

stallions Aristos, 2:27 1-2, and Lambertus. Mr. Porter's house is on a hill above, and perhaps a mile from, the lake, and commands a fine view of western Vermont. His stallion Aristos is a trotter; has shown quarters in stud condition in 33 seconds. He is the sire of H. B. Winship, who with running mate has trotted in 2:06, the fastest mile yet trotted. Aristos is a dark brown, 16 hands, and in good condition would weigh over 1100 lbs. Lambertus is light bay, also 16 hands, resembling strongly the Morgan type. He is said to be as fast as Aristos, but as yet has no record.

Fanny Jackson, dam of Aristos and Lambertus, is a black mare, 16 hands, 1200 lbs, foaled the property and always owned by John W. Porter. She was sired by Stonewall Jackson, son of Williamson's Black Hawk, dam Betty Condon, probably by Sherman Black Hawk, but this is not definitely settled as yet.

She was bred first to Daniel Lambert when four years old and successively to him after that until 15, getting nine colts, namely:

- Kittie Porter, ch. m. foaled 1869. Aristos, record, 2:27 1-2; br. h. foaled, 1870. Adele J., record 2:33, h. m. foaled, 1871. Annie Page, record, 2:27 1-4; br. m. foaled 1872. Barron one year. Ch. m. burned up 1874. Champlain, ch. h., record, 2:37; foaled, 1875. Aurora, ch. h. 1876, owned by E. D. Vaughan Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y. M. Y. D. colt, record, 2:33; ch. m. foaled, 1877. Lambertus, h. h. foaled, 1878.

After this she had: Bl. h. by Adonis, 1879. B. F. by Bay Lambert, 1880. Missed to Woodward's Ethan Allen, 1881. Ch. f. by Daniel Lambert, 1882. Missed, 1883. Ch. f. by Daniel Lambert, 1884. B. F. by Daniel Lambert, 1885. And bred to Albeyone.

The following further information we had from Mr. Porter:

Jubilee Lambert, br. h.; record, 2:25; now owned by A. H. Davenport, Lexington, Ky., was bred by John Porter and Thomas Harvey; foaled, 1862; sire, Daniel Lambert, dam by Taft Horse, son of Vermont Black Hawk. He stood until 1872 at Ticonderoga, except the season of 1870, when he stood at Whitehall, N. Y. At Ticonderoga he sired many creditable colts, among them Crown Point Maid, 2:30 1-2; dam, the Townsend mare by Ethan Allen. In 1872 Mr. Porter sold him to Mr. Welber of Boston, who sold to John A. Sawyer of Alston, Mass.

Champlain, the Messrs. Porter sold to Mr. Fabian of Boston, who sold him to David Snow of Andover, Mass., and he sold to W. A. McNeil, Esq., of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who now owns him. Bay Lambert, h. h. 15-1-1, 1000 lbs., bred by John T. Rich, Shoreham, got by Daniel Lambert; dam, Hambletonian. Both Mr. Porter and his son said they saw Bay Lambert trot a mile on half-mile track in 2:30. He went to Boston. Adonis, bl. h., 15-1-2 hands, about 1000 lbs., foaled 1872; bred by Dan Mace. Adonis was got by Ethan Allen, dam Charlotte F., Ethan's running mate.

Mr. Porter stood this horse at Ti in 1878, when a few colts were sired by him, among them Eolus, bl. h., 16-1-2 hands, owned by C. B. Wright, Crown Point; trotted in 2:49. Taft Horse, bl. s., some white feet, 15-3-4, about 1100; good style, good gait; by Vermont Black Hawk. Bred by Mr. Taft, Crown Point, sold West.

Mr. John Porter said: "Ethan Allen was foaled in May or June. I saw him when but a few hours old; it was certainly May or June." John Porter bought Daniel Lambert when four months old for \$300. His dam a chestnut mare, 15-1 or 2; long bodied, long neck, big-gaited mare; good looking mare for brood mare; good barrel and chest. Mr. Porter sold Daniel Lambert when coming five for \$300 to Mr. Dana of Boston. He got record when 3 years old of 2:42.

