SHE WENT ASTRAY.

Seeking After What May be Found at One's Own Fireside.

The invalid proprietress of a wealthy estate in Scotland once visited the continent of Europe to get rid of her maladies.

She went to Baden-Baden and tried those celebrated waters, then to Carlsbad and tried its mineral springs. She got worse instead of better, and in despair she said to a physician:

"What *shall* I do?"

His reply was: "Medicine can do nothing for you. You have one chance, in the waters of Pitkeathly, Scotland!"

"Is it possible?" she replied, "why, those waters are on *my own estate!*"

Invalids go tramping over the world, unsuccessfully seeking the relief that often lies right at their own doors.

Change of climate and travel is no doubt beneficial in some classes of disease, but it is impossible to secure, while traveling, the proper care and nursing, the cheerful comforts of home, which are often necessary adjuncts to medicine in promoting recovery.

In many ailments arising, as so many do, from derangements of those primary organs, the kidneys and liver, with proper remedy to use, recovery is much more rapid at one's own fireside.

Maj. S. B. Abbott of Springfield, Mo., was attacked with serious troubles, and after a long course of medical treatment tried to find relief at Hardin Sulphur Springs in California, and visited a number of other noted health resorts but all to no purpose. At last he went home—he was induced to try Warner's safe cure for his kidney troubles and soon became a well man.

Dr. Gustav Weber, a leading physician of Dessau, Germany, writes Warner's safe cure Co.'s branch at Frankfort: Sept. 12th, 1887: "For many years I have suffered from inflammation of the kidneys, and each year was obliged to visit Carsbad for temporary relief. I have finished my fifteenth bottle of Warner's safe cure and have completely recovered."

The main thing is to find the right remedy, then recovery from all the many ailments that are the result of kidney derangement is most easily secured at home surrounded by home comforts. There are few diseases for which travel is, on the whole, beneficial, but there are many which may be cured by putting the kidneys in a healthy state, thus driving the cause of the disease from the system.

VERMONT TEACHERS

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Teachers' association at Brandon on January 26, 27, and 28, promises to be one of the most interesting yet held. Gov. Ormsbee will deliver an address on Thursday, January 26. Addresses will also be delivered by Prof. Grenville Yager of Middlebury college on 'The Missing Link in Education;' by Dr. J. H. Worman of Saratoga on 'Methods in Language Teaching;' and probably Prof. S. F. Emmerson of the University of Vermont. Papers will be read by Mrs J. M. Dewey of Rutland on 'Morals and Manners;' by Miss Kate E. Lowrey of Burlington on 'Boys and Schools;' by Miss Frances L. Dodge of Woodstock on 'Progress in Science Teaching;' by Miss Lucy Wells of Castleton on 'English Grammar;' by Miss Ellen Baker of St Albans on 'Fiction;' by Principal Edward Conant of Randolph on 'The Need of More Teachers' Associations in Vermont;' by Principal E. H. Dutcher of Brandon on 'Clerics in Secondary Schools.' Principal E. A. Leavenworth of Kansas will open a discussion on 'Professional Training for Teachers.' Hotel rates will be $1 per day and reduced rates have been secured all the railroads.

HOW TO GET MORE EGGS.

It is a fact but little known to people who keep poultry that the first part of a hen which becomes disarranged on the approach of disease is the ovaries or egg producing organs.

Excess of fat, exposure to wet and cold, poor condition, shedding feathers, improper food, want of exercise or lack of certain elements in the food to develope the embryo egg, will all produce the same effect and cause the hens to stop laying.

It cannot be laid down as an 'ironclad' rule, that when a hen ceases laying it is a positive symptom she will soon be sick; but it can be stated with the utmost assurance that something is wrong or she would not cease laying for weeks and often months.

The annual egg product per hen, in this country, ranges from three to eight dozen each, Now this by far to small. There is no earthly reason why every hen that lays at all should not be made to lay from ten to fifteen dozen eggs each per year, and continue to do so for at least five years. We know of parties who get eggs at that rate in midwinter in our cold climate.

How to get eggs in cold weather interests every person who keeps hens. Mr Charles Raymond of New Canaan, Conn., writes under date of March 8, 1887 'I had excellent results from feeding Sheridan's Powder to my seventeen hens. In December they laid 224 eggs, in January 177, and in February 241. People around here who have three and four times the hens I have, (and who didnot use Sheridan's powder) did not get one quarter as many eggs.

I, S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., are the only manufactures of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay. If you cannot get it of your nearest druggist or general storekeeper Johnson & Co., will send the Powder by mail or express, to any address, charges prepaid, as follows: For 50 cents in stamps, two small packs; for $1.00, five packs. Or for $1.25, a large 2½ pound can will be sent, six cans for $5.00, express prepaid to any express office.

A LATE PROFESSION.

Mr. Lamar finding that some explanation of his apparent adhesion to treason and traitors was necessary, has expressed himself as follows:

I would be manifestly unfit for the bench, under the present condition of things, did I still entertain the same views of the constitution and rights of the States that I had before the war. But I do not, neither do the men who participated with me in secession. We have accepted the results of the war, and do not pretend to maintain our theories of anti-war times, regarding the sovereign rights of the States or the construction of the constitution.

This is very good, so far as it goes, but it is only a few years since Mr. Lamar, in the U. S. Senate, declared that he would not hear Jeff Davis called a traitor, and it is only a few months since he eulogized John C. Calhoun as the wisest statesman of his day, and his theory of the constitution as the true one.

If Mr. