Agricultural.

The Fertilizer Law.

We notice in several of the state papers complaints that such furtilizers as are wanted cannot now always be obtained, the mann-facturers not having complied with the law requiring a bend of \$5.00 and a Reman facturers and having complied with the law for for each broad sold in the state. A large number of mannfacturers—among them some who make the most valuable fertilizers for the price at which they are sold—cannot afford to comply with the requirements of the law for the small quantilize called for in this state. Others, who have large sales in this state and manufacture several different brands, find it for their interest to put only one or two off the leading kinds on the market in Versiont, not caring to pay the license for saling the simple chemical mixtures upon which they make the least profit and for which the demand in this state is yet amall. Whatever locase fees are paid are added to the ocat of the farilizers, and come out of the farmers in the end. Though favoring the general features of the fertilizer law, the heavy license fees we believe to be opposed to the interests of farmers, tending to restrict sales to a few brands, and to keep up or increase the price of such fertilizers as are sold. We urged this before the legislative committee having the matter in charge, but they considered the license fees a necessary to provide the means to pay the chemist of the agricultural college for analyzing samples. We give in another place an article by O. M. Tinkhano, of the Freeman, who would have only one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and by one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and by one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and by one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and by one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and by one mannfacturer or company. It ought to be subjected and the procession and the subject of the progression and the price of the fertilizers as are sold. We urged this before the legislation of the fertilizers as a necessary to provide the manner unnot now always be obtained, the manuonly one license fee, novering all brands sold by one manufacturer or company. It ought to be said here, perhaps, that some of the crude materials which he mentions are not within the law as it defines commercial ferti-

There is still a good prospect for the grass crop, though at this time it looks rather less promising than in early spring. Under the influence of the cold, dry winds of this season its growth has been slow. With sufficient rain, however, the crop will probably be more than an average. It has been reported as looking well in nearly all parts of the New England states. Upon this grop more than any other depends the success of our farmers. On most of the farms of Vermont the grass and hay crop is of more value than all the others combined, and the same is true of many other northern states. In Vermon the estimated value of hay alone is more than twice as much as that of all the grain crops; but this is only part of the grass crop. The value of grass in pasturage would increase the total by millions. Probably not more than a third part of the grass grown in this than a third part of the grass grown in this state is made into hay. The number of acres in pasturage may be estimated at five times the number of acres in pasturage may be estimated at five times the number of acres where the number of acres are not acres in pasturage may be estimated at five times the number of acres acres acres and a similar quantity of available acres acr the number of acres mown. The value of the grass grown in the pastures and meadows of Vermont is nearly or quite four times the

value of all the grain crops of the state.

Reports concerning the condition of the grain erop are eagerly sought for publication, but we hear less said about grass, the more important crop, because it is not directly, to a great extent, an article of commerce, all except a small proportion in the form of hay being consumed on the farms. It goes into the market as live stock, beef and mutton butter, cheese, wool, etc. The high prices of live stock and dairy products, which are likely to prevail for several years to come, inorease the relative importance of the grass erop. Our hill farms, which still yield luxu-

obably did not exceed 4,000,000 pounds. This is estimating the yield at onethird that of one of the best seasons. Deducting 4,000,000 from 16,000,000, we have 12,000,000, the number of pounds of augar, in excess of the home product, which will be required to supply the state. This is the amount of foreign sugar that the people of the state would this year have to buy, provided our own product was all consumed at home. A large share of it is, of course, sent out of the state, and foreign augar replaces it; but, making no allowance for this, if we compute the tax which the people are paying on the amount concumed in excess of produc tion, the figures are surprising. Under the new tariff act, which makes a slight reduction of the duty on sugar, the tax will be about two cents a pound. On 12,000,000 pounds it amounts to \$240,000, the tax which it is estimated the people of Vermont will pay this year on sugar-a sum nearly large enough to pay all the ordinary expenses of the state. And yet Vermont will pay proportionally the lightest sogar tax of any state in the Union except Louisiana. Can any one tell why an article of such necessity to all the people should be so heavily taxed?

Potato Culture.

In modern potato culture much more importance attackes to the selection of seed than formerly. Years ago, all, or nearly all, pointo weed was good. Now, probably one hif or more of the potatoes used for seed are entit for that purpose. This is especially true in years when high prices prevail, for these high prices tempt growers to dispose of all that are marketable, leaving only the poorest for seed. A large share of these small potatoes are unripe, and cannot produce the most vigorous plants. Why this will prevails more than formerly is explained by the ravages of the potato beetle and the use of Paris green. Anything which injures the vine or leaf imthe potato bestic and the use of Paris green. Anything which injures the vine or leaf impairs the quality of the tuber. Not infrequently too strong an application of Paris green will so burn the leaves that the potators, though growing nearly or quite to their fall size, will be immature. Three table, spoonfuls of Paris green are ample for 100 pounds of plaster or other distributor used. Applying too heavy doses of Paris green is the most common mistake of inexperienced growers, and has probably been the cause of as much injury to the potato crop as the bug it was intended to destroy. Through timely applications of the polson in small quantites, and before much or any injury has been done to the leaves, the potatoes grown will be quite as good a crop and quite as equal in quality to those of the olden time, before potato bugs were known. Thus it has happened that in years when potatoes almost universally failed some farmers have grown large crops. They had good seed to pinnt, grown a sway from in years when potatoes almost universally failed some farmers have grown large crops. They had good seed to piant, grown away from in-ferior lots, and they knew how to perpetuate it by intelligent cutivation. Those who have failed to succeed with potatoes should on no account use seed grown by themselves. This immature seed has probably been one cause of their failure.

of their failure.

After securing the seed, its preparation for planting is the next step, being first in time if not in importance to preparing the ground for the crop. The best seed potatoes are those of medium size, neither too large nor too small, and which have been slightly greened by exposure to the son. If this has been accomplished in the growing, the potatoes are all the better for seed, but if not the potatoes should be taken out of the cellar or pit where stored in winter and exposed in thin layers to the sam. This will cause the eyes to push strongly and make a vigorous thin layers to the sun. This will cause the eyes to push strongly and make a vigorous growth from the beginning; while if planted just as taken from the cellar the first growth will be feeble and be only forced into vigor by the richness of the soil. Market gardeners have beginned that exposing postages in oy no monness of the soil. Market garden-ors have element that exposing potatoes in-tended for seed to the sun advances their maturity from ten days to two weeks over the same varieties not so treated. It is not so generally known by farmers as it should be that this method is a sure and cheap way to increase the yield and avoid danger from lugs. The more vigorously the potate place to increase the yield and avoid danger from lugs. The more vigorously the potato plant starts in growth, the more easily can all in-sect enemies to kept in check.

Cutting the seed is an operation of consid-scrable importance, and on the best modes of doing this much new light has been thrown within the last year. Hecent experiments already indicate that the germ of each eye of a seed potato penetrates to the centre of the

tuber. If this germ be cut across, the growth will be correspondingly weakened. In cutting shellow, only weak, spindling vines grew
from the seed, and produced small, immesure
and scabby potatoes. It was found that the
best results were secured from cutting pots
toes to single eyes, and planting one piece in
the hill. Until the art of cutting seed potatoes to single here.

riculture, such factors as are mainly readers of the progressive agricultural papers, once but the best metheds will answer. The farm methods which are most easily learned and which require but little skill in their execution do not usually pay. If the largest crops of potatoes could now be grown by planting whole seed, potato culture would be much less difficult, and so many novices would engage in its prosecution that the results would be less remunerative than during the past few years, and far less remunerative than the future promises to more intelligent methods.

—Am. Cultivisier.

A New Article of Food.

It is not alone as a valuable food for live stock that the cotton seed of the southern plantations is now utilized. The oil which is expressed from the sord is being put upon the market as a wholesome substitute for lard, and from this oil, when suitably refined, comes a very nice salad and table oil. From the circular of H. E. Atwater, a New York commission murchant, we gather the following statistics of the production of cotton seed:

The weight of cotton seed produced in the United States is estimated at twice the weight of the lint cotton. Allowing half of this for planting and waste, there remains a product of seed for commercial uses equal to the

able seed.

The seed is first balled, and 50 per cent, of it passes off into buils; there remain 1,750,000,000 lbs, of seed for pressing; the buils are used for fuel. 26 per cent, of the 1,750,000,000 lbs, is yielded as oil, say 155,000,000 lbs, which, at its present value of 7c, per lb. gives a total value of \$31,050,000.

The yield of cake is 1,205,000,000 lbs., which at 1,5c per lb.

which at 1-2, per lb. gives a total value of \$16,190,000. \$10,100,000.

These two items make a total value of \$45,000,000, which would be the annual addition to the nation's wealth if the crop of cotton was 7,000,000 bales and all the seed was utilized. The oil, if put into tirrees of 133 ibs net, would fill 1,379,000 tierces. In this estimate of value no allowance is made for the value of huls, while 20 per cent. allowance for planting and waste is considered quite liberal.

The proportion of the crop at present

riant crops of grass that can be tarned into beef bringling from five to seven cents per pound, live weight, are worth too much to be abandoned.

How Much Tax will Vermont Fay this Year on Sugar?

In a good season the maple sugar made in Vermont is a little less than the whole amount of sugar consumed. In one of the best years for maple sugar making, the product of the state is about 12,000,000 pounds. The annual consumption of sugar in this state we estimate at 10,000,000 pounds. The past senson having been a very poor one for making maple sugar, the whole amount made in the state probably did not exceed 4,000,000 food, but is too gummy for lubricating or illuminating purposes, although miners use it to some extent because it is safer than petroleum. For frying fish and opsters, and for boiling crutters it is especially preferred by housekeep.

The estimate of this year's production is of course only an approximation to the truth, and the presers are very reticent in impart-ing the facts, but the above estimate of 13 per cent, is regarded as quite within the mark; this would yield 172,000 tierces of oil, which if considered as lard would be an im-portant addition to the visible supply of the

Distended Crops in Fowls.

Indigestion never commences in the crop. When the passage from the crop to the gizzard is stopped, digestion, which takes place in the gizzard, ceases, and brings on distendgard is stopped, digestion, which takes place in the gizzard, ceases, and brings on distended crop. Sometimes weakness of other organs brings on the trouble; but not eften, for in that case the appetite is not so great as to cause the fowl to gorge itself. A fewl that fills the crop at night, and comes out early in the morning with it empty, is in full health, and until able to ascertain this fact to a certainty, it is impossible, even to the casual observer, to ascertain when distended crop first sets in. It may be so for days, and not be noticed until the fowl begins to droop. Every fowl should be handled on the roest at night, to ascertain to ascertain that every crop is full, and again in the morning that every crop is found in the morning, it may be gently stroked and worked up soft with the hand, and an action created that will result in a slight movement of the mass; then give about two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, and gently work the whole with moderation, thus performing the movement cure. If the bird will eat, give it bread and grain of all kinds until completely cured. Fowls forced to egg-production during the winter to an unusual extent are apt to be come discased when the warm days come on.—Cov. Genetry Gentleman.

Utilization of Diseased Potators.—A correspondent of the Journal of the Society of Aris says: "I know from practical experience the value of diseased potatoes as an article of fond for cattle, pigs, etc. Boil the diseased tubers fast till done; drain, and lot than become perfectly dry by spreading out discased tubers fast till done; drain, and let them become perfectly dry by spreading out on sieves—a gravel screen is best. The tuber when cocked is free from poison, but the water in which it is boiled is a very strong poison, and will scon, if not kill, any animal that partakes of it. When dry, pack it tight in a dry cask (with sait), and keep in a cool place till wanted. One kettleful can be dried and packed while the next is cooking, so that a large quantity can be cooked in one day. Every farmer should know this, as it would save him from loss, however bad his crop might be."

Value of the Sunflower.—Agriculturists claim it is the best egg producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised. tage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires vory little care, can be grown in fence corners, or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the lat of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre. seed will plant an acre.

Rev. W. B. Smith of Grafton, Mass., says: 2 have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron listers for a low state of blood. Why is a commodeum like a monkey? Because it is far-fetched and full of nonsense.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomils Pilicare worth their weight in gold for for sick and herrons head-acts." - Dr. H. H. Schlichter of Ballimore. When is a woman not a woman ? When a little cross

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Calor over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cts. for any color. It will be read white faind is like the snow Laid willy on the furcewed hill; It hides the broken seems below, And leaves the summit brighter still.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup

We protested in person at the time, and in these columns against the passage of that part of the "fertilizer bill" which compels the manufacturer relialer to pay fifty dollars for

manufacturer or dealer to pay fifty dollars for each brand of fertilizer he makes or sells, instead of one license of fifty dollars revering all the brands he makes or sells. Investigation has confirmed as more strongly in the belief that such action was unwise, and the effect just what we predicted as likely to result. The Quinnipue company were intending to put another brand on the market for special one, but decided not to do so after the act was passed.

