OLD TIMES.

A PAPER READ BY M. O. HOWE AT THE TOWNS-HEND MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF ACC.

before we are born. Naming my topic a few days ago with only a vague idea of what I might say of it, I may have done something of that kind. "Old Times." as the phrase is frequently used, refers to a time within the memory of elderly persons, hardly reaching beyond the recollection of that well-known character, "the oldest inhabitant." A more extended signification may take us back to the legends or the facts of history; not only of the people that have gone before us, but of the earth that we till, of its physical character, of its vegetation and of its animal life. While we are chiefly concerned with that which is present and directly practical, time is not altogether lost when we look back to a money standard—facts not less valuable to us as farmers than to those in the learned professions. A portion of the world's history traced in the rocky crust of the earth, and in the soil which we cultivate. Its study is not the privilege of any exclusive class. If the history of the soil is an object of interest to men of liberal culture not connected with the farming interest, it should be no less so to those who derive their support from its

was it made? The answers to these questions alone might well fill a volume. In the limited time that I propose to occupy, I can only hint at some general facts that might each be the subject of a discourse. The history of the soil has been written on the rocks, and men having the inspiration of knowledge have read it. Not wholly written, it may be, -not always read with absolute accuracy, yet sufficiently so to demonstrate facts of wonderful interest. How was it made? The readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will recollect the familiar question asked the colored girl "Topsy" respecting her origin, drawing out from her untutored mind the reply "I spece I growed." Here is a principle that applies to all earthly things as far as our knowledge extends. Everything has grown; the earth itself is probably no exception. Its substance may have been accumulating from the infi-nite regions of space for millions of years be-fore it assumed its present form and dimensions. But perhaps this is going back to times that are too old for this occasion. It is sufficient for our present purpose if we go back to a time which every geologist will admit has been, when neither vegetable or animal existed on the earth. If we take one of the later periods in this stage of the earth's progress, a permanently solid crust had formed over the great ball of molten fluid, and the history written in the rocks was begun. There was yet no beast or bird, no herb or tree-no trace of life. Ages passed and waters overflowed the original crusts.

In portions of the earth's surface and at cortain seasons or periods, the heat of the sun and the internal heat of the earth combined, may have raised the water to a high temperature or converted it into vapor. Parts of the rock dissolved and held by the water in solution, parts of it abraded by the waves and currents, were deposited as sediment up-on the original crusts, and in process of time these sedimentary deposits became stratified rocks. This was the period of the dawn of life. Other and successive formations accumulated above the first. Organic life, at first in its lowest forms, appeared, leaving a record of its existence in the remains distinguishable in the rocks. It is probable that the first appearing forms of vegetable life were hardly disitinguishable as plants. Perhaps lar may be se substance that gathers in frog ponds, or in the jelly like matter that is sometimes found in damp places after a long storm of rain. Even the least developed of the fossils found in the first rocks containing organic remains, were probably preceded by lower forms, the structure of which and their minuteness prevented their leaving any trace of their existence in the rocks. Only marine plants are found in the older series of fossiliferous rocks. Had other plants of a higher order existed, their remains would appear in the rocks of the period with greater distinctness than those of a lower order.

The same may be said of the existence of a higher class of snimals; the remains of a horse, had horses existed in those periods, would be more surely found than the form of a worm. In the first formed of the stratified rocks containing organic remains, no relic of animal life appears higher than the crustacea, a class of animals having shells like the obster or crab. The remains of animals having shells have been preserved since their first appearance in all the geological formstions of the different life periods. The rocks in which only marine plants occur and only animal remains of a low order, include several distinct geological formations, each one of which may have been thousands of years, not to say millions, in process of formation. ands of ages might have passed since the dawn of life, and yet up to this period there was no bird or quadruped—not even a fish nor a land-growing plant. The deposits from overflowing waters continued, and other formations gradually accumulated over those described, with new species of plants and animals of a higher development. In these formations the bones and teeth of fish are found, and fossil remains of land plants. But the plants of this period are all of the cryptogamous or non-flowering kind as the lichens, mosses, fungi, etc. In the rocks formed up to the period when the fossils of fish and land plants first appear many hundred dis-tinct species of animals and plants have been

identified by their fossil remains.

