THE SHEEP INTEREST.

Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.

We gave, last week, an outline report of the doings at the annual meeting of the above-named body, at Middlebury, January 10 and 11. The report of Secretary Chapman is a document of universal interest to members and so it is printed in full. Mr. Chapman says:

GENTLEMEN OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—In making a report of the work of the association, your secretary for want of time will be obliged to confine himself to a few of the striking and most important facts connected with it, which detail the entire work of the association for the year. The extraordinary growth of the association ever since its organization has been a cause of wonder and envy, year by year we have supposed that this large growth would cease. But we are obliged to report much the largest accession of members that we have received in any one year since the organization of the association. Two hundred and ninety seven have made application to become members during the past year. Of these eighty were rejected, leaving 217 to be added to the roll of the association, making, with the 720 reported last year, the very large number of 1,937 as the total membership, less some four or five that have sold out their flocks and withdrawn from the association. The per cent of increase in 1881, the largest of any previous to 1882, was about 34 per cent, during the past year very nearly 40 per cent. As we stated last year, this extraordinary voluntary accession without solicitation on the part of the association is the best evidence that the public has confidence in our stability, in the honesty and thoroughness of our work as well as in the value of a place in our Register. This increase of one year is probably a larger number than the entire membership of any other Merino Sheep Register in the or any other land. The work of the committee on pedigrees has been necessarily retarded by the work on the second volume of our Register. The manuscript for that volume was completed the last of November. Since that time the committee have held four meetings of two days each, at which most of the flocks that were awaiting action were considered and such as were found worthy were accepted. Such as needed further investigation were laid over until such investigation could be made. Nearly three thousand persons have made applications during the year to have new flocks recorded, a part of them being of stock or increase from registered sires and dams that can be and have been accepted by the secretary. The whole number that have been accepted by the committee on pedigrees and the secretary has been over 750, making nearly nine hundred that have been accepted for record since the organization of the association. Eleven flocks have been rejected; about 30 have been laid over for more thorough investigation, and some 70 are still awaiting the consideration of the committee on pedigrees, or the secretary. The report of the auditors will show a very gratifying condition of the finances of the association. Notwithstanding an advance payment of $500 towards the printing of the second volume, we have a little over $200 to add to our cash on hand at the beginning of last year. The remission of the annual membership fees for 1882 made a practical dividend to the old members of about $1,450, and it is estimated from the cash on hand, accounts due the association for registry fees for lambs and new flocks and cash from the sale of the second volume, there will be enough realized to meet the expenses of the current year and still leave a balance in the treasury, without collecting the membership fees for 1883 from any but new members. The committee on publication very much regret that they are not able to have the second volume ready for distribution at this meeting. An explanation is due you for the continued delay of its publication. At the beginning of the year we hoped to have it completed and ready to be delivered before the commencement of the extraordinary extra work of receiving the lambs for the year, the accession of new flocks and members that we usually have received in August in each year; but the accession of new members began with the year as well as an unusual amount of correspondence it was also found that much that had been prepared for the book had to be rewritten, and that some forty of the older members had failed to return the manuscripts of their flocks sent out the year before. As the rule that such could be dropped from their places had not been in force at the time they were sent out, we could not drop them; but were obliged to again look them all up and rewrite them. Notwithstanding we gave every moment to the work we possibly could, and all the strength we had, the very busy season of the summer was upon us before we could get any part of it to press. Of the vast amount of work in August and continued into September I think I only need say that for several days in the busiest part we received over fifty letters a day, the larger part with remittances inclosed. The receipts for a month, embracing the last of August and fore part of September, in these small sums amounted to over $1,500. It was impossible for us to do more during that time than to keep accounts, file papers, take care of the money and acknowledge its receipt. We commenced printing the fore part of October, and we supposed we should be able to finish by December 1; but the printers find that printing a sheep Register, where there is such a vast amount of figures, on the accuracy of which so much depends, is slow work compared with ordinary book printing; when the Legislature adjourned, they had but little over 200 pages printed. The whole copy was finished, and the most of it had been forwarded to them on December 1, except the index, which could not be prepared until the remaining pages were printed. Soon after the first of December the printer wrote us that they were obliged to lay it aside and put their entire force and machinery on their contract for printing the State laws, which they had given heavy bonds to have completed by the 15th of this month; after which they will resume the work on our Register. It may be asked why we did not employ more help and get the work along faster. We can say in reply to this, that we have employed all the extra help that we could utilize in our work the past year. In all kinds of business, inexperienced help that requires constant supervision is worth but little in an emergency; we have used all that we could procure that did not need such constant supervision.

