PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet

For Sale.

I have several set of Large Milk Pans (both wet and dry) Ferguson Bureaus and Mosely & Stoddard Creameries, which are all second hand, but in good running order and

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

I would be pleased to call upon or correspond with any party in want of this line of goods. J. W. DORSEY.

Middlebury, Vt., March, 1886. 13

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, BARN AND TEN ACRES OF LAND situate

TWO MILES WEST OF MIDDLEBURY VILLAGE,

lately owned and occupied by W. H. Remsen, deceased. Buildings convenient and in good repair.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Part of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & SLADE.

Middlebury, March 3, 1886. 10

Farm for Sale

THE Farm in the southeast part of the town of Shoreham, of late the home place of William G. Willson, deceased, is offered for sale This farm is supposed to contain 147 acres, consisting of meadow, pasturage and wood-land, in desirable proportion. The dwelling-house has lately been thoroughly repaired and modernized; and is neat, convenient, comfortable and commodious. The out-buildings, though not new, are in fair condition, and entirely ample for the wants of the farm. The farm is well fenced, and has upon it a young, thrifty and bearing orchard. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a good home and a farm with more desirable and fewer objectionable features, than the average of farms. If desired, easy terms of payment will be granted. For price and other particulars, inquire on the premises, of

Mrs. ELIZA WILLSON,

Or of E. J. ORMSBEE, Brandon.

Shoreham, Vt., Jan. 26, 1886. 51t

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST AND GREATEST MEDICINE

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS.

Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist Nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. It is composed of the choicest Roots, Barks and Berries, combined with the EX. TRACT OF SULPHUR in such proportions as to make it NATURE'S GREAT NERVINE.

SULPHUR Bitters

The Dose is small—only a Teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it and you will be satisfied. Get it of your druggist. DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

Bell's One Minute Cure for Toothache kills pain instantly Price, twenty-five cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

Central Vt. Railroad.

"EASTERN" STANDARD TIME.

COMMENCING JUNE 27, 1886.

Trains will leave Middlebury as follows:

GOING NORTH AND WEST.

3:33 a m NIGHT EXPRESS, from New York for Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West. Sleeping car to Montreal—daily except Mondays.

7:56 a m LOCAL EXPRESS—for Burlington.

3:25 p m EXPRESS MAIL, from New York, New London, Troy, Albany, Springf'ld and Boston for Burlington, Montpelier, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.

6:15 p m EXPRESS, from New York Albany and Troy for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, and the West. Parlor car to St. Albans.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

9:50 a m EXPRESS, for Boston, Worcester, New London, Springfield and New York; also Troy, Albany & New York, with Wagner Drawing Room car to New York, arriving 7 p. m.

4:52 p m MIXED, for Rutland and intermediate stations.

8:37 p m MIXED, for Rutland.

10:18 p m NIGHT EXPRESS, for Troy, Albany, New York, and Boston. A Sleeping car through to New York and also to Boston.

ADDISON RAILROAD.

Going South—5:33 a m—Mixed train leaves Ticonderoga for Leicester Junction, arriving 7.25.

Going North—6:00 p m—Mixed train leaves Leicester Junction, arriving at Ticonderoga 7.20.

☞ Through Tickets for Chicago and the West for sale at the principal stations.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent

J. W. HOBART, General Manager. 30-tf

SMITH & ALLEN

Keep on hand, or furnish on short notice, all kinds

Builders' Hardware

(Embracing, with the old varieties, the new and celebrated Niles goods),

Nails, Doors, Sash, Blinds,

ROSENDALE & PORTLAND CEMENT, BLACK AND WHITE LIME.

Also LUMBER of every variety, Lath, Clapboards, Pure Heart Shingles, 18-inch spruce, pine and cedar, also manufacturers of all kinds of House Finishing Material and Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Office and mill first door on Mill Street.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

$100 REWARD

FOR A CASE OF

Scratches, Grease, or Cracked Heels on Horses,

That we cannot cure with our magnetic remedy.

DR. STEVENS & CO'S

MAGNETIC SCRATCHES CURE

We think is the only remedy ever discovered that will accomplish a certain and complete cure in every case. Horses can be used and the cure will commence from first application.

No Washing Off with Soap and Water.

This remedy will cure every case in from 6 to 15 days. We have testimonials stating that after trying everything else (as they term it) for scratches without benefit, Dr. Stevens & Co's Magnetic Remedy would cure at once. To those skeptical we will furnish references on application. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by

Dr. O. H. Stevens & Co., Bradford, Vt.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by SHELDON & CO., Druggists Middlebury, Vt. 48;6m

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

FOR SALE!

Two yearling Holstein Freisian Bulls out of prize winning cows, sired by a prize winning bull.