Dam of Ethan, chunked, gray mare, not over 15 hands, neck rather thin, not long. She could go in about 4 minutes; not very stylish. She was 27 or 28 years old when she died. Next year after Ethan was foaled they filed her teeth and she could not eat and so died. They said a man by name of Pell had her or her mother, and brought from New York. She was a flea-bitten grey, trappy young mare.

On reaching Ti village we called on Mr. William Arthur. Unfortunately he was out of town, as was also his brother Frank, whom we met with him at the previous interview. We then drove on toward Hague. It was a warm September day. The country was clad in its most brilliant dress. The fields were clothed in plain green, but the trees upon the hill-sides were decked out in the gaudiest colors they could put on. Allowed to choose for themselves, they were not afraid of looking too pretty. They arrayed themselves in green, in yellow, and in scarlet and stood peering down the valley, and looking up over the hills-tops. Certainly it was not their fault if they were not admired.

pearance, that stands nestling in the shade of trees and hills near to the road, and seems to be a double house. It is on the old homestead; Mr. Cook's mother now lives in one of the parts. We came now to another of the Cook mansions, where William Cook, a second cousin of the Rev. Joseph Cook, lives. It was a large brick house with front piazza; somewhat antiquated, but substantial looking, and standing upon a good farm. The Cooks were then the Mugwumps of this neighborhood.

I stopped at Mr. Wm. Cook's. To my pull at the door-bell a young woman appeared. The glance I got of the inside of the house showed it to be furnished with luxury. Mr. Cook came to the door and took a seat on the piazza. He was a heavy man of medium height; had the appearance of a good Methodist, and was certainly a good snuff taker, for he held his snuff box in his hand through this and all subsequent interviews, and seemed to make it a principle to offer it to all guests.

Unfortunately I refused the first proffer of snuff and information came very slow; I refused the second, and it ceased altogether. We left the denizen on the stoop; there were trees in front of the house whose shadows made the road both dark and damp. A trifle further on a heavy maple flamed in the richest vermilion. There was a wood at the side, a mountain and between, suddenly, like the flashings of a dream, came the blue waters of Lake George.

It was the first view of the lake, but now, for the most time through woods, we kept along it several miles to Hague. These woods were to us a little peculiar. Great hanging vines (grapes) grew over them and gave them a southern look. We passed a summer boarding house, then another, and came to the little village of Hague where we stopped at a three-story but not very large wooden hotel that stands a little way from, but in full view of, the lake, and whose landlord we found puzzling over the problem, what had become of the profits, his house having been full all summer. This is a very familiar puzzle to summer hotel keepers, and one that many of them have been obliged to give up.

In the morning we had some conversation upon the stoop of the hotel with some of the denizens of this Lake George hamlet; got no information on Ethan's dam, but some references. Joel Rising, who kept this hotel in Hague, several years since, now keeps hotel at Chester, about twenty miles west. Rufus Rising lives where his father Rufus used to live, on the hills in Hague, perhaps three miles from the village. We were advised to see Sam Ackerman, living on the same road.

In the morning before breakfast we walked up to the town clerk's office. We found him a man of marked, handsome features, intelligent, and very willing to assist us, but as there were no records of births, marriages or deaths, and records of town meetings that did not go back of 1827, we could not learn much. The breakfast over, we pulled out for Rufus Rising's. Just outside of the village we were told there was one of the Denmore girls, now Mrs. Hiram Rand. We stopped at her house. She thought she had an uncle Gershom, but knew very little about it, and knew very little about the family.

Then came an up-hill ride in this unique country. There was the usual brook that pertains to a hilly region; the road winding along, or near it, then crossing and leaving it to go over the hill. Far up on the hill was Mr. Sam Ackerman's. He was not at home; had gone to Ti, so in continuing we descended the hill, crossed the stream, passed a school-house, and, by a winding way, came to Mr. Rufus Rising's, an active man of 60; like all of his family, quite thrifty, and a man very careful and accurate in his statements. He said:

[To be Continued.]

SUNDRY LETTERS.

DAM OF MYRON PERRY, 2:24. CROWN POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1885. Editor Register:—All the information I can get of Myron Perry's dam from Horace Hue, is that she was bred by Mr. Stockwell of Westport, N. Y.; afterwards owned by Horace Ormsby of same town. H. H. believes the mare to have been an Abdullah Messenger, weighed about 1100; color, white, with small red spots; long neck, with little hair in tail. M. Perry was foaled June 7, 1859. Hue's thinks that Stockwell is dead and that Ormsby lives somewhere in Michigan.

Yours truly, JOHN HAMMOND.

LETTER FROM MR. FIELD.

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 14, 1885. JOSEPH BATELL, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 14th inst., was received and I am sorry that I am not able to give you some information on the subject of your inquiry. I remember of having heard that there was such a trotting mare as Fanny Jenks, and that she trotted 100 miles in ten hours; "further this deponent saith not." I called today on my old stage partner, E. F. Cooke, thinking that he might be able to give some points in relation to the mare Fanny Jenks; but I was disappointed. He knew just what I knew and no more. In regard to my residence in Middlebury, it began in the latter part of the year 1843; and the full year of 1844 was spent in Middlebury and so on for the next five to seven years, and those years were some of the happiest of my life. I took a lease of the Vermont Hotel, now "Addison House," for five years of John Wood of Keene, N. H., negotiated by Nathan Wood, both of whom have long since passed away. I, after a year or two, took S. P. Damon into my confidence and he took the laboring out of the hotel. I had plenty of business at that time to look after and take proper care of my stage business, which was quite extensive, and in fact was the pleasantest business that I was ever engaged in. Gov. Stewart often speaks to me in regard to those old happy stage experiences, when bright new Concord coaches, with six well-dressed-up fine horses with a good looking, portly, well-dressed and well-

behaved driver on the box, used every day to make things pleasant and lively in Middlebury. Now no more. Oh, it seems to me now like a dream. Excuse me for this letter so long; your letter revived old memories. I remember your father very well, Philip Battell; but most of the business active men of that time have passed away. Calvin Hill, a good friend to me, survives, and Gov. Stewart and a few are yet left. One of my old drivers, Williamson, lives in Middlebury yet; a good driver and a faithful man. I am glad to hear of his prosperity and I wish him more years of prosperous life.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM M. FIELD.

MUZZEY HORSE AND MUZZEY MARE.

PETERBORO, N. H., Dec. 4, 1885. J. BATELL, Esq., Middlebury, Vt.

Dear Sir:—After seeing you on the 23d of Nov. I recalled the names of 22 men who might give information respecting the Muzzey Horse. I have seen 17 of them and I think I have learned all obtainable facts.