The Bradley company told us that they had received orders for a ton or so of dissolved tone black, similar once for potash, which are what might be called crude or unmanufactured fertilizers, and are the simplest and cheapost forms for obtaining these ingredients alone; also for a little laws dressing, and a little special fertilizer for window plants. If they could have sold them, the gross total of the sale would have been less than one hundred and fifty dollars, on which the profit (being crude material in the most part) would have been very small, yet the ficenses to enable them to have sold this \$150 worth would cont them \$200. Soufcoursethey were not sold and the parties wanting them must do without or buy another and manufactured article which pays a better profit. So the customer is the only one inconvenienced. We trust that section will be modified so that a manufacturer who pays his ficenses may sell all the varieties of his goods which are varied to sait

that section will be modified so that a manufacturer who pays his license may seil all the varieties of his goods which are varied to suit the wants of the different crops.

What's the use of making a farmer buy nitrogen for a crop and soil which needs only potash, when nitrogen is the most costly ingredient. We have never been strongly in favor of commercial fertilizers, and think now that a farmer should exhaust the resources of his farm for fertilizers before having reach

that a farmer should exhaust the resources of his farm for fertilizers before buying much outside, but there is no denying that their use is largely on the increase, and farmers would not continue their use if they did not pay—and we had best arrange to not only secure their honest manufacture and sale, but when this is done, to put no obstacles in the way of their sale which shall unnecessarily increase their price to consumers.

There are cases and places where commercial fertilizers are almost indispensable, as where one plows a piece to which he cannot have the bearnyard manure, or when a piece needs plowing or a crop is desired after the supply of barnyard manure is exhausted.

We hast year put all the manure on the corn hand and raised an excellant piece of potatics with a barrel of Bradley's phosphate, and shall try the same course this year. We believe our farmers have as a rule raised too little corn—and it will pay to raise more than we have even when we have to piece out the barnyard manure with commercial fertilizers.

Freeman.

A New Food Presenvative has been in vented and placed on the market from which great results are anticipated by its propristors. It is called "Hex Magnus," and is made by the Hamiston Food Preserving Company, Boston. Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the chemist of Yale College, after having given the article a severe test, gives it a high recommendation. Joints of beef, mutton, pork, several fewl and fish, and a quantity of milk and oysters, were treated with the preparation in the professor's laboratory Jan. 31st last. These were kept in a warm living room until Feb. 16, when the professor says these several articles were cooked and served at a dinner of which several gentlemen partook and everything was found perfectly fresh and sweet. We hope the new article will prove to be all that is claimed for it, and shall watch developments with much interest.

A Hangor (Me.) despatch of the 18th says: The ravages of the potato beetle bid fair to The ravages of the poisto beetle bid fair to be more extensive this season than during any preceding one. No soone did a large patch of potatoes belonging to one of our farmers begin to break ground than they were imme-diately covered with these peaks, and in a brief space of time completely consumed. Farmers are naturally alarmed over the pros-pect of material injury to the second crop in importance of the state.

The Bothered Army Surgeons.

HAYESVILLE, ONTO, FEB. 11, 1886
I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, a
ever took anything that did me as much good,
mix fock two bottles and I would not be. Find

"Ob, my back!" is a common exclamation, and expresses a wirth of misery and suffering. It is singular that this pain arises from such varied causes. Eidney disease, liver complaint, wasting affections, code,
ricematism, dyspersels, ever-work and nervous decisities
are chief causes. When this affing, seek prompt relief. It can be found best in Brown's Iron Bitters,
which burlish up from the foundation by making the
blood rich and pure. Leading physicians and ministers use and recommend it. It has sured many, and
if you are a sufferer try it.

Why is news spelt NEWS? Because it comes from the North, East, West and South,

Heavy stomache, billions conditions, -Wells May Ap-the Pills - anti-hillions, cathernic. 10 and 25.

"From suctors; on end of motivine; in retiref. Dr., Remon's Sala Curc has driven away all craylisms, and For nearly well,"—Ida C. Young, Hamilton, Ill.

Yankees have demonstrated the fact that good siz-cord linvad can be made in the United States. If you doubt it, try Willimantie, the best for sewing machines Which of the animals took the least bargage into the ark ? The rowsier and fox; they only took comb and brush

My Wife had Fits. "For 35 years," said our correspondent, Henry ark of Fairfield, Lewanes Co., Mach., my wife tand it. They would last an hour-anometimes longer, controller Newton has permanently cured her." What kind of a field is older than you are? One

Cararrh.

Its remarkable results in a disease so priversal and with such a variety of characteristics as Catarrh, prove how effectually flood's Sersaparilla, scling threits blood, reaches every part of the human system. A medicine, the subting else, can be fairly indiced only by its results. We point with pride to the gloods record Hood's Sarasparilla has entered upon the hearts of thousands of people it has cured of catarrh.

"Rough on Rate." out rats, mice, reaches, flies, auts, bed-bugs, chipmonks, gophers. 15c. Druggists. Voluntary Tributes of Gratitude for Bensfits Received.

DEAR SIE, - Please allow me the privilege of DEAR SIR.—Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimenty regarding the wenderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, limit's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache, and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, less of force and ambition which invariably nitted it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad

these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair case; to putting my leads on my knees, and almost rolling out before I would straighten up, I tried the best doctors, and many kinds of mediclice, but all falled to help me, and I experiment-cal so long endeavering to get cured that hast spring I was in very proc shape, and in secking for reside my stiention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of Kidney discusses, sto., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Rem-edy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up" as it were; my severe backache, and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedliy disappeared, notwith-shanding I had been bothered with this complaint so many verts.

When I began to take Hunt's Remedy I was when I began to take Hunt's Remody I was considerably run down in my general health, and suffered also from loss of appelite. Ever since I have been taking the Remody, however, my improvement has been must marked; my former complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former soft, hale, hearty, and sound in health. I shall always keep Hunt's Remody with me, and would must carnestly recommend all these who are sufferers from Kidney or Liver diseases, or diseases of the filiable of or Liver diseases, or diseases of the Bladder Urinary Organs to use Hunt's Hemedy, and take

Yours very truly, HENRY H. SHELDON, No. 280 Westminster St., Providence, R.

"In the lexicon of youth, etc., there is no such word as Fall." That "lexison" is now found in the inboratory of Hunt's Remedy. It knows no





(THE GREAT

NERVETCONQUEROR of other activity to the stomach and tent, whereby the brait is relieved ancies, which are created by the o referred to, price, Lawyers, Liberary men, Mer-kers, Ladles and all those whose reli-

Admiration WORLD. Mrs.S.A.Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer

> Public Benefactress. Mrs. inverse that the local of hair parameter by the unequestion, and becoming a continuous for continuous properties. Here World's Tell Benton quickly characteristics and remark the fall, the latter of groups of a continuous for the annual groups of the control color, gaving it the some viaciny and faculties quantity as in possible.

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COMPLIMENTARY, "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of be-coming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. "One Bottle did it." That is the

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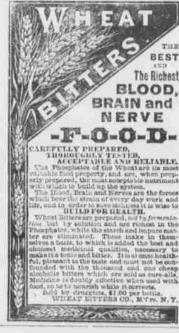
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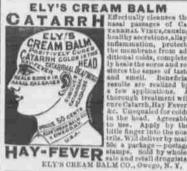
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JAS. W. GREGG, M. D., Druggist.



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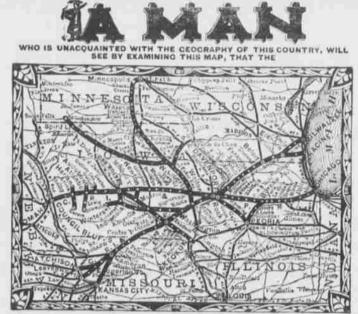
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PRICESI. USE Druggists Sol KIDNEY-WORT KIDNEY-WORT HE CREAT CURE RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. THOUSANDS OF CASES

PERFECTLY CURES KIDNEY-WORT "Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief in mar asses of rheamatism falling under my notice"—D ratin C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Apr. 20, 52.

"Theres found even relist from kidney troub and risumatism till I med Kidney-Wort. New 1 well."—David M. Huiter, Hartford, Wis. COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. ESTATE OF NELSON BOLLES.

ESTATE OF NELSON BOLLES.

The undersigned, baving been appointed by the Homorable Problet Court for the District of Marlbort Commissioners to receive, extensive and adjust at claims and demands of all persons against the setate of Nelson Boll-Less, late of Newfanc in said intrict, decreased, and all claims exhibited in effectively, bereby give motice that we will meet for the purpose afforceasid at the dwelling bones of said decreased in Newfanc, on the 2nd day of Jane and the 20th day of October next, from one till four evices, when the purpose afforceasid at the said and that it months from the Still day of April, A. P. 1883, is the time limited by said must for said-are different present their claims to use for examination and allocance.

Dated at New Intentity of the April 12, P. O. BIRLEY, Commissioners.

OMMISSIONERS NOTICE We, the unbecribers, duly appointed by the Hor irobate Court for the District of Mariboro, Con-Probable Court for the District of Marthum, Com-missioners to receive examine and adjust all claims and demands of all of the spatiest the estate of warren E. Wilkins, labout first all demands exhibited the consend, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset therety, and with most of from the 1th day of May 1888 being allowed by from the 1th day of May 1888 being allowed by and owner for that purpose, we do therefore hirology and owner for that well attend to the business of our said appointment at the office of William S. Newton in East appointment at the office of William S. Newton in the dath of the 20th ay of October heat, from two of check P. M. until the court of the control of the dath of the dath and October heat, from two of check P. M. until the dath of the dath of the dath of May, A. D. has.

WM. S. NEWTON, | Commissioners, Many E. Witaries, Administratria, 19 COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. ESTATE OF EVELYN C. STANLEY. ESTATE OF EVELYN C. SPANLEY.

The understeined, having bern appointed by the non. Probate Court for the Dastrict of Mariboro commissioners to resolve, examine and adjust all chains addedinants of all probates against the estate of Evelyn, attaining the of Witnington in said Ristrict, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give cause the estate of Evelyn at the other of the purpose aforeand at the other of the land of the country of the purpose aforeand at the other of the land of the country of the count

Dated at Wilmington this 2d day of May, A.D. 1880. CLAMK CHANDLEH. 19 ALBERT M. JOHNSON, J Commissioners.

Railroabs.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

RETURNING

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

The 10-20 p.m. train is express for Montres its White 10-20 p.m. train is express for Montres its White Hive Junction, with also pring are attached.

The terms, in train is mail train for Montreller, St. Albabe, Rotherle, Harlington, Montrell, the Paramapur road and the White Monutains.

The 6-700 p.m. train is mail train for White Hive Junction and Muthaud.

Train shows Hill, Gows p ALLS for the South, concentration with the Commerciant History and Commerciant History and Commerciant History and Brattales. etting with the Connecticut favor line at Brattleho, as follows: Montreal express train at 3:50 s.m., att and accommodation, 2:10 s.m.; afternoon vi-

all and accommonstrate, and the second of th NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD THAINS LEAVE BRATTLEBORO AS POLLOWS.

Going South.

120 a. m. for South Vermin, springfield, Miller's Falls, Fitchburg, Boston, and all stations on the New London Northern railroad. Sunhays, only connects for Springfield. Mondays, starts from Miller's Falls, leaving there at 6:05 a. m., for Conn. River B. B., Millers Falls, Palmer, Fidniburg, Boston, Rossac Turnel, &c. 125 p. m., mail train for Springfield, Mass. 247 p.m., express for New York via Springfield and steamfout train for New London.

Going North.

Going North.

Trainsarries in Bratilioro0:Ma. m., from New London and New York,
1:30 p. m., from Millere Palls, House Tunnel, Boston, Fitching, &c.
121 j. m., from New London,
134 p. m., from New London,
134 p. m., from Biston, Worcester, House Tunnel,
and all stations on New London Northern road,
and from Springfield, New York, &c.
(W. EISTLEY, Gen. Supt.
New London, Conn., Oct. 1st, 1882, Going North.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD. HOUSAC TUNNEL BOUTE.



Ayer's Hair Vigor, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS

NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for pre-serving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are of decayed; while to brashy, weak, or therwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vision cleanses the scalp, cures and recents the formation of danstruff; and, its cooling, stimulating, and soothing muce and diseases peculiar to the scalp, coping it coal, clean, and soft, under which conditions discuses of the scalp and hair are impossible. As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Viscon is incomparable. It is coloras, contains noither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an aurceable and lasting perfume, and as an arriele for the toilet it is economical and manipused in its excellence. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

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Brattleboro, Nov.21, 1881.

PATENTS. R.H. EDDY,

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Securce Patents in the United States; also in Great
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one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington,
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collities for obtaining Fadents or accordance the pair
entablity of incombene.

B. H. EDDY.
Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

OI regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capule and encesse of practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. Crass Masses, Commissioner of Patents. "Insenters cannot employ a person more trustworthy, or more capults of securing for them as early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. Ensured Bruser, late Commissioner of Patents."

Boston, Oct. 19, 1870.

B. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir You procured from in 1840, my first patent. Since them you know a find and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, related and articular and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, related and articular appropriate in Sec. York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give and advise others to employ you. Nonzetzuly, discour Dalpen. 1,1882.