Ages upon ages intervene and other geological formations accumulate to the thickness of many thousand feet-slowly, perhaps; possibly not more than a fraction of an inch a year. New and progressive forms of life appear—plants of a more perfect atructure, and animals in greater variety; still there is no bird or quadruped or fruit-bearing tree. Passing again over several life pe lapse of time, we come to the epoch next preseding the alluvial or present formation. In the rocks of this period the fossils of mon-keys, of carniverous and of herbivorous and nals first appear. Traces of birds are found in some of the previous formations, as also flowering plants and remains of trees similar to existing species, as the poplar, maple, elm, willow, beech, etc. Up to this period, no

earliest dawn of life in its lowest forms up to the age of man. Not only in the presence of man, but in the condition of the soil and its products, the variety, number and perfection of plants and animals, is shown a continued

ion. But I had in mind, in commencing, a nclusion in regard to the quality of the soil as to fertility, which naturally follows from the facts that have been stated. It has been gradually becoming more fertile from natural causes, and these causes are many of them still in operation; not uniformly and constantly, not at all times and places, but without exceptions that impair the rule. The products of the soil were never before nearly so great in quantity as in this age. They were sever before nearly so excellent in quality.

Nature has had and still has numerous agents at work preparing the soil for the nutrition of plants. The powerful agencies that in former times produced some of the marked changes in the surface of the earth-that is not attogether test when we look back the part. There are facts that are valuable to as a matter of knowledge, not measureable by a money standard—facts not less valuable to of Vermont for the food of plants has been described by Prof. Seelye as the "Original Vermont Plow," meaning the great glaciers that are supposed to have moved down across the state from the north, taking up and carrying great fragments of rock, with small stones clay, sand, and gravel, plowing, grinding, and crushing, as it slowly moved with its under surface borne down by the weight of several thousand feet of ice above. This great plow, if it was a glacier of such thickness, must have been condition in past ages? What is its his-iory? What are these pebbles? What is this and? What is this handful of dust? How was it made? The argument of the soil, grav-

en seen from the traveled road between this place and Fayetteville, lying within a few feet of the railroad track, was also cut up and used in building a culvert. It was coarse gray granite containing flattened nodules of mica-a rather poor specimen of a rare kind of granite of great interest to geologists.

This boulder, like the other, must have been taken from its original place and brought from a considerable distance, as no granite of the same kind is very near. On the hill, seven or eight hundred feet above the place where these boulders laid, may be seen scratches and grooves on the rocksmarks of the drift. Different theories have been advanced by geologists in accounting for these phenomena; but all agree that ice, either in the form of glaciers or icebergs, must have been the principal cause. Agassiz maintained the theory that an immense gla cier or sea of ice of sufficient depth to fill all the valleys and to cover all the mountains, moved down from the polar regions across the continent. This sea of ice he estimates to have been, in northern New England, two or three miles in depth. If we imagine a mass of solid ice reaching upward 10,000 feet above the surface where this village now stands, and covering the country, it seems a wide step to the tropical climate that the character of fossils found in Vermont and other northern states indicate once existed. at Mt. Holly in making a cut for the railroad, and the elephant dug up at Cohoes, N. Y., and now preserved in the state collection at the agricultural rooms in Albany. The wonderful changes that have been

wrought on the earth's surface within a com paratively recent time-as the geologist reck. ons time—have some striking illustrations in several of the towns of Windham county. The beds of several ancient streams or rivers are found on or near the summit of high hills, on dry land, far from any brook or rill. On a hill in the west part of Newfane, and on nother hill in the south part of Wardsboro and again near the summit of a mountain in Stratton, the beds of ancient rivers or large streams are shown by the deep pot holes worn in the solid rocks. The banks of these ancient streams, with the surrounding hills that enclosed them, may have been worn away by abrasion or the gradual crosion of their surfaces, thus converting the solid rocks into food for plants. Nature is constantly pulverizing the sail, by both mechan ical and chemical forces, and fitting it for the nutriment of plants. The earth, fitted first by such agencies for the growth of plants, has received all vegetation back to itself, perhaps with interest drawn from the atmosphere, for thousands of ages. Is there not s progressive fertility in the soil? Look back to the solid crust of the earth that bore no

.The Atlanta Constitution is informed that a cotton-picking machine has been invented which will pick the limbs from the cotton which will pick the limbs from the cotton stalks, separate the locks from the bolls, clean the lint thoroughly and bring it out ready for the cards of the spinning machine. The cotton stalks, in making use of this process, must first be pulled up and shocked, and, when all the bolls are matured, carried to the machine, which can be run by horse power. The invention has been examined by Mr. Cockrill, Vice-President of the Cotton Planter's Association of the Mississippi Valley, who is convinced that it will do what is claimed for it. The Constitution declares that if the cotton crop can be threshed out, ginned and hauled as successfully as circumstances warrant Mr. Cockrill in believing, a revolution will be created in cotton production. It suggests that with such aid to hand. tion. It suggests that with such aid to handlabor a man might wear a suit of clothes in growing in the field in the morning.

