AGRICULTURAL.

The Sugar Question.

We have received the report of Prof. Wiley, chemist of the department of agriculture, on the experiments made last year at Fort Scott, Kansas, in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar canes. Congress appropriated $94,000 for these experiments. During the past 20 years experiments, aided by liberal appropriations from both state and national governments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, beets, etc., have been constantly in progress, all of which, so far as it is a question of economical production, have finally resulted in failure. In concluding his report Prof. Wiley says: "It must be confessed finally that the chief object of this last series of experiments, viz., to place the industry where private capital would see its way clear to its extension over a large area, has not been attained." The confident opinion of Prof. Collier that sugar would be profitably made from sorghum cane, cornstalks or other sources in quantities sufficient not only to supply the home demand but also for export, let us to hope for an increase at least, in the home product, but there is failure everywhere to compete successfully with the cheap sugar from countries adapted to its production. After a trial of more than 20 years, and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in experimenting, we might as well leave sugar making to the countries where it can be made at a profit for two or three cents a pound. The domestic product, all told, cane, maple and sorghum, is not likely to be, for many years, one fifteenth part of the sugar used in the United States. The people pay an annual tax on sugar of nearly fifty million dollars, and the most of it is paid by the middle and poorer classes, because these classes constitute a vast majority of the people. Though not one person in a hundred is benefited by the tax, Vermont sugar makers have no reason to complain unless they are proved against a remote selfish interest. All the maple sugar made in the United States is about a hundredth part of all the sugar consumed.

Opinions Vary.

The Montpelier Watchman's new agricultural editor, Mr. O. M. Tinkham, seems not to be pleased with the grange lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead. After reporting his lecture at a late meeting of the board of agriculture at Rochester, Mr. Tinkham adds:

"Mr. Lane told him that he had sat out of the position of the membership Congress from the manufacturing states on the tariff question, and that they were for protection. When it came to this, and he got off his regular story, he seemed to be less decent than in his set talk. We have seldom heard a more mischievous harangue, abounding in misstatement, sophistry and appeal to the baser prejudices; and we feel warranted in asserting that some members of the board hold similar opinions. The board meetings should not be made the occasion and the medium of such harangues. We cannot put his manner on paper—the sneers, the smartness, the evidently intended satire with which his remarks were ornamented. The grange is a worthy organization, but such people are not a credit to it; neither are their utterances a safe or a reliable guide."

We have heretofore given several favorable notices of these lectures, and it is no more than fair that it should be known that opinions vary.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SOME OF THE ANIMALS IN A REMARKABLY FINE HERD.

Edwin R. Morse's herd of Holstein cattle is one of the finest in this vicinity, and his farm is one of the most convenient and cleanly homesteads. In his herd are three as handsome specimens of high grade Holstein heifers as can be found in a day's journey. One of the trio is three years old and is estimated to weigh nearly 1500 pounds, the others are but two years old and weigh about 1350 pounds each. These heifers are descendants of some of the finest imported stock, and their milk and butter records during the past season are second to none in this part of the country. He also has some very fine Durham, Ayrshire and Swiss cows, whose glossy coats, and large, well-developed bags, plainly show that they are kept expressly for their milk and butter qualities. In a smaller barn, equally light, airy and cleanly, is kept one of the handsomest herds of Holstein cattle in the state. In the herd is a yearling heifer of high grade, whose markings stamp her as a pure blooded animal, and for which she would pass before the best of judges were her pedigree not known. She will weigh fully 1100 pounds and her coat is fine, glossy and soft as silk. She is a descendant from some of the best butter and milk imported stock in this country, and if offered for sale would easily bring $1000, but her owner regards her as priceless. Near the last described stands a pure blooded animal two years old, as handsome and noble looking as the other, but this one has already proved her value, as the following milk and butter record will show. Her calf was dropped in April, 1886, (the mother being 1 year and 10 months old) and her milk record from April 6, 1886, to Feb. 6, 1887, shows 12,760 pounds. Her butter record is 14 pounds 12½ ounces per week. This is claimed to be one of the best records ever shown by a young animal in this country. Another noticeable cow of this herd is known as Jane Hudson, a high grade Holstein. To her has been awarded the first premium at the three last fairs held in this city as the best grade cow on exhibition, and also the first premium for the best dairy cow of any breed on the ground. She has a record of 88 pounds of milk per day in the best of the season. The next shown were two thoroughbred calves, one a bull dropped June 16, 1886, which weighed Feb. 5, 1887, 750 pounds. The calf was sired by Prince of Wayne, 5th out of Oatka. Both sire and dam are from imported stock. Oatka's milk record at two years of age was 10,060 pounds and her butter record for one week at 5 years of age was 22 pounds 8 ounces. This calf was lately purchased by Mr. Morse from Yeoman's stock farm, and he is considered one of the best ever raised by that famous breeder. Mr. Morse's barns are models of convenience in every respect, and each animal has large and clean quarters, and the stables are so arranged as to be kept at an even temperature throughout the winter, and the greatest pains are taken in the care of the stock. And anyone interested in the raising of good stock can not spend a more profitable afternoon than in paying a visit to this place on the West Brattleboro road, where they will be sure of a hearty welcome from the genial proprietor.