For prices and pedigrees address

D. F. MACAULY, Manager, Cream Hill Stock Farm, Shoreham, Vt.

20

FOR RENT.

At Cream Hill, Shoreham, 65 Acres of Good Pasture to rent.

T. CONDON.

May 26, 1886. 22-tf

FOR SALE.

Fifty thousand feet fence boards 16 feet long, 5 and 6 inches wide and 1 1-4 inches thick; 100,000 feet good spruce shingle; also 50,000 feet good spruce boards, planed. Inquire of HENRY SMITH, Bread Loaf Inn.

21:tf

REMOVAL.

N. J. RENAUD

HAS REMOVED HIS

BARBER SHOP

—AND—

PERIODICAL & NEWS DEPOT

From his former stand on Green St. to the opposite side of the street, in the building owned by Wm. E. Greene, where may be seen a stock of

Blank Books, Stationery,

TABLETS FOR SCHOOLS,

Writing Paper, Ink, Pens, Pencils, etc.

ALSO MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

also

CANDIES and CIGARS.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions received for papers and all the desirable publications of the day.

Vergennes, Vt., April 6th, 1886. 15 13w

J. B. HUSTED,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—AND—

CLOTHIER

VERGENNES, - VERMONT.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

CLOTHS,

and is prepared to make them up in latest style, best manner and at the lowest prices.

We guarantee our cutting and work to be first-class, and all work made by us is subject to the approval of our customers.

We have recently added to our custom tailoring,

Ready-Made Clothing,

A Fine Stock of

GENT'S YOUTH'S AND BOYS',

At the Lowest Prices. ☞ Call and see for yourselves, and you will be convinced of what we say.

Dyer's Block, Opp. Stevens' House.

Vergennes, Vt., 1886. 7-1y

Home Department.

THE MAPLES.

[From Michaux's "North American Sylva."]

Of the species which compose this genus, the number known is already considerable, and will probably be augmented by further researches of botanists, especially on the continent of North America.

The maples, in general, are lofty and beautiful trees. One of their principal characters consists of opposite leaves, divided into several very distinct lobes. Capable of enduring an intense cold, they form, in the north of the old and of the new continent, extensive forests, which, with those of the beech, appear to succeed the spruce, the larch and the pine, and to precede the chestnut and the oak. Such, at least, seems to be in America, between the 43d and 46th degrees of latitude, the place assigned by nature to the true sugar maple.

The species of maples hitherto described amount to fourteen, of which seven belong to Europe and seven to North America. Among these last I have not included the dwarf red maple, which is a diminutive species and concerning which I do not possess adequate material for a description. It abounds in Nova Scotia and has always been confounded with the proper red maple; I have also observed it in the upper parts of New Hampshire. It scarcely exceeds 12 or 18 feet in height and its flowers and seeds are of a more vivid red than those of the red maple. The black sugar maple grows to about the same height with the sugar maple, but it is plainly a distinct species. In the collection of dried plants made by Capts. Lewis and Clarke during their journey to the South sea, I saw specimens of a beautiful maple from the banks of Columbia river.

From this brief summary it results that the North American species are more numerous than those of Europe. The wood of the maple differs so widely in quality in different species, that it becomes difficult to characterize it by general observations; it may be remarked that it speedily ferments and decays when exposed to the weather, that it is liable to be injured by worms and that hence it is unfit for building. It possesses properties, however, which compensate in part for these defects, and which render it useful in the arts and in domestic economy.

Propagation and Culture.—The maple prefers a free, deep and loamy soil, rich rather than sterile, and neither wet nor very dry. The situation that suits them best is one that is sheltered and shady rather than exposed. They are seldom found on the north sides of lofty mountains, or on mountains at all, except among other trees; but in the plains they are found by themselves. Though the species only attain perfection in favorable soil and situations, they will spring up and live in any situation whatever.

They are chiefly propagated from seeds; but some sorts are increased by layers, cuttings of the shoots or roots or by budding or grafting. The seeds of most of the species ripen in October, and may be gathered by hand, or shaken from the tree, when the keys begin to turn brown. The maturity of the seed may be proved by opening the key and observing if the cotyledons are green, succulent and fresh; if the green color is wanting, the seeds are good for nothing. The seeds may be sown either in autumn or in spring; the latter is preferable where moles abound, as they are very fond of the seeds. Sown in spring, they come up in five or six weeks, with the exception of Acer campstre, which never grows till the second or third year. The seed should not be covered with more than from a quarter to half an inch of soil. The surface of the ground in which they are sown may be advantageously shaded with leaves, fronds of firs or straw.

The silvery-leaved and scarlet maple perfect their seeds in May; and these should be sown immediately after having been collected; they will vegetate directly, produce fine plants the first season, if kept free from weeds. The seeds of the former do not keep well till spring.