A New Jersey correspondent of the Coun try Gentleman, writing on the subject of feeding cows for milk, says that his experience teaches him that the food that is good for butprogress-a progress, it may be, for aught ter is also good for milk. He finds it more we know, toward something to come in fu-ture ages, of which we can have no concep-customers do not so readily recognize the dif-

the beat feed. He says:

"If one wants a large quantity of fairly good, well-flavored milk for sale, he will find the best and cheapest food to consist of sugar bects or mangels, cut and sprinkled with wheat shorts, or sharps, or bran, and the best clover hay or corn fodder cut and mixed with a thin slop of steeped malt sprouts and cotton-seed meal or corn meal. I have fed my miking cows as follows: Morning feed, cut hay or cornstalks, wet with the above-mentioned alop, made as follows: Two quarts of malt sprouts and one quart of cotton-seed meal or corn meal per head, soaked in water in a barrel for 12 hours. This slop is poured over the cut fodder in a mixing-box, and the whole mixed until the slop is equally distributed; the cut fodder in a mixing-box, and the whole mixed until the slop is equally distributed; then a heaped bushel basket is given to each cow. Any cow that is a specially good feeder, and will pay for it, is treated to a quart or so of ground feed corn and rye bran) in addition, scattered over her mess. At noon, a peck per head of cut sugar beets or mangels, sprinkled with a quart of the above ground feed, is given. At night the morning feed is repeated. But if I could not get six ceuts a quart for milk, I would double the allowance of roots, giving no meal with them, and give of roots, giving no meal with them, and give malt sprouts and bran, or only coarse wheat or rye middlings, made into the slop above described. This will make as much or more years, as the movement of a glacier is slow. That a considerable portion of the soil, gravel, stones, clay and loose material overlying the solid rock, has been moved from the northward by some powerful agency, there can be no doubt. The evidence of it is conspicuous on the hills in this vicinity, where we may see the planished surface, scratches and grooving on the rocks, with numerous and grooving on the rocks, with numerous the rock over which they rest, and frequently in the rock over which they rest, and frequently i

The following advice with regard to the care of horses' hoofs in winter, which we find copied into an exchange, contains much practical common sense, which we fear is not appreciated by every owner of this noble animal. The article says that lack of moisture is not necessarily a cause of brittleness of the hoof, since the horse has a strong hoof. A continued drouth is especially dangerous when it acts on a foot accustomed to abundance of water. Under the action of water the horn cells absorb, increase in size and push each other apart. By this action, too, some of the gelatinous matter that builds up the horn is dissolved out, and when the horf is again allowed to dry it has lost materially in its power of cohesion. The more frequently in the process of soaking and drying is repeated, the more hurfful it proves to the hoof, which becomes increasingly brittle and liable to split up. If, farther, this tendancy to brittleness has been inbred through generations of horses, where the feet are alternately soaked by drenching rains, and withered by drying suns, the danger is proportionately increased, and the feet of such a mac of horses are especially liable to splitting and injury. It is not habitual dryness that injures, it is the alternations of rain and drouth.

While upon this subject it may be well to note that the evil effects of moisture may be largely warded off by smearing the moistened foot with an impervious oily agent before exposing it to the drying process. In this way the moisture that has been absorbed by the horn is retained, the sudden drying and shrinking are obviated, and the horn remains clastic and comparatively tough. As it is

drouth.

While upon this subject it may be well to note that the evil effects of moisture may be largely warded off by smearing the moistened foot with an impervious oily agent before exposing it to the drying process. In this way the moisture that has been absorbed by the horn is retained, the sudden drying and shrinking are obviated, and the horn remains elastic and comparatively tough. As it is often needful to soak the foot in warm or cold water, or in poultices in case of disease, it is all important that the above-named pre-caution should be constantly borne in mind, and that the softened foot should be smeared throughout with some hoof cintment before it is allowed to dry and harden. For this number pothing is simpley or hetter than a purpose nothing is simpler or better than a mixture in equal parts of tar and whale oil or lard. This may be smeared on the foot ev-ery other day.

