suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasture. It has a large apple orchard and sugar orchard of 1000 trees and good sized buildings. Bathing and fishing are comfortable. Any reason for selling is used up in the area and can not carry on my farm. Price low and terms reasonable. Possession given any time.
1522 WILLIAM B. STILES, Frashburgh, Vt.

PENSIONS.

Obtained for all soldiers that are in any way disabled, widows and orphans are now entitled to pensions as soon as their parents. Considerable money is returned to you and you will have in your pocket the money you see allowed your soldier, and the only way the pension is obtained is by our agency.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

We have had five years' experience in the preparation of all claims for pensions, and we have had the honor to be successful in every case.

REJECTED CLAIMS

A special Correspondence solicited. Pensions granted to every man and woman whose claim is rejected.

PERRY PORTER,

PENSION ATTORNEY,
WEST BURKE VT.

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AT
Grist-Mill, Barton, Vermont.

Hand Made Butter Tubs,

20, 25 and 35 lbs.

Paints. Paints. Paints. Paints.

Now is the time and here is the place to buy anything you want in the Paint Line.

2 TONS STRICTLY PURE LEAD JUST IN.

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