nest Allen's mother. He did not sire er trotters of 2:30 or better to my owledge, but I have one today, Maid the Mist, than can do it to wagon, but e has no record, and others can beat 30 but have no record.

Yours truly,

R. SMITH.

DAM OF ELLA DOE.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 23, 1886.

M. SHERMAN, Esq., Clarendon, Vt.

Dear Sir:—I am informed that you understand the dam of Ella Doe to have en by Gen. Sherman. Will you please form me upon what grounds you are of is opinion and oblige? Please return is letter with reply.

Yours truly,

WM. H. BLISS.

ORTH CLARENDON, Vt., March 26, 1886.

Editor Register:—Yours received: will y that all I know about Ella Doe's dam that I have often heard men say that e was by General Sherman, but I do t know what sired her.

Yours respectfully,

C. M. SHERMAN.

PEDIGREE OF WHITEHALL.

[From the American Cultivator.]

Mr. J. H. Wallace, who believes in minating the running blood from trotters, says in the May, 1882, number of his luable monthly that there is no Cock the Rock in the pedigree of Whitehall. t was so advertised by his owners, and so inserted it in the first volume of e Register, but have recently discovered that there was no truth in it. The m of Whitehall was a dark bay mare, ed by Amos Allen of West Haven, , and he represented her to be of Morn and Messenger blood. The correct pedigree of Whitehall will appear in e fourth volume of the Register." hen volume four of the Register was sued, the corrected pedigree read as follows: Whitehall (Young Moscow), br. , foaled 1843; got by North American Bullock Horse); dam, a dark bay mare, ed by Amos Allen, and represented by m to be a "cross between the Hambleonian and Messenger blood." It seems gular that Mr. Allen did not give eith the name of the horse that got this are, or the man who owned him. It ems, too, that at one time she was represented by this same Allen to have been Morgan and Messenger blood." It will ubtless strike the well-posted horseman as somewhat unusual for an animal be represented as "a cross between e Hambletonian and Messenger blood." nce the Hambletonians of that day must ve been either sons or grandsons of essenger himself. To the ordinary rseman these conflicting statements of r. Allen may appear a trifle too weak overthrow the pedigree given by the wners of Whitehall, who had evidently ced the breeding of their horse, and d undoubtedly learned from trustworthy sources by what stallion his dam was t.

ONQUERING A VICIOUS HORSE.

[From the New York Times.]

The Cosmopolitan theatre was crowded last night with people anxious to see rof. O. R. Gleason, the horse trainer, andle the vicious Canadian stallion that illed his groom a week ago. When the eople entered the house they saw a big rown horse standing inside an inclosure board fence, painted green. Prof. leason appeared a few minutes after ght o'clock and spoke briefly to the auience. He intimated that most horses d more intelligence than their drivers, nd, after a few encouraging remarks, ntered the pen with the stallion, carrying a whip and a cocked revolver loaded ith blank cartridges. He spoke to the nimal in a loud tone, and then walked ward him. The stallion moved into a orner of the pen and turned his heels ward the professor. Instantly he reeived several stinging blows around the ind legs. Then he turned his head ward the professor, who cautiously ached out his hand and patted the east on the shoulder. Two or three mes this was repeated, each time the rainer going closer to the horse.

Suddenly there was a cry from the auience. Like a flash the stallion had urned and seized the professor by the ight forearm with his gleaming white eeth. The instructor dropped his whip nd with a violent effort wrenched his rm free. Then he fired the revolver several times in front of the brute's nose. he animal sprang wildly around the ing and nearly knocked down the fence. n a few moments he ran into a corner gain. Then the professor resumed his ormer tactics. He made the horse stop t the word "whoa" a number of times; hen he began to pat him on the near houlder again. Once more the angry east whirled and snapped at the professor's breast, hitting him a powerful blow with his strong teeth. The revolver ame into play again. Then the animal's ind legs were lashed. Once more the rofessor patted him. The animal's coat vas wet and he was blowing like a racer. He made no more attempts to bite.