[Mr. Morse is a native of Newfane and a son of A. J. Morse, now of Brattleboro. ED. PHŒNIX.]

Growing Marketable Horses.

It may be said of horses as of wheat, that any and all grades are marketable, but the farmer who has from year to year grown wheat, knows very well that when he succeeds in getting a crop that grades No. 1, he barely gets day wages for growing and marketing the crop, after counting all contingent expenses. This being so, if his crop turns out to be of low grade there is no counting loss upon it, because in no particular is it grown for less money per bushel than it costs to grow the best. The same rule holds good in the dairy, as shown by the fact that the butter or cheese from a given herd of cows will be first class if made by one party, while in the hands of another the lowest grade only is produced.

Horses, like wheat and butter, take rank in market according to their quality, and the good ones that sell for high figures feed in the same pasture and eat the same quality of oats and hay as the veriest plug. All horses that can do duty may be said to be marketable, but in the sense that rejected wheat is marketable, only at the lowest figures, though all the processes through which the low grade stock is carried is as expensive in the case of the poor in quality as in the case of the best, save and except the influence of the seed itself, and this of course cuts an important figure. But, says one, to produce a good quality of grain of any kind, you must have a good quality of seed as a foundation; and applying this to horses the start is more expensive if a man would have stock marketable at good figures than though he grew animals of lower grade. This to a measure is true, yet men who own fairly good brood mares, for the purpose of saving the paltry sum of ten or fifteen dollars in the service of a sire, will continually rear horses for which they get only low prices. The difference that grows out of the services of a good sire, as compared to one of low grade, not infrequently makes a difference of one-third in the selling value of a mature horse, and it is fair to place it higher than this in many cases.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Wood's Phosphodyne is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy and medicinal merit.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

By J. H. Wright.

THE "GOLDEN APPLE" OF THE ANCIENTS—WHERE OUR ORANGES COME FROM—THE ORANGE VS. APPLE—HOW TO COOK PARSNIPS.

The orange, or, as it was called by the ancients, the "Golden Apple," is probably the oldest known fruit in existence. Zoological enthusiasts trace it back even to the garden of Eden and insist that the grape or forbidden fruit was the original golden apple which Eve plucked from the forbidden tree and gave to Adam. Hence the name "forbidden" or "grape" fruit to which one species of the orange is known, is conspicuous. Some learned and superstitious people still claim that the dark spots usually found on the stem end of this variety are the imprints of Eve's fingers. This species of the citrus, from which it is claimed by some that our oranges sprang, is now imported under the name of "grape" or "forbidden" fruit, derived from its growing in clusters similar to grapes, and the dark spots, alluded to as the imprint of sin, being accentuated by one fruit pressing tightly against another. Ancient historians and pomologists tell us that the original home of the orange was India. Galesio, who was the first to trace the history of the orange, asserts that the Arabs, penetrating farther into the interior of India than any other foreign nation had done before, discovered the orange flourishing there and held in high esteem by the natives. The Arabs conveyed the sweet orange into Persia and Syria, and the bitter orange now called the Seville found its way into Arabia and Spain. The oranges made its appearance in Europe in the fourth century, but it was not until the fourteenth century that it became widely diffused and spread through Portugal, Sicily, St. Michael's and the islands of the Mediterranean and West Indies, and not until the Spanish and Portuguese landed and penetrated into this country did the orange find a home in the semi-tropical portion of America.