In 1844 or 1845, a stallion called the Grey Eagle, said to be an imported horse, was kept in town for service. Grey Eagle was a large powerful horse, spirited, of a beautiful dapple grey color, and then quite old; pedigree unknown, but presumably of English thoroughbred stock. This was the sire of the Muzzey Horse. The dam was a three or four-year-old colt, then unbroken, dark bay in color, black points, rather tall, but not coloring at maturity over (about) 900 lbs.; pedigree unknown. She was then owned by Thomas Stant of Peterboro. The Muzzey Horse was foaled in 1846, at Stant's farm, and dam and colt were soon after sold to John Muzzey of Peterboro. The horse was hereafter known as the Muzzey Horse. Muzzey kept him until four years old and sold him to George Senter of Peterboro for \$60. At this time the colt was undeveloped and not very promising, "tapering at both ends and not filled up in the middle." He got quite a number of colts when three and four years old, but was not regarded as valuable for a stock horse, and after keeping him a few months, Senter sold him for \$75 to Stevens of Claremont, N. H.—a horse dealer—who took him to Boston and sold him to work in a truck, where he worked five or six years. By that time his colts developed so as to show his value for stock, and Stevens bought him back again and kept him for fourteen or fifteen years for stock purposes in this part of New Hampshire. He stood one or two years each at Peterboro, Dublin, Hancock, Nelson and Stoddard and for some years made the circuit of these and other towns. About 1840 or 1841 he was killed by a mare—and his leg broken—at Amherst, N. H.; so he had to be killed. He was then in charge of Mark Perkins of Amherst. The Muzzey Horse was about 15-1-2 hands high; weighed in ordinary condition from 1000 to 1600 lbs.; had a beautiful eye, a neat clean head, stout but not bony neck, a powerful shoulder, strong back and joints, hips and shoulders well set on; wide, flat legs; sound feet; immense muscular force; a majestic carriage, great courage, endurance and wind—and, though no record of his speed is known to exist, he had all the qualities requisite for speed. He was a sure stock getter, and transmitted his qualities with remarkable uniformity to his colts. When a colt he was a yellow-sorrel in color. At maturity he was a bright bay, with black points and grew darker as he aged. So strongly were his progeny marked by him that to the third and fourth generation the type was clearly recognized at sight. Nearly every one who was bright bay in color and all had a blotch of white on the side of the leg just above the hoof. Some of his colts were kept for stock purposes after the death of the old horse; but the individuality of the race is now lost. The stock developed late, and did not mature until seven or eight years old, and did good work until thirty years old. The mares were roomy and well-spread, and made excellent dams. The stock was by no means "ragged" across the hips, but broader-backed and longer-quartered than the recognized Morgan type, being nearer the type of what I regard the British Morgan to be. They were the most distinct and most valuable type of horses ever known here. For all purposes of a farm or family horse no stock could be better adapted; a wonderful combination of nerve, strength, docility, endurance and longevity. They would work hard or drive all day and kick up the moment they were out of harness—gamey, notwithstanding the hard usage. Some of them developed a tendency to grow hollow-backed in old age to an extent that amounted to deformity when very aged. I do not remember this defect to exist except in case of the stock of one noted breeding mare, however, and it might not have been inherent in the original stock. No enclosure would hold them and nearly all of them would jump any farm fence. Fabulous tales are told of the jumping feats of Little Lion, a gelding of this stock, who is said to have cleared a bar rail eight feet from the ground, where he had a good runway on slightly descending ground. The fact of their jumping proclivities, which seemed in general all to prefer jumping to standing still) points toward English hunting stock as the origin of Grey Eagle. With regard to the "Muzzey boys" and the "Muzzey mare" so-called, both men and mare were of entirely different families of those I have described. So far as I can learn, the "Muzzey mare" was owned by the "Muzzey boys" in Weir, N. H., from 1830 and later. I am informed that the "Muzzey mare" (who also took her name from her owner) was an entirely different type from the stock of the "Muzzey Horse"; but what she was I cannot say.

Any further information I can get I will communicate. Since I commenced writing I have seen one man from whom I hoped to get additional facts, but nothing not already stated was learned, but he gave corroborative testimony. Of four other men not yet seen, three are quite unlikely to have any positive knowledge. I have not spent very much time in the research—perhaps one-half day; but by catching men as they passed my office, or on the street, I have been able to accomplish the investigation what would have required at least two days and fifty miles drive to secure if it had been necessary to see the parties at home. Have seen men who lived (at the time the horse was here) in five adjoining towns, and think I have pretty nearly accomplished what can be done. You may have some trace of Grey Eagle in some pedigrees in your possession—between 1830 and 1820. If so you can trace one side.

Yours very truly, C. WILDER.

—There is a familiar poem, reciting the tragic fate of a grasshopper attacked by a turkey, which runs thus: "A grasshopper sat on a sweet potato vine, Sweet potato vine, sweet potato vine, A big wild turkey came running up behind And yanked the poor grasshopper Off the sweet potato vine, sweet potato vine." This little classic is quoted by Professor Skeat in his great etymological dictionary to illustrate the derivation of the word Yankee. This he traces to the verb "to yank," i. e., to jerk. Yankee, therefore, meaning quick-moving, and hence, spry, smart, active. The same verb in Dutch and German is "jagen."

Sheep Interest.

SALES OF SHEEP

RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

- R. E. Delano, Leicester June, Vt., to David Gunton, Sudbury, Vt., 11 ewes. Jacob McVay to Nancy Iros, 1 ram; to Baker Chaffin, 1 ram; to S. L. Withers & Bro., 1 ram; to Granville Stout, 1 ram; to William Clark, 1 ram; to Jule Russell, 1 ram; to John H. Moler, 1 ram. J. A. Wright, Middlebury, Vt., to J. A. Calo, Lore City, O., 1 ram, from flock of C. A. Lane. J. A. Foote, Middlebury, Vt., to Spear & Richards, Vt., 1 ram. G. E. Tarble, Hartland Four Corners, Vt., to W. W. Burk, Hartland Four Corners, Vt., 1 ram. C. C. Stokely, Wheeler, N. Y., to Edgar Hathaway, Wheeler, N. Y., 15 ewes. G. G. Farnsworth, Brooksville, Vt., to Loren Richards, Vt., 20 rams; to Leonard Sturdevant, Weybridge, Vt., 1 ram; to C. Sturdevant & Son, Vt., 1 ram; to W. C. Sturdevant, Vt., 3 ewes. E. L. Campbell, Comstock, N. Y., to Sartis Otis, West Granville, N. Y., 1 ram. J. P. Randall, Cornwall, Vt., to N. G. Daniels and J. S. Wilkins, 10 ewes, 9 from his own flock and 1 from flock of M. B. Randall. E. L. Hammond, Reading, Vt., to B. F. Weedon, Bridgewater, Vt., 1 ram. G. J. Hollenback, Hoosick, N. Y., to H. O. Merchain, Vt., 1 ram. J. W. Inghis, Wagram, O., to F. S. Higbee, Lewe from flock of M. Bingham; to Mathias Young, Reynoldsburg, O., 1 ram; to L. W. Tostery, Reynoldsburg, O., 2 rams; to Joseph Ashton, Reynoldsburg, O., 1 ram; to T. C. Ashton, Reynoldsburg, O., 1 ram; to James Oldham, Reynoldsburg, O., 1 ram. E. E. Outland, Zanesfield, O., to Geo. Harding, East Liberty, O., 1 ram; to D. Outland, Zanesfield, O., 1 ram. Jehu Young, to J. Elliott, 3 ewes. Thos. Smith, Bath, Mich., to Isaac Chapman, Bath, Mich., 1 ram. A. C. Preble, West Bridport, Vt., to F. A. Myrick, Bridport, Vt., 3 rams, 2 from his own flock and 1 from R. H. Preble flock. H. Hamilton, Fairhaven, Vt., to W. H. Greene, Fairhaven, Vt., 1 ewe; to E. E. Hicks, Granville, N. Y., 19 ewes. H. T. Mott, Brandon, Vt., to G. A. and S. E. Segar, Brandon, Vt., 4 ewes, 1 from his own flock and 3 from T. Stokely's flock. John James, Eagle Bridge, N. Y., to Clark Lawlor, White Creek, 1 ram.

PRESIDENT DELANO'S OPINIONS.

We print below a letter written by Hon. Columbus Delano of Mt. Vernon, O., president of the National Wool-Growers' association, to a special agent of the treasury department. It appears in the National Stockman:

"LAKEHOM, MT. VERNON, O., October 26, 1885.

Sir:—By your letter of the 18th inst. I learn that as a special agent of the treasury department you have been directed by the secretary "to obtain a careful and accurate analysis of the history of the several rates of duty on wool, since 1810, and of the working of the complicated rates on wool that are now in force." You say also, that you address me in order to obtain information on this subject at the suggestion of Senator Sherman of this State. I inclose with this note a printed copy of a statement which I made before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, February 20, 1884. Under the caption, "Protective Duties on Wool," you will find a history of the several tariffs or duties on wool from the commencement of our national government to the date of my statement.

This will answer the first part of your inquiry, as well as I am able to answer. This "History of the Several Rates of Duty on Wool" was made from the records of legislation on the subject, and it is correct, as I believe. You will find in this statement some information of value in regard to the condition of sheep husbandry and wool-growing in the United States prior to and at the date of the wool and woollen tariff of the 2d of March, 1867, and if you carefully pursue the subject you will observe how this industry prospered and increased under the influence of its prosperity by the act of March 3, 1883.