In just twenty-five minutes after entering the pen Prof. Gleason put a halter on he stallion and had the fence taken down. Then he called for a small rope and put a louble Buonaparte on the horse. He assed the rope around his neck through his mouth, over the top of his head, under his upper lip and through the circle around his neck. He made the stallion follow him wherever he went. Then he put a bridle on him and took off the Buonaparte. Next he put on a big surcingle with a ring underneath. Two straps were put around the animal's fore fetlocks. A rope was fastened to the near one, passed through the ring in the surcingle, down through the ring in the other fetlock strap, and back through the surcingle ring. Then a pair of reins were put on and the professor drove the animal around the ring, using the rope to hoist the near fore foot whenever the brute tried to kick. In a short time he put harness on him, hitched him to a buggy, jumped in and drove him, finally starting him and stopping him by verbal command. Then he had a big bass drum hammered near his head, and tin pans and sleigh bells rattled. The stallion went straight up to them and was not annoyed by them after a few trials. The professor laid down the lines, put his feet on the dashboard, and fired the revolver. The stallion stood like a statue. A horse afraid of paper was next brought in. The professor soon had paper all around his head, threw it at him, made him walk over it and act as if there was nothing in the world he liked better than paper. A kicker was put into double harness with this horse, and both acted beautifully. Tonight the professor will take hold of a mustang that has the reputation of being a desperate kicker.

Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

Sheep Interest.

SALES OF SHEEP

RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

H. E. Sanford, West Cornwall, Vt., to L. W. Pease, Shoreham, Vt., 1 ram.

Dyke Quackenbush, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to E. C. Eells, Middlebury, Vt., 1 ram.

W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich., to G. F. Lomas, Michigan, 6 ewes.

C. A. Chapman, Middlebury, Vt., to Hayes Bros., Middlebury, Vt., 1 ram.

S. B. James, Hoosick, N. Y., to C. W. Mason, Vergennes, Vt., 17 rams.

G. J. Hollenbeck, Hoosick, N. Y., to C. W. Mason, Vergennes, Vt., 3 rams.

O. F. Atwood, Richville, Vt., to E. C. Eels, Middlebury, Vt., 4 ewes.

E. D. Hindes, Pittsford, Vt., to J. J. Walsh, Arlington, Vt., 18 sheep from flock of W. B. Porter, E. D. Hindes, J. J. Walsh, D. Crofut, O. & E. S. Hall, and A. J. Stone.

G. L. Hoyt, Saline, Mich., to Eells & Close, Vermont and Ohio, 1 ram.

I. G. Wooster, West Cornwall, Vt., to J. B. Cherbino, Vermont, 12 rams.

C. P. Crane, Bridport, Vt., to J. Evarts Smith, Ypsilanti, Mich., 1 ram.

E. R. Larcomb, Ohio, to Geo. Thomas, Ohio, 9 ewes and 6 rams.

J. F. Randall, West Cornwall, Vt., to Ozial Handlton, West Cornwall, Vt., 1 ewe.

D. Ream, Somerset, Ohio, to Sibley & Wright, New Lexington, O., 5 ewes.

G. C. Cady, city, to C. P. & E. D. Morrison, 3 ewes.

John Ackley, Athens, Athens Co., Ohio, to J. S. Higgins, Athens, Ohio, 1 ram; to Chas. A. Sheldon, Athens, O., 1 ram; to Ed. Micheals, Athens, O., 1 sheep.

D. Ream, Somerset, O., to Paul Randoff, Ohio, 1 ram; to Dan Van Alta, Somerset, O., 1 ram; to B. B. Selby, New Lexington, O., 1 ram; to A. E. Ream, Somerset, 2 rams.

F. C. Wood, Saline, Mich., to Frank Duncan, Michigan, 1 ram; to Wm. Duncan, 13 ewes from flocks of F. C. Wood, J. W. Day, J. A. James, G. R. Waite and J. H. Hood; to Newton Kane, Reading, Mich., 13 ewes from flocks of C. F. Church, F. S. Higbee, C. D. Lane, L. P. Barnes, R. Wright, S. James, C. H. James, W. H. & T. P. D. Matthews.

J. H. Sprague, Vermont, to E. C. Eells, Middlebury, Vt., 1 ram.

F. C. Gulley, Addison, Vt., to H. E. Sanford, Cornwall, Vt., 8 rams.

Richard Bearor, Shoreham, Vt., to E. C. Eells, Middlebury, Vt., 2 ewes.

L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, Mich., to Eells & Close, Middlebury, Vt., 2 rams.