In addition to the changes of the weather,

the frequent standing in rotten dong-heaps or the pools of decomposed liquid manure, may be named as causes of brittle hoofs. In the dung heap there is not only hoofs. In the dung heap there is not only the moisture and steam soaking and softening the hoof, but there is abundance of ammonia gas, which is especially calculated to soften, dissolve and destroy the horn. Rotten manure and patrid liquors, therefore, are much more injurious than pure water, muddy pools, or wet clay. Again, the emanations of this kind are far from conducive to general health, so that they prove hurtful in two ways, first, by directly destroying the substance of the hoof, and second by destroying the animal vigor, the power of digestion and assimilation, and the power of secreting good horn. Standing in such decomposing organic matter is still more injurious, however, when the animal is confined to a stall or box, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the above-named conditions.

Beet Sugar.

to the solid crust of the earth that bore no plant and fed no animal. From this beginning, through innumerable ages, the surface of the earth has been in course of preparation for what we now behold,—man, the fields of grain, the profusion of flowers and fruit, the beauty of the landscape, the cattle feeding on a thousand hills. Who can tell us when this progressive force or law of nature, which was never more active than in 1881, will crase?

The Atlanta Constitution is informed that a large of the cattle feeding on a finding that the first, and thus far the only becausing a well-known New York firm, and is the first, and thus far the only becausing a constitution is informed that a large of the cattle feeding on the plant is of American manufacture. It is used with such establishments to secure the major part of the machinery from Europe, but in this case, with triffing exceptions, the plant is of American manufacture. It was furnished by a well-known New York firm, and is the first, and thus far the only beck-nugar equipment ever made in the United States.

Up to this time the company's entire plant—land, machinery, buildings, etc.,—has cost \$100,000. The buildings are on the banks of good beets, and, as Delaware produces splen-did wheat in a large part of her area, there can be no doubt that the best crop will pres-ently grow to be a very important one.

traces of man's cristonee are found.

This brings us to the alluvial or latest geological formation, that upon which we are living. It is still in progress of formation. The remains of man are found only in alluvium and in recently formed limestone, in connection with the fessils of other living species. The remains of numerous animals and plants that have become extinct, as the mastdoon, the megatherium, etc., are also found in alluvial deposits. As many as thirty-five or forty thousand species of fossil animals and plants have been dug out of the rocks, described, and preserved in collections and museums.

I have thus briefly outlined the growth of the earth, as shown by the record left in the rocks, through successive periods, from the feal.

The last agricultural returns of Great Britain show that the growth of woods and to woods and to woods and the growth of the first lambing should be allowed rest, quiet and the best of feed. If any of the wood

and connected with a battery by means of wires. The work of the explosion was en-tirely satisfactory, and every stump was blown to atoms. Pieces flew upward two or thres hundred feet, and were picked up several hundred foot away."

profitable to turn his milk into butter, as his customers do not so readily recognize the difference between good and inferior milk as between good and bad butter. With them milk is milk, and if a competitor comes around with the commonest kind, at five cents a quart, they will give up taking milk that yields 20 per cent. more cream, if it costs six cents a quart. But as other dairy farmers may have customers with better tastes, the writer referred to gives his experience as to the best feed. He says:

"If one wants a large quantity of fairly good, well-flavored milk for sale, he will find the best and cheapest food to consist of sugar beets or mangels, cut and sprinkled with wheat shorts a stay and the best in a sile before they invest \$200 or \$300 each in building one. In doing this, however, we confess to having paid little attention to the say-sos of chemical experts who have figured out in their laboratories that it is simply impossible to do what has been done repeatedly and can be done again.

If there is any confidence to be placed in the testimony of any of the twenty or thirty

If there is any confidence to be placed in the testimony of any of the twenty or thirty men who built and filled silos in New England last year, certain facts have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. That any green fodder can be preserved in silos without much difficulty, the process being simple and the result certain.

2. That corn fodder can be raised, cut and put into a silo at from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton.

3. That stock will eat ensilage with great avidity.

4. That 75 pounds of ensilage costing from 7 to 9 cents will take the place of what

hay a large cow usually ests in a day.

5. That stock fed on ensilage for two or three months at a time, will to all appearances do as well or better than when fed on the best of hay.

6. That stock fed on ensilage requires no

water.

On all these points all the farmers who have had any practical experience are agreed.

One broad and deep question remains to be settled, and that is, whether this new system

How Much to Feed Sheep.

Nothing in the science of medicine equals the relief obtained by the use of Dr. Graves' Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar for coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping gough, bronethits, consumption, etc. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take, and occasions no unpleasant, nauseating feelings. Sample bottle, 10 cents; large size, 50 cents.

Dr. Graves' Blood Purifier cradicates all impurities from the avateur cleaness the

Dr. Graves Blood Purifier eradicates all impurities from the system, cleanases the blood, and renovates the liver and stomach, which, from being torpid and inert, by its use become unusually stimulated, and, in fact, gives a healthy tone to the entire system. Price, \$1.

Improved Family Cathartic Pills are the best pills ever given a patient by a physician, and they are frequently prescribed by them. They give prompt action to the bowels, contain no microury, and are entirely vegetable. When you desire a prompt action of the bowels, give the Improved Family Cathartic Pills a trial. Price, 25 cents per box. Dr. Graves remedies are for sale by H. C. Willard & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

An exasperated Pennsylvania farmer, who had lost a great number of sheep, placed some poisoned meat where he thought it would do the most good. His rage was considerably soothed next morning on finding the dead bodies of eighteen sagacious dogs.

Protect Your Health.

Guld and moisture combined have a torporising of feet upon the bodily organs, and the dignetive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fail. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The howels are often singlish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surect and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Howlette's filomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyrappite agonies, the patieful disturbances of the bowels, the billious attacks, and the nervous visitalizate so common at this time of the year, will do wall to reinforce their systems with this removes the appetite, strengthens its stomach, cheers the spirits, and renorates the whole physique.

Copper wire the thirteenth of an inch in liameter will sustain 302 pounds.

One of our prominent business men said to us the One of our prominent business men said to us the other day, "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Window, and I got a bottle. After she had been taking it a week she had a rousing appetite, and it did not everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested." Dear reader will you try a bottle and be convinced of its great value.

In judging of the strength of a fence look

out its weakest place. Liebig Co.'s Armicated Extract of Wisch Hamel. "It consider it the best in the market," says Frof. John M. Carnechau, M. D. "Hisa produced for more satisfactory results is toy practice than any other of the numerous articles in the market," says Frof. Egbert Guernaey, M. D. "Channot afford to be without your elegant and thoroughly satisfactory preparations for a single day," says Frof. M. W. Kozon, M. D. Hundredt of equally emphatic undersements from inading physicians of New York city. Cures Piles, Hemovyhages, Catarri, Hall therm, Roemstam, and Affortions of the Eyes. Sold in 50 cents and dellar sizes.

Br. H. L. Blowker, Manachasetts Hinte A sayer, purchased himself from several wholesale dra-giats the samples he salaysed of "G. O. Taylor O Bourbon" Whiskey. It cannot, therefore, be as that the amples were different from the sricle so by Chesler H. Graves & Sons, Boston. He pronounc it of remnrable purity and excellence. Buy it your druggist or grocer.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry brays at Sand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Brombitis Rooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and Il Threat and Long complaints. Fifty cents and \$

The objections to this metal tip upon children shows do not hold good against the A. H. T. Co. beat tiful Black Tip, and it is time parents were inquiring to them, for the shoes as well as common, as the reduce shee bills une-half. The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands the were anticring from Dynepula, Debility, Liver complaint, Rolls, Humors, Fennie Complaint, etc. hasphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle &

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Highest Medals. Indorsed and Prescribed by Medical Men of all Schools. Professor Dancan Camp-M.D., L.L.D., President Royal of Physicians and Surgeous, etc., etc., "It has more than realized my expec-

Professor J. M. Carnochan, M. B., Prajessor of Surgery New York Medi-cal College, says: "My patients derive marked and deelded benefit from it;" Professor H. Goullon, M.D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Strony; Knight of the Holy Gross, etc., says: "It gives more tone than abything I have ever presentled."

Sir Robert Christison, M.D.,
I.L.D., F.R.S., Physician to her Majesty
the Queen; President Royal British Association, etc., etc., says: "The properties of the
Goca are the most remarkable of any known to
the medical world. From repeated personal
trials I am convinced that its use is highly
beneficial and tonic."
Valenties in majerie, name; majerial debility.

trians A am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic.