I might say here that our second volume would have been published long ago, had we been willing to jump at conclusions, instead of reaching them by thorough investigation, careful sifting and comparing of all the facts possible to find in regard to flocks and historical matters. In order to maintain our leading and influential position, the amount of this kind of work done since the publication of our first volume, as well as previous to that, has been very large, and the result will give our work and conclusions a value and authority that cannot be approached by any other Register in the world. Our association should realize, not only its proud and influential position, but be fully awake to the responsibilities which devolve upon it by reason of its very high standing, and see that no division among us to cripple our work and usefulness. Neither should the intrigue of our enemies outside of the association be permitted to influence us in doing the thing which will please them, but which will effect our own destruction.

The association always has stood, does now, and always should stand in the way of those who wish to reap pecuniary benefit by deceiving breeders in regard to the pedigrees and blood of their flocks, and we have no right to expect that they will commend us for doing more thorough and impartial work than they approve. But our members should be cautious how they take advice of such enemies of our association, or help them in any plans they may make to cripple our usefulness, belittle our influence, or help us on to our own discomfiture and loss of position.

My outside work during the past year has been small. I attended the convention at New York in February, at which a discussion upon the subject of free trade and the revision of the tariff took place. A resolution asking for an immediate revision of the tariff in the spirit and interest of free trade was introduced; but before its adoption it was modified in its wording and spirit, so that when its passage was moved it received our support.

A very important meeting of the National Wool Growers and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held at Rochester in August, at which, by the request and advice of some of your officers, I appeared as delegate of this association. It was a meeting of great importance and one that will have a vital and important influence upon the prosperity of the wool-growing and sheep-breeding interest of our whole country. The action of that meeting is probably known to you all. The report of the tariff commission recommends some very material reductions in the duties on foreign wool. I have not had time to study into the matter enough to arrive at any intelligent understanding of the effects of such reductions upon the wool-growing interests of the United States. I only know that the manufacturers have claimed that while these reductions might be a material help to them, the increased importations would not enter very largely into competition with those wools grown in this country. We hope their claims may prove true, and that whatever tariff legislation may take place, our industries may not be crippled, and whatever plan or scale is adopted may be beneficial and permanent, so that our country may not be in such a state of doubt and uncertainty as exists at the present time and, somewhat unfavorably affects the business of the land.

About the same time that we held our last annual meeting, there was another association organized in Ohio, for the purpose of establishing and publishing a Register. We are informed by its officers that they intend to do thorough and reliable work, and to admit no sheep for record but those that are of unalloyed purity of blood and pedigree. We are pleased to hear from other localities that the officers are endeavoring to be able to perform their work in an impartial and efficient manner. During the past year the Vermont association have issued the first volume of their Register. As yet we have not had time to examine it so thoroughly as to be able to express an opinion of its merits, we can say that the volume is a handsome one and creditable to the enterprise and taste of the Wisconsin sheep-breeders. The report of the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' association, held last month, shows them to be in a prosperous condition and about to go to press with their first volume, which contains 60 flocks. The old United States Register has passed into other hands than those last published the first volume, and is believed to be a thorough and reliable work. A new volume is in an advanced stage of preparation for publication. We are not informed as to the present status of the work of the New York Register; but we only rest assured that they are doing valuable service towards preserving the purity of our Merino sheep.

To return ourselves to our own work. The executive board has lately adopted one new rule and changed another, the 9th, so as to read as follows: "Sheep purchased from flocks not recorded in this Reg ister may be added to those now on record during fleet, if accepted by the committee on pedigrees. The fees for recording shall be 25 cents for each sheep, and committee fees."

The new rule adopted is: "Any member may have the pedigree of any stock ram that has previously been registered recorded in the list of stock rams by the payment of a fee of 25 cents, subject to the approval of the committee on pedigrees."

Gentlemen. We feel grateful for your support and confidence in the past, and we are thankful that we are enabled to report such gratifying prosperity, growth and influence of our association. Its interests have not suffered at our hands. We do not forget that it would be as well nigh impossible for us to have done our duty efficiently without the hearty support and assistance of the other officers of the association, who have always been alive to the common interests and faithfully promoted the prosperity of our association. We are under especial obligations to the committee on pedigrees, who have performed their duties with strict impartiality, firmness and good judgment. I close with the hope that the future interests of your association may be enhanced, and its proud position as the leading Merino Sheep Register may be maintained by whomsoever you shall entrust with its management.

The only paper presented was that of L. W. Peet of Cornwall. His subject was "Sheep Husbandry." It is not possible to print the essay in full, but the appended abstract embraces the greater portion and the principal points:

Many questions naturally arise—question often asked and ably discussed before, but such as may be reconsidered, since sheep-breeding is a progressive science. It admits of development. What, then, are some of the important characteristics of the Spanish Merino sheep of to-day. As no substantial house can exist without a good foundation, so the perfect sheep must evidently have a good constitution. By this is meant a harmonious adjustment of all the parts of the animal organism, which ensures good health, great vigor and naturally results in a long life. Such quality is indicated by a broad chest, erect carriage, bright eyes, clean nose and dilated nostrils. This point, always important, appears more so just now, since a larger frame is demanded by the market and hence breeders are liable to resort to forced feeding to secure great size and early development. While a generous feed is healthful alike to man and beast, too concentrated food given to young animals must prove detrimental to the digestive functions in the long run. The public shearings too, very naturally stimulates in the same direction. Heavy fleeces are sought, and the sheep that excels all others in this respect is an object of interest and admiration; but he who breeds for such notoriety without due regard to the constitution of his animals is not wise.

A good covering is an essential point. The few ounces of wool which can be grown upon the face and legs of a sheep seems a small matter, indeed, and is so, commercially considered; but as a characteristic of blood and good breeding, of style and of beauty it becomes significant and very important. Many a shepherd would give $100 a pound for wool could he cause its growth to appear on the sheep where he might designate.

One has only to glance at the picture of the sheep "Consol," bred by Wm. Jarvis some forty years ago, in order to see how largely we have improved since that date in point of covering. But our greatest progress has been by increasing the density of the fleece. Microscopic investigations bearing upon this subject reveal wonders. Dr. Cutting has thus examined the pelt of a Merino sheep and reports 230,000 fibres to the square inch; and he increases our wonder still more by assuring us that only about one-fifth of the actual surface was covered by the wool fibres. How far this unoccupied surface may be compelled to grow wool by skill in feeding and in judicious breeding remains for future development. But the fact is thus made apparent that nature has provided for the growth of a much denser fleece than we have yet produced. The cold climate of our State, the quality of our grasses, our dry upland pastures and general surroundings are all favorable and no breeders are better situated to acquire this quality of fleece than ourselves.

An advance seems now in progress to breed a more uniform fleece over the entire body of the sheep. * * * The subject of heavy wrinkles or folds continues a matter of much interest to every sheep man. * * *

Glance at the stock rams exhibited at our fairs and at our public shearings. Those with the best records for heavy fleeces or in premiums have uniformly been stylish sheep with heavy folds and with plenty of oil. That wrinkles may be grown in excess of our need is unquestioned; but this argues nothing against the principle of their general utility when borne in due proportion. We can breed to excess in almost any direction. Sheep can be produced with so much oil as to be really worthless; shall we therefore dispense with oil as a factor in the production of wool? In no wise, so strongly is its presence needed that could a stock ram be bred in all other respects perfect yet without oil, he would be regarded of doubtful utility—probably as a failure. Oil is not wool, but it appears to be a necessary adjunct to wool of the best quality. This is not a matter of opinion but of scientific demonstration.

The standard weight of a good Spanish Merino ram in breeding condition is 150 lbs, or upwards, as given by the jury in awarding premiums at the centennial. The line of progress now, if correctly indicated by the present demand, is for increased size of carcass. It remains for the sheep-breeders of Vermont to see how far this demand is just and to what extent it can be met without a sacrifice of some points already attained. Size is desirable so far only as it leaves intact those points of excellence to which many years of careful breeding have been devoted. The general laws of nature bearing upon this point should not, however, be overlooked.

Very large apples, potatoes, strawberries and the like seldom equal in quality those of medium size. Nature has her exceptions, but her laws are pretty uniform and seldom can one point be developed to any great extent without a corresponding sacrifice of another. Whether we have now reached, or are far under the size to which the Spanish Merino sheep may be profitably grown is left to the good judgment of breeders to determine for themselves.

Little fear is felt that we shall be found long progressing backwards. From a wise selection of animals at the outset; from our past skill in breeding them; from a favorable climate; from our love for the shepherd's calling; and—shall I add the gold which comes from it—we have produced an animal of which some flattering statements can justly be made, as follows: The improved Spanish Merino sheep excels all others in the world as a wool-producing animal. It has been sold for a greater price than any other sheep in the world, and is the most valuable today. No other sheep in the world will herd in so large numbers and maintain health and thrift. It possesses the power of adaption to climatic changes and geographical location in excess of all others. It is susceptible of greater improvement by judicious breeding than any other. It is unequalled in beauty and docility; and, finally, it is the best-advertised sheep in the world. Couple these statements and the fact that the demand for fine wool is unmet by our home product and hence large quantities are yearly imported and that each year brings a larger demand with the constant increase of our people and we readily see how vast and important is the sheep-breeders' calling among the future industries of our country.

The geographical area of the United States adapted to sheep-raising is immense. Texas alone is nearly 27 times larger than our little State and is capable of producing more agricultural products than the United Kingdom of Great Brittain and Ireland combined. Stock-raising there, though yet in its infancy, is conducted on a large scale, and the raising of sheep is an important branch. There are to day 4,000,000 sheep in Texas. Did she keep as many in proportion to area as England, this number would be increased to 30,000,000. She comes to Vermont for the breeding stock. These sheep are serviceable for one or two crosses, when a new supply is in demand. Texas will never raise her own stock rams. Care and a requisite climate are wanting. Nature does not furnish so thick and valuable a coating, either of fur or wool, in warm latitudes, and hence our own rugged climate has on sunny side to the sheep-grower.

But not alone does Texas desire our blooded sheep, but Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin as well; while Colorado, Montana and other vast districts bordering upon the Rocky mountains await the ploughman's share and the further advance of civilization, when the shepherd's peace fol calling will spring into life and awaken a renewed demand for good sheep—the best and as many as our flocks of the East can furnish. We never can overstock the market with strictly first-class animals—they are needed at home as well as abroad. To pay the price of a good horse seems to the uninitiated extravagant and out of proportion to the value received. But the practical shepherds of the West have viewed the matter in a different light. Self-interest has prompted them to come from Ohio, Michigan and even from the Pacific coast and pay even higher prices than that named and such investments have proved remunerative. They have tempted us with their gold and often, perhaps too often, we have thus been induced to part with some of our noblest animals; and we have seen them depart to the setting sun with tearful regrets. But the visionry alone will expect to transmute all their sheep into hundred dollar bills. Prices will fluctuate. Every branch of business has its flood and neap tide; but so long as it is legitimate and based upon the principle of supply and demand, like the sheep and dairy business, our chief anxiety should center upon producing the most desirable article for the market. The indications for a paying sheep business in the future are not unfavorable. At no time since the war has the country at large been more prosperous. We are at peace. The energies of the nation have been put forth under healthy and normal conditions for the accumulation of wealth. Farm products are all demanded at full prices. Merchants ply a lively cash trade. Artizans of nearly every class are fully employed, and the great wheels of commerce move on with accelerated speed. The busy hum of looms is heard along the New England streams, calling for more wool with which to clothe the multitude. While thrift is the cheering watch word of the times the shepherds of Vermont should entertain no fears but that their calling, well followed, will meet with the consideration which its importance among the industries of the world should command.

It was stated by Secretary Chapman, in the course of the meeting that 7,700 merinos were shipped from the Middlebury station during 1882—nearly one thousand more than in the previous year. Of this number 2,550 went to Texas, 2,354 to Ohio, 910 to Michigan, 292 to Maine, 325 to Kansas, 230 to Colorado, 184 to Pennsylvania, 131 to Arizona, 125 to Indiana, 125 to Missouri, 75 to Nebraska, 68 to Illinois and 50 to New York. The topic which excited the most discussion was the tariff upon wool. Col. John B. Mead of Randolph and Secretary Chapman were the chief speakers. Both argued that the wool-growers of the country required the maintenance of the tariff at the present rate; and such was the sense of the meeting. Representations to this effect are being made to Congress, and it is believed the tariff no wool will be kept at its current rate.

The Rutland County Merino Breeders.

The Rutland County Sheep-Breeders' union held its annual meeting at Castleton last week. These officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Leonard Fish, president; Leonard Mason, vice-president; G. D. Spencer, secretary; J. W. Hamilton, treasurer; Hon. C. S. Rumsey, Hon. Bradley Fish, J. P. Barber, directors; J. P. Giddings of Hubbardton, W. F. Barber of Castleton, J. W. Hamilton of Fairhaven, V. Forbes of West Haven, R. Gleason of Benson, H. F. Button of Clarendon, R. C. Mead of Rutland, Dr. Prime of Brandon, Dan Burditt of Pittsford, I. H. Morgan of Poultney, H. Collins of Ira, sub-secretaries. The financial condition of the union is good.

Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer
CURES
COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

HEART TROUBLES!

ONE IN THREE HAVE THEM

And think the Kidneys or Liver are at Fault.

HYPERTROPHY, or enlargement of the Ventricles. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has good record.*
PERICARDITIS, or inflammation of the heart case. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator meets the demand.*
WATER in the heart case. (Accompanies Dropsy). *Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator—it acts promptly.*
SOFTENING of the Heart. (very common)
PALPITATION. *Dr. Graves' Regulator is a sure remedy.*
ANGINA PECTORIS, or Neuralgia of the Heart. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator shows immediate results.*

☞ A STARTLING FACT Heart troubles in the aggregate are inferior only to consumption in fatality—**Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator** is a specific. Price $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5. by express. Send stamp for eminent physicians' treatise on these diseases.

In Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has no equal.

F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, Concord, N. H.
☞ Sold by all Leading Druggists...$1 (2)

HEART DISEASE

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

Sales of Registered Sheep.

Giddings & Dally, Centerburg, O., to J Hawkins Jr., Lock, O., 1 ram.

H M Perry, East Shoreham, to T J Conklin, Dundee, N. Y., 11 rams.

S B James, Hoosick, N. Y., to R J Bosworth, Tiashoke, N. Y., 5 ewes; to E S Harris, North Bennington, 1 ram.

Giddings & Dally, Centerburg, O., to B Case, Granville; O., 1 ram from flock of J T Stickney; to H W Hobart, Granville, O., 1 ewe from flock of Cherbino & Williamson and 1 from that of D Giddings; to J L Dustin, Granville, O., 1 ewe from flock of C A Landers; to Wm Derolph, Hartford, O., 15 rams and 20 ewes; to A & O B Davis, York, O., 10 ewes and 1 ram; to J D Haines, Byhalia, O., 1 ram and 8 ewes; to John Bowman, Appleton, O., 1 ram from flock of J H James; to H W Howe, Granville, O., 1 ram from flock of C H James; to H J Little, 1 ram from flock of C H James; to Burt Case, Granville, O., 2 ewes from the flock of J H Mead, 1 from that of Cherbino & Williamson and three from their own flock; to Quinn & Pugh, Browns' Mills, O., 1 ram; to J P & Park Decrow, Apoleton, O., 1 ram from flock of E A Birchard; to A G Graves, Hartford O., one ram from flock of Cherbino & Williamson; to D O Frayer, Greenwich, O., 2 ewes.

G H Hall, Shoreham, to Hiram Smith, Bridport, 1 ewe; to J Fletcher, Bridport, 2 ewes.

K Wright to Caswell & Frances, Texas, 10 sheep.

J A & L J Wright, Middlebury, to George Iden, Newark, O., 1 ewe from flock of H E Wright, 1 from that of H B Wright, 1 from that of H C Sessions, 1 from that of L S Wright and 1 ram from flock of E B Jewett.

S B James, Hoosick, N. Y., to E S Harris, North Bennington, 1 ram; to R C James, Eagle Bridge, N. Y., 1 ram.

F H Mattison to Dudley Curtis, North Bennington, 1 ram; to S B James, Hoosick, N. Y., 1 ewe.

E N Bissell, East Shoreham, to A A Wood, Saline, Mich., 7 ewes from flock of J T & V Rich and 3 from his own flock.

G Ashley, Otisco, Mich., to E Berry, Otisco, Mich., 5 ewes.

E A Baldwin to T J Conklin, Dundee, N Y., 5 rams.

J O Raymond to G D Bush, 3 ewes from flock of J Forbes Jr.

I G Wooster, West Cornwall, to D M Silvens, Jefferson, Pa., 7 rams from his own flock and 1 from that of J M Parker.

H M Bottum to B W Russell, Potter, N. Y., 2 rams.

E H Wooster, West Cornwall, to W P Nash, Middlebury, 1 ram.

J K Bailey to A B Scott, Fairfield, Iowa, 1 ram from flock of D K Hall.

E F Needham, Whiting, to R Cook, Richville, 1 ram.

W A Frye to Everett L Hall, Abbot Village, Me., 1 ram and 3 ewes.

J W Wallace, Carmichaels, Pa., to J K Bailey, 1 ram from flock of D K Hall.

F S Higbee, Pataskala, O., to Channel & Bros., Kirkersville, O., 1 ram.

A D Taylor, Romeo, Mich., to John B Gates, Waterford, Mich., 1-2 ram.

Leonard Fisk, Ira, to U D Twitchell, Middlebury, 1 ram.

G J Hallenbeck, Hoosick, N. Y., to Gibbs, Torry & Son, Williamstown, Mass., 2 ewes.

Geo. Campbell's Sons, Westminister West, to Thos. P Goodrich, Williamstown, Mass., 5 ewes; to J H Geodrich & Son, Williamstown, Mass., 13 ewes.

J H & A W Peters, Bradford, to Wm. Carlton, West Newbury, 2 rams; to Asa Rhodes, Orford, N. H., 1 ram; to J K Carr, Orford, N. H., 1 ram; to Edward Douglass, Chelsea, 1 ram; to Frank R Chamberlin, Bradford, 1 ram; to Henry Chase, Lyndon, 1 ram; to B T Chamberlin, Bradford, 1 ram; to L R McDuffee, Bradford, 1 ram; to Geo. Kimball, West Fairlee, 2 rams; to R C Martin, Fairlee, 2 rams; to Wm. Carlton, West Newbury, 3 ewes.

Postal Notes.

The Senate postoffice committee has ordered a favorable report to be made on the postal money order bill which passed the House last session. The object sought by this bill is the transmission of small sums under $5 through the mails at a cost comparatively cheap at the present money order express or registered letter system. The bill provides that the postmaster-general may authorize postmasters at any money order offices to issue money orders, without corresponding advices, on an engraved form, to be prescribed and furnished by him. Such money order is to be known as a "postal note," for the issuance of which a fee of three cents will be charged. These "postal notes" shall be made payable to bearer when duly receipted at any money order office which the remitter may select. The postal note is in like manner to be payable to bearer when presented at the office of issue. The bill also provides that after a postal note has once been paid, to whomsoever it has been paid, the United States shall not be liable for any further claim for the amount thereof. The note is to become invalid and not payable after three calendar months from the last day of the month during which the same was issued. To obtain the amount of an invalid note the holder must forward it to the superintendent of the money order system at Washington with an application for a duplicate thereof payable to such holder, for which an additional fee of three cents will be charged. The bill limits money orders to not more than $100. For orders not exceeding $10 the fee is eight cents, and not exceeding $15, ten cents; over $15 and not exceeding $30, 15; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 30; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 35; exceeding $70 and not over $80, 40; exceeding $80 and not over $100, 45.

NEUTRALIZED.

In what way a Prevalent Evil may be Shorn of its Power to Harm.

Malaria is a broad name for many diseases—all originating in blood poisoning. Bilious fever, the typhus and typhoid fevers and chill and fever are prominent members of the family. Malaria defies alike the builders, the plumbers and the physicians. Despairing of ordinary treatment, the latter almost unanimously recommend Benson's Capcine porous Plaster as the greatest anti-malaria specific of the age. These plasters act upon the liver, spleen, bowels and kidneys.

Worn over the region of the liver, and upon the back over the kidneys, they ward off malaria like an armor. No other plasters do this.

When you purchase satisfy yourself that the word Capcine is cut in the center of the plaster.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards at International Expositions.

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ½ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, " " for information and prices. D. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box...

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. MRS. W. J. FLYNN,
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE
Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD
They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.
Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.
N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR
This valuable medicine is purely vegetable; the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that
CONSUMPTION
is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflamation from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration,
It heals the ulcerated surfaces
and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.
Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.
DOWNS' ELIXIR.

A BOOK FOR NOTHING.

Retail Price List, Assortment of Pure Old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, Prepared Punches, Cock-tails, Porter, Ale, &c. Old Bourbon Whiskey a specialty. Enclose stamp, make selection, and order largest or smallest quantity.
C. A. RICHARDS & CO.
35 Central St., Boston, Mass.

SWAYNE'S
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, RING WORM, BLOTCHES &c.
OINTMENT
THE GREAT CURE FOR
ITCHING PILES
Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

DR. N. G. WHITE'S
PULMONARY
ELIXIR
— FOR —
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, And other Lung Affections.
The astonishing success of this Elixir, as the unparalleled sale, are sufficient evidence of its superiority over all other remedies of the kind, for
Lung and Throat Affections.

There is no excuse for suffering from Constipation and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of
DR. HENRY BAXTER'S
MANDRAKE BITTERS
Will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions.
Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WILL CERTAINLY CURE
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.,
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Sale by R. Burchard, Agt., Middlebury