UNCLE EZEK'S WISDOM.

All political parties are made up from foxes and geese—about five thousand geese to one fox.

The great beauty of charity is privacy; there is a sweet force even in an anonymous penny.

I am an uncompromising Radical up to date, but when I reach the other world I can be a Conservative, if it is the best thing to do.

Men of great genius should not forget that their great failings, or vices, are more apt to be noticed, and even admired, than their virtues.

All Conservatives have once been Radicals and their virtue consists in having found out that half a loaf is better than no bread.

My friend, if you must keep a pet, let it be one of the serene kind (a rattlesnake or snapping turtle, for instance); this will exercise your caution and strengthen your genius.

I know of nothing that will test a man's true inwardness better than to feel like the devil, and be obliged to act like a saint.

My dear boy, if you must part your hair in the middle, get it even, if you have to split a hair to do it.

Independence is a name for what no man possesses; nothing in the animate or inanimate world, is more dependent than man.

It isn't so much what a man has that makes him happy, as it is what he doesn't want.

There are many comfortable people in the world, but to call any man perfectly happy is an insult.

There is nothing so valuable, and yet so cheap, as civility; you can almost buy land with it.

The great mass of mankind can only gaze and wonder; if they undertake to think, they grow listless, and soon tire out.—*The Century for July.*

WHALE HUNTING AT MONTEREY.

[From the San Francisco Alta.]

Santa Cruz, July 10.—The Monterey Whaling company is about the oldest institution of the kind on the coast, and the stock proves a very fair investment to the holders, who are the whale killers themselves. The business office, storeroom and eating and sleeping apartments of the company are in a white adobe building in the western suburbs, and half a mile further south is a high cliff, whereon is the company's lookout. He is armed with a powerful glass, and a tall mast is rigged with halyards for hoisting a signal when game is sighted.

The hunting tools consist of three of the regulation double-pointed boats in use by whalers the world over, five long oars to each boat, 200 fathoms of line smoothly coiled in tubs in the bow, and two guns to each boat. The larger size of the two has the proportions of a young cannon and is mounted on a pivot. The missile discharged from it is a steel bar four feet in length, and provided with a folding barb that opens out when the harpoon buries itself in the whale. This takes the place of the old-time harpoon, and is much more certain and effective. The lighter gun is fired from the shoulder, and looks like a large-sized fowling piece. It has a 11-2 inch bore. It is used to put the finishing touches on the whale after the harpoon has made him fast, and the method is to fire an explosive bomb into a vital spot. The bomb is 11-2 inches in diameter by 18 inches long, the butt end being winged with rubber tips, after the manner in which an arrow is feathered, to secure guiding power.

It was early morning when the white signal fluttered to the top of the staff of the mast on the cliff, and having previously obtained permission to join the hunt with Capt. Mariano, the quartermaster was speedily seated in the stern sheets, awaiting the signal to shove off. This was soon given, and six miles to the northwest the three boats came up with their game, which proved to be an unusually large specimen of the California gray variety. The gigantic fish rolled lazily about on top of the water, all unconscious of impending danger, and did not even deign to notice the approach of the boats that came up on either side and behind her. A hundred feet away the men lay on their oars, and Capt. Mariano sighted over his swivel gun. The men bent over their oars, with every muscle ready to pull or back water at the slightest hostile movement on the part of the enemy. It was a moment that seemed an age of awful suspense to the green hand, but suddenly the Captain had a fair mark presented, and pressed the trigger. The boat quivered under the shock accompanying the report, and the eye could plainly catch the flash of the harpoon as it cleaved the air and buried itself out of sight somewhere in the right shoulder. Attached to the steel missile was the stout manilla line coiled in the bow, and it bore the appearance of a flash of brown lightning as it zigzagged through the air after its powerful motor.

The whale hardly seemed to comprehend the trouble that had overtaken her at first, and it was fully half a minute before she emitted an angry snort and started for the bottom at a rate that made the line smoke and emit sparks as is ran over the bows. Both the captain and the boat steerer peered uneasily into the clear depths as the line stopped running out, and a minute latter the former shouted: "Back all! Back hard!" The five ashen blades bent and quivered with the strain put on them, but it was none too much, as the boat was scarcely a dozen feet away when the huge bulk of the infuriated whale rose to the surface and spurted twin columns of brine high in the air. Before the animated waterspout could repeat the dose the boat was out of range, both of the fire-extinguishing apparatus and the terrible flukes that soon commenced to thrash the water into foam. Her contortions were so violent that the captain could not get in a shot with his bomb gun, which he raised and lowered half a dozen times without pulling the trigger. Finally the flukes quit their thrashing, and like a flash the leviathan dashed away at a terrific rate, burying the boat's bow between two walls of water fully eighteen inches high, but the speed was such that scarcely a drop entered the boat. This gait was kept up for a good ten minutes, and then the speed commenced to slacken, and the wounded monster swam easily and quietly on top of the water.