The orange was highly esteemed by the ancients for its medicinal qualities, and it is surprising how little attention the present generation gives to the many virtues enclosed in this little golden ball of fruit. A prominent physician once remarked that were his patients to eat an orange or two every morning, they would require but little medical attention. For throughout the entire range of fruits that have attracted the attention of the medical profession as a means of alleviating many of the ills of mankind, there has been found none that has so many diversified uses as the luscious orange, particularly in cases of low fevers and malarial complaints, and it should more largely take the place of the unpleasant drugs so extensively used, to the great disgust of the patient. No fruit compares in cheapness with the beautiful and luscious orange, and particularly as now that our own country is raising the finest oranges in the world, the fruit selling at a price within the reach of the most moderate purse.

The frothy substance which is often found on grass, and popularly known as "frog-spittle," says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, has no connection with that animal. It is caused by a little insect which secretes a viscid, transparent fluid, with which he is completely covered. To enable him to breathe, he reaches out a pair of legs, and, blowing a little bubble of air, brings it down, and after wards allows it to escape in the liquid. After a while the numerous bubbles convert it completely into froth or a substance resembling saliva.

A new use for photography is noted by the Camera magazine. Recently a child apparently in full health and with a clear skin was pictured. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the eye. Another case of a somewhat similar kind is also recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of small pox. It is suggested that these cases might point to a new method of medical diagnosis.

The phenomenon of inflammable human breath is not rare. In one case of disordered digestion the patient emitted inflammable gas from the mouth, which, upon analysis, was found to be largely composed of marsh gas. In another case the gas was sulphuretted hydrogen. A case is reported in the British Medical Journal in which, while blowing out a match, the patient's breath caught fire with a noise like the report of a pistol, which was loud enough to awaken his wife. One evening, while a continued dyspeptic was lighting his pipe an eructation of gas from his stomach occurred, and the genital gas burned his moustache and lips. The origin of these gases is undoubtedly the undigested food, which in these cases undergoes decomposition.

The prevalent theory of the formation of dew is quite disarranged by the observations of Prof. H. E. Alvord, who has lately published a treatise on the subject. He employed nice instruments, such as have been described by Secchi and Darwin. He found that on clear nights, when the atmosphere was tranquil, the lighter stratum would be easily pushed out of the way by the cool and heavier body drawn by its weight to the surface. The thermometer at four inches from the ground, would, in these cases, range from five to ten degrees lower than at four feet from the ground. Slight winds, the grass, and close to the surface of the ground, the grass furnishing a guard against radiation, the temperature was warmer than four inches above or immediately over the grass. The difference was always from 10 to 15, and sometimes as much as 20 degrees higher than in the narrow stratum just above the grass. On bare soil, there was a slight difference in the lowest four-inch stratum, but nothing in comparison with that over the grass. There is always some moisture exhaled from the earth at night, enough to make a slightly dewy deposit under the little difference between the temperature of the lowest stratum and the one a few feet above, but the most of the moisture which appears as dew on the leaves of grass is transpired by the foliage itself, and condensed by reason of the difference of temperature between the narrow strata along the blade.

Joe S. Murphy, M. D., Commans's Shoe, N. Y., writes: "I sold a great deal of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for every one who had used it, it gave relief."

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Of course. Why, those old ladies suffered horrible pains in side and pelvis, and none knew that Salvation Oil would cure them.

Doctor Yourself

and save money and perhaps your life. Send 2 cent stamp to pay postage to R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and receive by Kaufmann's great medical work of 168 pages with elegant colored plates.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces nausea, salve sickness. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

Mrs. Belcher's Female Cure

is an alterative, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, anodyne tonic. This means that it is the most reliable and trustworthy remedy in all diseases peculiar to women. If you neglect the word of warning, the result will be broken health, deranged physical condition, mental excitement, and only a premature death will relieve you of your sorrows and suffering. We offer you a sure cure. Thousands have testified to its beneficial effects. If you want advice write to Mrs. Linda Belcher, 47 A Dix Street, Boston, Mass., or send to the selling agents, Jas. Titus & Smith, 21 and 26 Tremont st., Boston, for a bottle of this great female regulator.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail on receiving with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. 5-46

Nineteen ten cents, teachers and others who accomplish give but little where we should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One a dose.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., $1. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOLP heals and beautifies. 25c. GEERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE—Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

When one has been suffering the agonies of a severe attack of rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica and relief comes, it seems as if a new lease of life had been granted. Such have been the feelings of thousands who, after trying physicians and numberless remedies, have used Athlophoros and found to their great joy that this medicine really did cure these diseases.

Great Falls, N. H., March 25, 1886.

Some twenty-two years ago while in the U. S. Navy, quartered at New Orleans, I like many other sailors, by constant exposure became afflicted with an attack of rheumatism, for which I was treated by the doctors with all sorts of medicines, liniments, etc., but no matter what I did, into the relief was for a few moments only, and the pain, that terrible pain, came on me again worse than ever. Why the pain was so sharp and sudden as to almost fell me to the ground as though I had been struck on the head. I continued in this condition for years, one week in every four. I was confined to the house one day holding around when a friend who had been cured of rheumatism by Athlophoros asked me why I did not give the medicine a trial. I had taken so much medicine and got no better, I felt sure there was nothing to cure rheumatism, but thought again it could do me no harm and so bought a bottle. The very first dose of Athlophoros took hold of me in such a way I knew it would do me good. I continued until two bottles were used, and my rheumatism of so many years standing, that everything held to such was at last gone, and I have never suffered the least mite since. I tell you Athlophoros will do the work every time. I can't say enough for it.

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Every druggist sells and keeps Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot obtain them in the drug store Athlophoros (Prepd.) will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 25c. for Pills.

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My wife, some three or four years ago, was troubled with an ulcer on the tongue, which we thought was cancer. She took S. S. S. and the ulcer healed up and she has been entirely free from the disease ever since. This was in the spring of 1885, and we have had no trouble since. Believing the cure to be permanent, we recommend S. S. S. to all who are afflicted with cancer. Our experience with S. S. S. has been so satisfactory that we feel we can not say too much in its favor. M. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

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Headache, Rheumatism, Colic, Sprains, Neuralgia, Stitches, Cramps, Lameness or Stiff Joints, Aching Backs, Chest or Side pains in any part, hot or deep-seated, quickly go when a Hop Plaster is applied. Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam and the medicinal virtues of Fresh Hops. Acts instantly, cures quickly. The greatest strengthening plaster ever known. All ready to apply. Sold by druggists and country stores, 25 cts.; 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price. Proprietor, HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

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Dyspepsia is a common complaint, and a most troublesome one it is, and you should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not hurt you, but will do you good. SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. They will regulate the system, and be mild and gentle in action.

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BOSTON, OCT. 18, 1879.

R. H. EDDY, Esq., Dear Sir: You procured for me, in 1866, my first patent. Since then you have acted for me and secured me in numerous cases, and procured many patents, renewals and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I shall give you almost the whole of my business in your line and advise others to employ you. Yours truly, CHARLES DICKER.

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"Pure as crystal" is a synonym for the highest excellence. The Diamond Lens Spectacles and Eye-glasses are literally "pure as crystal," being made from minute crystal pebbles, they have an unequaled hardness and brilliancy.

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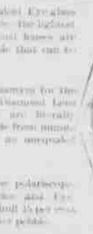

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The Diamond Lens Spectacles and Eye-glasses have been pronounced by scientists to be made from the purest quartz known, of great durability, clearness, and uniform degree of vision, and superior to those manufactured of first-class pebbles.

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RANGER & THOMPSON.

A large variety of COLORED SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES always in stock.

Railroads.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after October 4, 1886, trains on this road will leave Brattleboro for all points North as follows: 8.00 a. m., 2.00 and 10.30 p. m.

The 10.30 p. m. train to express for Montreal, via White River Junction, with sleeping car attached.

The 2.00 p. m. train is mail train for Montpelier, St. Albans, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal and the Passumpsic road.

The 8.00 a. m. train is the New York & Montreal express.

The 8.00 p. m. train is mail train for White River Junction and Rutland.

Trains leave Bellows Falls for the South, connecting with the Connecticut River line at Brattleboro, as follows: Montreal Express train at 12.15 a. m.; mail and accommodation, 9.05 a. m.; mail train, 2.25 p. m.; New York day express, 6.17 p. m.

All these trains make close connections with Boston & Albany R. R. both east and west at Springfield. J. MULLIGAN, Supt.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

BRATTLEBORO & WHITEHALL DIVISION.

BEGINNING Monday, April 25, trains will run as follows:

		Pass. A. M.	Mixed P. M.
Leave	South Londonderry	8.55	12.35
	Winhall	7.10	12.40
	Jamaica	7.40	1.10
	Wardsboro	8.0	2.20
	West Townshend	8.0	2.30
	Townshend	8.25	2.55
	Newfane	8.45	3.15
	Williamsville	8.60	3.30
	West Dummerston	9.05	3.45
Arrive at	Brattleboro	9.30	4.15
	RETURNING	Mixed A. M.	Pass P. M.
Leave	Brattleboro	7.40	5.00
	West Dummerston	7.50	5.15
	Williamsville	8.0	5.25
	Newfane	8.20	5.40
	Townshend	8.40	6.0
	West Townshend	8.55	6.15
	Wardsboro	9.15	6.35
	Jamaica	10.0	7.20
	Winhall	10.30	8.0
Arrive at	South Londonderry	11.20	8.55

E. I. HYDE, Supt.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD

GOING NORTH.

Trains leave Brattleboro as follows:

7.20 a. m. for Springfield and New York.

10.15 a. m. for Cape Ann R. R., Millers Falls for Gardner, New London, Fitchburg, Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, etc.

12.01 p. m. mail for New York via Springfield, and continued from New York via New London Steamers at Milford, and via Shore Line from Fishkill Landing.

6.17 p. m. express for Springfield and New York.

GOING SOUTH.

Trains arrive in Brattleboro:

10.25 a. m. from Springfield and New York.

12.20 p. m. from Millers Falls, Hoosac Tunnel, Boston, Fitchburg, etc.

5.0 p. m. from Springfield and New York Steamer express.

7.05 p. m. from Palmer, New London and Boston.

9.15 p. m. express from Springfield and New York.

12.00 a. m. from New London and Boston via the Steamers. G. H. ADDITON, Supt.

New London, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1886.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

HOOSAC TUNNEL ROUTE.

Depot in Commercial street, Boston.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1886, will run as follows:

Leave South Adams for Boston at 5.00 a. m. Sundays only.

Leave Greenfield for Boston at 10.00 a. m. Sundays only.

Leave Millers Falls for Boston at 12.05 p. m. Sundays only.

Leave Greenfield for Boston at 3.00 p. m. Sundays only.

Leave Millers Falls for North Adams, 8.05 a. m.

Leave Boston for North Adams, 9.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 3.00 p. m.

Leave Boston for Greenfield, 9.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 3.00 p. m.

Leave Boston for Millers Falls, 9.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 3.00 p. m.

Leave Boston for South Adams, 9.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 3.00 p. m.

Leave Boston for Troy, 9.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 3.00 p. m.

Mixed train for Millers Falls and intermediate stations, 4.30 p. m.

Express trains make close connections with the Boston & Albany R. R. both east and west at Springfield.

J. MULLIGAN, Supt.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

BRATTLEBORO & WHITEHALL DIVISION.

BEGINNING Monday, April 25, trains will run as follows:

		Pass. A. M.	Mixed P. M.
Leave	South Londonderry	8.55	12.35
	Winhall	7.10	12.40
	Jamaica	7.40	1.10
	Wardsboro	8.0	2.20
	West Townshend	8.0	2.30
	Townshend	8.25	2.55
	Newfane	8.45	3.15
	Williamsville	8.60	3.30
	West Dummerston	9.05	3.45
Arrive at	Brattleboro	9.30	4.15
	RETURNING	Mixed A. M.	Pass P. M.
Leave	Brattleboro	7.40	5.00
	West Dummerston	7.50	5.15
	Williamsville	8.0	5.25
	Newfane	8.20	5.40
	Townshend	8.40	6.0
	West Townshend	8.55	6.15
	Wardsboro	9.15	6.35
	Jamaica	10.0	7.20
	Winhall	10.30	8.0
Arrive at	South Londonderry	11.20	8.55

E. I. HYDE, Supt.

The Great Rock Island Route

The Famous Albert Lea Route

BRATTLEBORO OCT. 1, 1886.

HARDWARE.

PLANT BRACKETS AND Flower Stands of all kinds. A fine line of

Bird Cages.

Oyster Shells & Bones for Hens.

LIME AND CEMENT.

PAINTS AND OILS.

GRASS SEEDS.

BARNA A. CLARK.

J. A. CHURCH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, MOULDINGS, Inside Finish & Stair Rails.

PLANING, JOINTING, AND MATCHING.

SCROLL SAWING & TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

SHINGLES, LATH, CLAPBOARDS,

Building and Finishing Lumber.

SPRUCE KAYE SPOUTS.

Wood Fitted for the Stove, KINDLINGS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand.

Office and Yard on Flat Street, opposite Smith & Hood's. Office at shop. All orders promptly attended to.

FOR RENT.

THE ROOMS in the Flint & Wilder block, recently occupied by Mrs. Potter. Very desirable for a dressmaker. C. F. THOMPSON.