Jas. C. Gillespie, Rutland, Vt., to John H. Mead, Rutland, Vt., 1 ram.

I. L. Eells, Cornwall, Vt., to Milo Williamson, Cornwall, Vt., 11 rams.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ABOUT WOOL.

[From the Textile Record.]

1. If the duties upon wool should be removed, how long will the farmers of this country—half of the population—consent to help maintain duties upon cloth?

2. If, by removing the protection from American wool, we exterminate the domestic supply, now amounting to 82 per cent of our total consumption, will not wool go up in price, instead of down?

3. If, as is persistently declared, free entry for wool has always put up the price of wool what do the advocates of free wool and their allies want free wool for? Do they wish to pay more for their staple? And, if so, will they please show just how that is going to give them any advantages over England, here and elsewhere?

4. If the price of wool in this market is now lower than it has been for twenty years, is not that a proof that the duties, by stimulating the home supply, tend to force down prices? And, if so, why should any sane man want to overthrow a system which makes wool cheap, the supply constant, and farmers able to buy cloth?

5. If American farmers can raise no wool, but must grow more of the cereals, of which we now have too much, will not the decrease of their purchasing power result in a less demand for the products of American woolen mills?

6. If, after we succeed in exterminating our domestic wool-growing industry, we should have a war, let us say, with England, where, and by what means, will be obtained supplies of wool? England has a navy large enough to blockade all our ports; and a home wool supply cannot be created in a month.

7. If free staple is absolutely necessary to the success of an industry, why is it that the American woolen cloth industry, which pays a duty upon imported fiber, is now, and all through the dull times has been, in a far better condition than the cotton cloth industry, which gets its staple free?

8. If free wool is the one thing needed to enable us to beat England in the markets of the word, why is it that England beats us a hundred to one in those markets in cotton goods made from free staple grown on our own soil?

9. If free wool will give our woolen manufacturers control of our home market, why is it free raw silk has not given control of our home market to American silk manufacturers?

10. Does any woolen manufacturer, who is helping the free trader to attack the wool duties, believe that the free traders will stop when they succeed in having those duties removed? And what kind of a man is it who helps to victory an enemy who will celebrate his triumph by attacking his helper? Is not a sheep who goes hunting with a wolf likely to feed the wolf at last?

11. If the principle of protection is right, is it not just as right for the wool-grower as for the wool-spinner and wool-weaver? And does not the latter yield his entire case when he asks for himself what he is not willing to give to the wool-grower.

These are not idle questions. Just now they are of momentous importance, and they will have to be answered before repeal of the duties upon wool can be justified to the American people. We express the belief that no satisfactory answer can be given to any one of them.

Farm Topics.

FOR TREE-PLANTERS TO NOTE.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

In order to give information as to the size to which many common ornamental trees will attain, we have just measured a number which were set out from 25 to 28 years ago, on strong, naturally rich soil, which after a few years had no further cultivation, but which more or less shaded the ground. Among evergreens:—

Austrian pine-trees had grown from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, over 26 feet high, with a spread of branches 18 feet in diameter.

Scotch pines are 14 to 16 inches in diameter, with 24 feet spread.

White pine, 1 foot in diameter, 31 feet high, 19 feet spread.

American arbor vitæ, 8 inches in diameter, 12 feet spread.

Menzie's spruce, 8 inches in diameter, 25 feet high and 15 feet spread.

Hemlock, 8 inches in diameter, 24 feet high, with a spread of 18 feet.

Norway spruce, 1 foot in diameter, 24 feet spread and 35 feet high.

Black spruce, 9 inches in diameter, 18 feet spread, and 19 feet high.

Some of these were too much crowded which made their growth rather taller, and the diameter of their spread of branches rather less than otherwise.

The growth of a few common deciduous trees planted at the same time was the following:—

Weeping birch was 1 foot in diameter, 35 feet high, and 18 feet spread of branches.

Silver maple, 16 inches in diameter, 32 feet high, and 16 feet spread.

European larch, 20 inches in diameter, 40 feet high, and 20 feet spread.

We give the diameter of the trees, that our readers may see the change that takes place in the small and slender shrub-like trees when set out, as they reach the massive pillars afterward. It must not be forgotten that many of them will ultimately be twice as large, or more, than the dimensions we have given. It will, therefore, be readily seen how absurd it would be to plant a small dooryard with such trees and expect them to retain an appropriate appearance.

HOW PLANT ROOTS TRAVEL FOR MANURE.

The common notion that manure must be applied directly about the stems of plants to make it effective is thus combatted by the Massachusetts *Ploughman*: We have no doubt that if a pile of manure be placed in the soil 10 feet from a growing plant, that in the process of decomposition there would be generated a sufficient amount of gas to so fill the soil as to force the molecules of plant food a sufficient distance to meet the attractive power of the growing plant, and thus an active stream of plant food would be formed between the manure and the growing plant, and the root of the plant, if the plant be large enough, getting an abundant supply of food, would rapidly extend until it reached the manure. This is a fact that has been repeatedly demonstrated. If plants fed on the raw manure as sheep feed on raw turnips, there would be good reason for believing that the roots must touch the manure to be of any use; but as the manure must be so thoroughly decomposed as to separate the mineral from the gaseous parts, and the atoms thus formed united with both air and water, it must be evident to every one that in this form they are easily attracted through the earth to a considerable distance.

Farmers need not fear that they shall lose any of the manure by spreading it broadcast where plants are not more than four feet apart, even if plants cannot get it when beyond their roots; for most of even the smallest plants spread their roots more than 18 inches each way. We are informed by one of our most successful and reliable gardeners that he has seen even the cabbage root extend four feet. We have seen them extend more than two feet. But the distance which the roots of plants will spread depends on the condition and character of the soil; no doubt, if a plant like a cabbage be set in a hard soil that has been manured only in the hill, there being no current of plant food coming from outside of the hill, the roots would naturally make a network over and through the manure placed in the hill, and would have no inducement to grow beyond; it would be very singular indeed if they did; but a plant set in a soil that is made very loose and light by mixing the manure with it, will as a natural consequence send its roots long distances in various directions, because of the numerous streams of plant food that fill the soil; and that a plant thus abundantly supplied would make a more rapid growth than one with its roots confined to a limited space, there can be but little doubt—in fact, experience proves this to be so.

—Seven Philadelpha newsboys engaged in a pie-eating match the other evening for the amusement of Apollo Senate, Knights of Sparta. The pies were large, thick, very juicy, and made of cherries. The boy who, without the aid of knife, fork, or finger first finished his pie, was to have a dollar. Every boy was paid fifty cents in addition. The pies were on a narrow table, and after each boy's hands had been tied behind him time was called. In five minutes Jimmy Dougherty had eaten every crumb, licked the plate clean, and looked like a painted devil in a pantomime. Two of the boys were down on their knees, having dropped their pies on the floor.

TO MEET A CRYING WANT

we have organized a Special Department and place at YOUR service, all of OUR resources in first quality Ready-Made Clothing, for Men, Youth, Boys and Children. We will furnish FREE, upon request reference samples, with measure blanks and instructions How to Order.

By our plan the consumer deals directly with the manufacturer. Best materials and workmanship may be depended upon, and fair prices are guaranteed.

We are the most extensive Clothing Manufacturers in the Country, and have large Retail Ware-rooms at 144 to 148 Clark St., Chicago, Ills.; 115 to 123 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; Corner of Wisconsin and East Water Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.; 76 and 78 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.; 910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Address BROWNING, KING & CO.,
406 to 412 Broome St., NEW YORK.

IT IS A FACT THAT THE COOLEY CREAMERS

Are used by more fine butter-makers and stock-breeders than any other apparatus, because they have proved to make the LARGEST QUANTITY and BEST QUALITY of butter with least labor and expense. They surpass every thing in the Cream-Gathering System. Patrons realize from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 cents per quart for milk. Send for Circulars giving facts and references sustaining these claims. Davis Swing Churns and Improved Eureka Butter Workers.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

J. W. DORSEY, Middlebury, Agent for Addison County.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

Works at Woods Holl, Mass., Charleston and Chisolm's Island, S. C.

For TWENTY-ONE YEARS this Company's Fertilizer,

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

has been increasing its trade (from sales of 750 tons the first year to 50,000 tons now per annum), and this by reason of its wonderful action on the Soil, it being made for "active service in the field, not for dress parade in the chemist's laboratory."

Its Record is its strongest testimonial, and no farmer should hesitate to try a fertilizer which for so many years has been in the front rank, and whose application on lands for grain, grass, cotton, tobacco, root or fruit crops, has produced results unsurpassed by any. Pamphlets, with directions, etc., forwarded free, on application to local agents, or to

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,

GENERAL SELLING AGENTS, BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by EARL & SMITH, Middlebury: C. A. BOOTH & SON, Vergennes: E. S. & S. D. FARR, Bristol; F. H. FARRINGTON, Brandon.

Addison County Creamery.

In order that there may be a clearly-understood and equitable basis for prices paid those who bring milk to my creamery in Middlebury, I propose to take as such basis the butter quotations of the Boston Produce Exchange for best Northern creamery butter, less five cents per pound to pay cost of manufacturing, freight and commissions, and to change prices weekly as the quotations of the Produce Exchange are changed. The amount of butter produced will be reckoned on the basis of 25 pounds of milk to one pound of butter. Payments to be made on the 10th of each month for the preceding month's milk.

I will buy the skim milk of those who want to sell it at 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Those patrons who are not satisfied at the end of one month will be at liberty to withdraw; but those who continue to bring milk after the expiration of the first month will be considered patrons for the season.

Skim milk will be returned on the basis of 75 per cent. of new milk brought.

F. W. ATWOOD.

Middlebury, May 6, 1886. 19:4w

Hundreds of $

I have spent for medicine to cure my Rheumatism without finding any relief until I tried ATHLOPHOROS. I have taken six bottles of ATHLOPHOROS, and I am now a well man." So writes Mr. E. PARKHURST, Woonsocket, R. I.

From all over the country come similar testimonials of the efficiency of ATHLOPHOROS in curing both rheumatism and neuralgia. No other remedy has been discovered that is a real cure for either of these terrible diseases. Athlophoros is not an experiment, it has been tried and its value proved by thousands of people all over the United States. No remedy has ever been put on the market that has brought such universal relief to sufferers from rheumatism and neuralgia. Athlophoros is absolutely safe to take and will surely bring relief. If you doubt its merits send for names of persons in your own State who have been cured by its use.

Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him we will send it express paid on receipt of regular price—$1.00 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Estate of Louisa A. Austin.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Louisa A. Austin, late of Leicester, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid, at the dwelling house of the late Louisa A. Austin on the 12th day of June and the 6th day of November, next, from 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock p. m., each of said days, and that six months from the 10th day of May, A. D. 1886, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Leicester, this 14th day of May A. D. 1886.

H. C. BROWNSON, } Comr's.
H. H. ROBERTS, }

21

STATE OF VERMONT--District of Addison, ss.

The probate court for the district of Addison:

To all persons interested in the estate of Lephia P. Hard, late of Middlebury, in said District, deceased GREETING:

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby notified to appear before the said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 14th day of June A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any you have, why the account of D. W. Nash, administrator of the estate of said deceased, should not be allowed, and also why the residue of said estate should not be distributed to the parties entitled thereto.

Dated at Middlebury, in said District, this 19th day of May, A. D. 1886.

21 LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

HOUSE FOR SALE!

The two-story, French-roof house on North Pleasant street belonging to the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Birchard. It is nearly new, well built and in a very desirable location; good-sized lot. For further particulars enquire of

D. RIDER, Admr.

20:tf Middlebury, Vt., May 13, 1886.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

STOVES! STOVES!

FOR HEATING BUY THE CELEBRATED

STEWART!

all sizes of which we keep in stock. Also various other makes of the best kinds. Likewise a full assortment of the leading

RANGES and COOK STOVES

Don't fail to see our stock before purchasing, as we have the largest between Rutland and Burlington.

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND WATER PIPING AND FITTING, AND REPAIRING

promptly executed in a workmanlike manner.

ALLAN CALHOUN.

Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 27.

MASON & SMITH,

MACHINE, FOUNDRY

—AND—

REPAIR SHOP.

NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.

Orders for castings and machine work of every description taken and filled with accuracy and promptness.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Remember the old Langworthy Shop.

H. P. MASON. E. B. SMITH

Middlebury, Vt., April 1, 1886. 13m2

J. E. NEGUS

IS RECEIVING HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing

In great variety of styles and at various prices to suit the wants of all in need of clothing, and will sell it at

Prices as Low

as the same goods can be had for anywhere. Call, inspect his goods and satisfy yourselves that the above statements are facts. His stock is

LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE,

and contains more bargains. The novelties in

Hats and Caps,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

CUSTOM CLOTHING!

Having a fine assortment of the most fashionable fabrics for

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Overcoats

and Men's wear generally, he will cu them in the latest styles and make them up in a substantial manner and at BOTTOM PRICES.

MAIN STREET,
Sept. 1, 1885. MIDDLEBURY, VT.

FARM FOR SALE

—AT—

$30 AN ACRE.

The Sumner farm, situated one mile north of this village on the New Haven road, containing 200 acres. Has a good variety of soil for

MEADOW, PASTURE AND PLOWING.

Is well watered; buildings in fair condition. Will sell all or one-half. Considering its nearness to the village and its quality, this farm is cheap property and a good investment for any one. Such land, so near any other place of this size, could not be bought for twice the money.

U. D. TWITCHELL.

Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 21, 1885. 42:tf

ROLAND.

The standard trotting stallion ROLAND, record 2:28 when 5 years old, No. 4088, bred and raised in Kentucky, will make the season of 1886 at the Rutland Trotting Park, Rutland, Vt., where he will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares. Terms, $30.00, payable at time of service. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge.

ROLAND was sired by Crown Chief, dam the thoroughbred 16 hands Kentucky mare celebrated for her great endurance and road qualities, and although never having been trained for track purposes, could trot a mile handy in three minutes, and was known as the Abe Strauss mare; Crown Chief by Milford Mambrino; first dam by Star Highlander; Milford Mambrino by Mambrino Chief (same as Walton's Mambrino;) first dam by Jasper Whip, second dam by Sir Archey; Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, out of the dam of the Livingston gelding and Goliah; Mambrino Paymaster by Mambrino; Mambrino by imported Messenger, dam by imported Sauer Kraut, Star Highlander by Moreland's Highlander, he by Old Crusader. Mambrino Chief, the grandsire of Roland, is also grandsire of the dam of Phallas, record 2:13¾, and the grandsire of sons and daughters produce Paranna 2:09¾, Lewiski 2:25¼, Coaster 2:25¼, Prospect Maid 2:25, Hannis 2:17¾, Mambrino Gift 2:20. Roland is a direct descendant from the fastest blood of the day.

For particulars enquire of

W. C. DANYEW,
Middlebury, Vt.,

or DAVID W. KELTNER, who will have charge of "Roland" during his stay in Rutland, or C. F. Clark, Falmouth House, Boston, Mass. 18

CLAY JONES

This standard bred stallion may be found at the

Laensboro Stock Farm.

NEW HAVEN, VT.

DESCRIPTION—Sixteen and three-fourths hands high, dark mahogany bay, posterns white on hind feet, weight 1200 pounds.

PEDIGREE—Clay Jones was sired by Cassius M. Clay, 86, Dam by Rysdyke Hambletonian, 10.

TERMS—To warrant $20, will be due Feb. 1, '87. By the season $15, cash season ends Sept. 15, 1886.

Clay Jones won first premium at the Addison County Fair two years ago with ten of his get. First premium at the Champlain Valley

Major Clay

May be found at the same place, two years old, dark mahogany bay, black points, stands fifteen hands high, weight 900 pounds. For style form and gait he is a hard one to beat.

Sired by Clay Jones, dam by Red Jacket, grand dam by Beman horse, he by Old Black Hawk, great grand dam by American Eclipse, he by Durock, he by Imported Diomede.

Terms—To warrant $30.

Clay Lambert, 4799,

May be found at the same place, two years old, sired by Battell's Motion, 1544, dam Litty Clay by Cassius M. Clay, 86, making him standard bred. He is registered in Wallace's trotting register, New York. Stands 14¾ hands high, weight 880 pounds, color chestnut. Terms, to warrant $10.

Breed standard bred animals if you want to meet with success. All lovers of fine horses are cordially invited to call and look over our stock. Good pasturing for mares from abroad.

WM. M. PARTCH & SONS,

19m2 Proprietors.

ASTHMA CURED!

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical.

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

"It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." Hon. S. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.

"I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." Thos. Fulton, Hamilton, Ohio.

"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." Prof. E. Von Fingerlin, Greenville, S. C.

"My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." Mrs. M. L. Petrick, Londonderry, Ohio.

Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMAN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.