Valuable in malaris; ague; malarial debility; dumb ague; low fever; marasemus; paralytic; upinal and nervous affections; tennie weaknesses; billious and liver affections; weak threats; palphation and other affections of the heart; epilopsy or falling alceness; weakness of the voice of actors, singers, public speakers and clergymen; colle; flattleney; seesickness; falling out of the hair; asthma; abortness of breath; wasting diseases; etc., etc. Its gratically refreshing and restorative after prolonged neutal and physical strain. It is pleasantand agreeable, and is readily retained by the most delicate stomach. Dr. McDean (British Medical Journal) found it of great service in consumption. Baron von Humboldt says he has never known a case of consumption casthma among these accustomed to its use, and that they live to a great age, retaining their mental and physical faculties to the last (Cosmos).

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MALL FARM to rent in Northfield, Mann.

In sear Moody's school. Contains about 40 acres, all
castly cultivated. A nice orchard is acres or Fockaring
meadow. Good house and barn. Will be inseed in
very favorable terms. Apply to MALCOLM MOODY,
at the Vermont Savings Bank.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN-A 11-story Dwelling House, suitable for two families, nitu-sted on Reed street, in the southerly portion of the village of Brattlebore, being the house and lot now belonging to the estate of D. M. Bradley. Said prop-erty is first-rate renting property, and will be sold at public anotice unless sold at private sale soon. B. N. HERBICK, Administrator. Brattlebore, July 27, 1880.

For Sale or Exchange.

ISLAND,

Situated in the Counceticut river, in the town Himadale, N. H. Apply to ELLERY ALBEY, Winchester, N. H.

For Sale.

A PARM of 160 acres, with prime mowing and pasturing, timber and sugar lot, and good buildings thereon, lately occupied by F. D. Perry, deceased, situated in the easterly part of Wilmington, Vt. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms rasy. Also, I buggy and 2 express wagons, and 1 new sewing machine with ather cale. A pleasant tenement, nearly new com.

To Erra A pleasant tenement, nearly new com.

Just Brattleburo, Feb. 22, 2881.

West Brattleburo, Feb. 22, 2881.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale her farm, situated in the western part of Brattistoro, Vt., on the Wilmington stage road. Said farm contains 120 acres of choice nation. Wilmington stage road. Said farm contains 130 acres of choice pasturing, moving and woodland. A good quantity of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, grapes, etc., upon the place. Never-falling water at the house. The farm lies upon a southwry and easterly slope. Buildings in good repair. Terms made easy. Inquire at the store of HELHERT C. CLISHER, west Brattlebore, or of Henry Hamilion, Mariboro.

West Brattleboro, Jan. 2, 1881.

AUCTION!

Will be sold at public anction on the premises ately occupied by George W. Putnam, deceased, in Wardsboro, Vi., on Saturday, March 12, 1881, at 10 Pelock a. W., a SMALL FARM, being a part of the some farm of the late Geo, W. Putnam, consisting of boot 18 acres, with bouse and barn, divided into pasture, tillage and weedland. Also, i yoke of oxen, 5 cars old; I pair 2-year-old sieers; 2 yearing helfers; 5 cows; 12 sheep; about 20 tons bood hay; one note of \$250, well-accured by mortgage; the note of \$15.50.

H. N. FITTS, Adm'r.

7. F. Jonnson, Auctionser.

HOTEL AND MINERAL SPRING FOR SALE.

TTO close up the estate of the late Levi B. Faulk the administrator desires to sell at very low ures the real estate known as the "Temple Store Hotel," situate in the pleasant village of Sadawga, the slope of the Green Mountains, in the town Whitzscham, Vt. The property constets of a build suitable for a hotel, store, boarding-house or t suitable for a hotel, store, boarding-house or temements, to excellent repair, with running water. A barn is attached, and also the celebrated stadawgs spring, with its beautiful arbor. The house, on account of liss precincity to this healthful mineral spring, was colarged by Dr. Temple for the purpose of making a delightful resort for those in search of health, and it will be a bargain for some one. For terms, price, and other particulars degreed, insquire of or address is. D. FAULENER, Administrator, Jacksonville, VI.

Whitingham, VI., Jan. 26, 1881. 6-18

We have those fine Fapan & Oolong Teas, new crop; and before you buy come and see them and learn our new list of discount prices.

### DAVENPORT.

"The Milk Problem." E subservier, having a large stock of the best crawy coins that can be found to Windham coun-d can therefore furnish the best milk that is put the market, will emply all responsible ensumers sold price of 2 cettle per quart. Skim milk the Ocoley Greenner, having all the keeping qual-f new milk, and besterralls, delivered at 2 cents eart. I will also the liver milk to my customers ing or evening, or both, as they prefer. NOTHING STRENGTHERS A FERRILE SPONACE HAS the Liebig Co.'s Coca Boof Tould, recommended by the most distinguished medical scientists of the Old Law Vermoul Savings Bank Building—front rooms. And New York. VISIT

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of all kinds can be seen and examined in my ealer toom. Will sell you just such as machine a you want, and as low as can be bought in an place, either for eash, exchange or trade of any kind if you have may thing you want to trade off for Plano or Sewing Machine, from a pound of old ire in a first-size horse, come and see me, and I will giv you as good a trade as you can make in Vermont.

The New and Wonderful ORGANINAS

Will play any tune that can be played on the most ex-sensive organ. Price only \$10.

A FINE LINE OF

Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos Cilt, Walnut, Fancy and Velvet Frames. EF Will be sold cheep. gr

FINE STOCK OF FIRST CLASS STATIONERY

Business Paper and Envelopes, Billheads and Statements, Viviling and Enginess Cards, printed to orderes, Holders, Ink, Pencils, Bubbers, &c.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS,

REWING MACRINES READJUSTED and just in Ready-wound Bobbins for all machines, 200 yards, only 6c. With these bobbins you can do finer stitching than with bobbins wound on the machine. Call and see them.

Remember the Place is

Main Street BRATTLEBORO, VT.

WEST BRATTLEBORO, VT. Feb. 24, 1881.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT!

LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES CROCKERY.

A FEW HORSE BLANKETS LEFT

EATON & NEWELL.

BOWKER'S HILLAND DRILL



The most productice, quickest-pressing (can be planted as late as July) and best in quartity. Excess Enjay by By Yorld X-comment, the handson-set and most productive X-comments grows. Get Englishment best of the color X-comment grows. Get Englishment best of the South Carlotter grows. See Carlotter for See 1 and York to all, giving description and testimonials from those who have given and training them. AARON LOW, Seedeman, Exery. Exery Do., Mass.

ACENTS WANTED Illustrated Little Women terms. field only by subscription.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
200 Washington Street, Noston, Max

75 CT. Unlaundered Shirts for 58c at HAWLEY'S.

Another lot of those TASSO Handkerchiefs with silk embroidered corners, for 10 cts. each, at

HAWLEY'S.

Ladies' striped spring Skirts worth 75ca§1.25, for 58a95c, at

HAWLEY'S.

20 new styles in Dress Buttons. New Ball Garnatures, new White Mull Ties, new Spring Hoslery, new Prints and Madras Cloths. Lot plain Chemise, 35c. Handsome new Corset Covers. Bargain in Brocade Plque. New Ruchings & Collars. More of those \$1.15 Night-Gowns. Handsome styles Handkerchief Aprons. A lot of 50c Brodequin Stockings for 35c. Extra good Bal-brigan, heavy, at 25c. Elegant novelties in Ladies' Stockings at 85c a \$1.00 a pair. Extraordinary bargain in Black Satin at \$1.25, far superior to anything heretofore sold at the

These are some of the new things placed on sale thisweek at

and Drawers.

price. New line Nightdresses

HAWLEY'S.

Towel sale continued at same prices. To-morrow and Monday will add lot of new things to 5-cent counter.

Are selling a good many Table Linens, Quilts and Cottons these days. Guess the prices are right

Corner Store, Brooks House Block.



SEWING IMACHINES.

HENRY RAWSON.

Is in full blast at his NEW STORE, No. 5 Crosby Block, first door south of Cheney & Clapp's, where he can accommodate his customers with Hardware, Paints & Oils, Doors, Sash & Blinds, Pocket Knives, Skates, Sleigh Bells, etc., etc.

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Health is Wealth!