The living tug came to a total standstill at last, and, pulling around to a broadside position, the captain was given his opportunity. The second explosion was followed by the whistling of the rubber-winged bomb, which buried itself in the great mass of blubber. Scarcely had the smoke cleared away from the bow before the muffled boom of the bomb exploding in the historical residence of Jonah sounded the death knell of the poor old whale. The victim's huge bulk grew animated again, but only for a moment. The flukes thrashed violently for a few seconds, while the water spouts became tinged a warm red. Struggles and spouts became more and more contracted, until, with a last final effort, the inwardly-wounded monster rolled over and expired. The other boats made fast, and a hard pull of three hours landed the prize on the beach, where it is to be cut up.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

[Boston Advertiser.]

A recent decision of the supreme court of Vermont deals directly with the mother-in-law question. It seems that after his mother-in-law's death, a person, whose identity it will be charitable to conceal under the letter A, sued her executor for board and lodging furnished to her when she visited A's wife, her daughter. These visits extended over a space of five years, were made at four different times, and comprised in all 26 1-2 weeks. The testimony showed that they were made sometimes without invitation and sometimes at the invitation of A's wife. It did not appear that A himself solicited her company. There was no mutual understanding between them as to whether she was a guest or a "boarder" during the 26 and one-half weeks that she spent under his roof. Therefore the court held that A was not entitled to compensation. A's understanding on this point was perfectly clear, for he produced at the trial an account book in which his wife had entered, under his direction, the date of his mother-in-law's arrival at his house on the occasion of her visits and the date of her departure. It came out, however, that A had never ventured to show the book to his mother-in-law, and that she had no knowledge of it, but had made her visits under the impression that she was a welcome guest.

The decision in this case was a righteous one, and is well calculated to preserve the family relations from that mercenary and sordid spirit which sometimes creeps in to them. And yet some jurists, notably the author of a well known work on torts, have criticised it as establishing a dangerous precedent, which is likely to saddle upon many a long-suffering husband the support of his wife's relatives. It, they say, a man is supposed, in the eye of the law, to board and lodge his mother-in-law—between whom and himself there is a well known and traditional hostility—out of pure affection, why should not the same principle be extended to his wife's brothers and sisters, or even to her cousins? But these fears are groundless. The basis of the decision was that the mother-in-law had not received notice from the plaintiff that she or her executor would be expected to pay a reasonable board bill. Had this been done we apprehend that there would have been no doubt as to her liability. In order to be perfectly safe a man need only serve a written notice upon his mother-in-law when she first crosses his threshold, to the effect that she will be charged so much per day or per week. She will then have the choice of going or staying, and in either event there will be no painful misunderstanding. And yet there are points in this matter that will have to be determined by the courts; for example, if a mother-in-law comes to the house by invitation of her daughter, can the husband revoke the invitation upon her arrival? in such a case would she be liable for a reasonable board bill after notice to quit or pay from her son-in-law? in the event of her declining to stay as a "boarder," would not the son-in-law be liable for her traveling expenses to and from his place of residence? In case she did stay and was afterward sued for the board bill, would she not have a claim to set off for services in nursing the children, or as a companion to himself and wife? All these and many other like questions will tax the resources of great judges.

Let us hope that they will be settled in a catholic spirit, very different from that in which these unfortunate relatives have been treated in the public prints. Even their kindest and most generous acts have been misrepresented with fiendish malignity. Not long ago a man went out and hanged himself. He was cut down just in time to save his life. By whom? By his mother-in-law. And what was the comment of the brutal reporter? Simply this:

"She hadn't got through with him!"

—If any one notices a peculiar heaviness in the air nowadays, it may be attributed to the commencement orations which are being loosed in all directions. —*Rochester Democrat.*

—Early roasting ears and the first watermelons of the season will soon be laid on the desks of country editors. The press conventions failed to fix any uniform method of returning thanks for such things.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—A gentleman entered a telegraph office—"I beg pardon, but as I was coming along this afternoon I saw myriads of flies settled on your wires. Can you suggest any explanation of the phenomenon?" "About what time was it, sir?" "About 4 o'clock." "Ah! that accounts for it, that's the time I send the quotations for sugar and honey."

—Sam Bennett, one of the merchant princes of the Alamo city, hired a new clerk one day last week. Like the coffee he sold, the clerk was rather green, but he was very anxious to sell goods. A customer came in and said: "I want a box of matches." "We are just out of matches," replied the new clerk, "but won't some nice dairy cheese answer the purpose just as well?"—*Texas Siftings.*