In regard to the final clause of your inquiry, which refers to the "working of the complicated rates on wool that are now in force," I have this to say: I think as a rule specific duties are preferable to ad-valorem, and I am clearly of the opinion that specific duties are advisable on wool, provided they are adequate in amount, and are expressed in clear and unequivocal terms. But this leads me to say that the classification of wools is an absolute necessity in any tariff act for their protection, and I am sure that no better classification has been or is likely to be made than that which was adopted in the act of 1867, and which was preserved in the act of 1883. The varieties and grades produced and consumed by our people were happily and accurately described and embraced in this act. If any future legislature is had touching wools, it is important that this classification be not molested.

It is equally important that the duties imposed by the act of 1867, or a full equivalent thereof, be restored; but this can be done by dropping all ad-valorem and by increasing specific duties to equal what is dropped. Such a course will render evasions and frauds less easy, and thus facilitate an honest and fair compliance with law by importers. Nothing short of a substantial restoration of the act of 1867 will meet the just demand of a great industry, which in 1883 produced 320,000,000 pounds of wool, worth in the eastern market, \$144,000,000; but which under the influence of the act of 1883 is not worth over \$96,000,000, thus casting upon wool-growers an annual loss of \$48,000,000.

I have one more word to add. Our carpet wools have never been adequately

protected, and this important fact I wish to emphasize; for there is nothing but folly in an economic policy that drives out of this country the production of carpet wools, when we have such vast regions which nature seems to have provided for their especial production.

I am very respectfully,
C. DELANO,
Pres. Nat'l W. G. Ass'n.

Wm. H. WILLIAMS,
Special Ag't U. S. T., Cincinnati, O."

AMERICAN WOOL.

The following is from the report of Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman: "An act of Congress of April 1, 1880, authorized the commissioner of agriculture to attend the International Sheep and Wool show to be held in Philadelphia in September of that year, and to make a report thereon. At that exhibition there were collected samples of wool from the different breeds of sheep exhibited, and their examination undertaken with a view to their careful measurement for fineness of fiber, tensile strength, etc. As this examination progressed, it became apparent that most valuable information, both from the producer and consumer, would result. The samples were largely augmented by contributions from every wool-producing section, and a careful, patient, and elaborate system of tests and examinations was entered upon to show the varying tensile strength, ductility, and elasticity of wools from different breeds of sheep, and from the same breeds under different conditions of feeding, climate and management. The report upon this investigation has long been ready for the printer, the illustrations to accompany it having been prepared and paid for. The work is a scientific indorsement of the value of American wool. It shows clearly that wool can be produced in the United States equal to that of any country in the world, and embraces information which it has cost many thousands of dollars to procure and tabulate. The great wool industry is entitled to the information which it was the evident design of Congress it should have, and I would respectfully urge the importance of the immediate printing of the report for the benefit of all concerned."

SHEEP IN FRANCE.

Our Paris correspondent says that it is asserted that the number of sheep is diminishing in Europe. This is attributed to more land being brought into arable cultivation, and cropped with roots and forage plants. But the total amount of meat and wool does not appear to have decreased. The observations apply especially to France since thirty years. There has been augmented consumption, but then also the population has increased. They are those regions which export sheep where the falling off is greatest. The experiments now taking place in the Jardin d'Acclimation of Paris, may in time remedy this decadence. Since 20 years the Chinese sheep have been introduced; they lamb twice a year; produce from four to six at a birth, and all healthy. It is now intended to present some of this breed to the experimental farms, to cross with the Merinos, as the climate of France has in no way affected the special property of the Chinese race of sheep—fecundity.—Michigan Farmer.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 129 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten." PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 27.

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MAIN STREET, MIDDLEBURY, VT. Sept. 1, 1885.

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FOR SALE.

30 VERY FINE JERSEY HEIFERS (from 6 months to three years old). Address JOHN HOUSTON, Read Leaf, Vt. Nov. 7, 1885.