D. H. E. C. WERT'S Nerve and Brain Treatme specific for Hysteria, Dintiness, Convuls Nervous Healtsche, Mental Deptember, Louis of Jory, Spermatorricos, Impolancy, Involuntary; Islans, Fremature Old Age, caused by over-ceeped-abuse or over-indulpence, which leads in ma decay and death. One bear will cure core. Leach box contains one months treatment of the specific state of the prepared of th

DYEING--STEAM CLEANSING! s way on goods sent by express. Dies Dye Works.
N. J. HALE, Proprietor MEN To sell Fruit and Ornamountil Trees, Grepes, Shruhs, Roses, etc. No experience required. Saisty and expense paid. LEGIARE & MUGHE-MORE, Rothester, N. Y. 7-16

TO RENT-A \$100 tenement on West

Legal Notices.

TATE OF VERMONT, Mariboro, 88.
To all persons interested in the Estate of Geometre,
W. FUTNAM, late of Wardsboro in said Districk despend Creation.

W. FUTNAM, his of Wardshore in said Dis-rivet, descased, Greeting.
You are hereby notified that this Court will decide upon the allowance of the account of HENRY N. FITTS, administrator upon said estate, and decree queribution thereof to the persons autilied, and also decide upon the application of Seilans Filis, widow, for an assignment of personal property from said es-nics, at the session thereof to be held at the Probate office in Bratlebore, on the last saturday of March, A. D. 1881, when and where you may be heard in the premises, if you see cause.
E. W. STODDARD, Begister.

STATE OF VERMONT, Mariburo SR.
The Probate Courf for said District,
To allipersons interested in the estate of HENRY
P. MORRE, late of Braitleboro, in said district of
creased, Orrecting,
Whereas, Elizabeth M. Morse has prescuited to the Whereas, Elizabeth M. Morse has presented to income an instrument purporting to be the last will of said deceased, for probate.—You are kerely notified that this Court will decide upon the probate of said Instrument at the session thereof to be held at the probate office in Braithleton in said District on the last Satorday of March, A. D. 1867, when and where you may appear and contest the same, if you see cause.

2 E. W. STODDARD, Englisher.

TATE OF VERMONT, Westminster SS.
The Producte Court for said District,
To all persons interested in the Estate of DAVII
ARNOLD, late of Londonderry, in said District, de ARNOLD, late of Londonderry, in said District, decassed, Greeting.

You are hereby notified that J. W. Melendy, executor of the will of said deceased, has made application in writing to sell all of the real extate of said deceased, except that devised by the will of said deceased, except that devised by the will of said deceased, except that devised by the will of said deceased, except that devised by the will of said deceased, and all persons interested it said estate; and said except has brought into said court what purports to be the consent of all the heirs of said deceased in this state, and their approval of such sair; and said application is referred to a special session of said court to be held at the probate office in Townshead in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1881, for hearing and decision, at which time you may be heard in the promises if you shall see cause.

STATE OF VERMONT, Marihere, 68
The Probate Courf for said District,
To all persons interested in the Estate of SALLY,
BEMIS, late of Waitingham is said District, de-

REMIN, late of Waitingham in said District, de-creased, dreeding. You are hereby notified that A. A. Butter-field, administrator, with the Will amerced, upon the estate of said deceased, has presented to this Court a petition praying for license to soli the whole of the real estate of said deceased, and also has filed what purports to be the consent of all the deviaces residing in this state to such sale, and that the Court will decide upon said petition at a session thereof to be held at the Probate Office in Bratileton; in said district, on the last Saintage of March, A. D. 1881, when and where you may appear and be heard in the premises, if you are cause.

STATE OF VERMONT, Westminster SR.
The Probate Court for said District.
To all persons interested in the estate of JEERMIAN
Kou are hereby notified that this Court will decide
upon the allowance of the account of FRANK P.
FULLER, administrator upon said estate

and decree distribution thereof to the persons emittled at the session thereof to the persons emittled at the session thereof to be beld at the Probate Office in Townshead, in said District, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1861, when and where you may be heard in the premises, if you see cause.

8. C. D. EDDY, Register.

TATE OF VERMONT, Mariboro SS.
The Probate Court for said District.
To all whom it may concern.
Whereas fieth X. Herrick, administrator upon the state of EMILY A. AMIDON, late of Dummerston in said district, deceased, has represented that?
The amount of debts due from said deceased is \$1000 Fac charges of administration, estimated,



G.W. SIMMONS & SON, OAK HALL, 32 to 44 NORTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



HENDERSON'S COMBINED CATALOGUE OF EVERYTHING

GARDEN Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete; and our Greenhouses for Flants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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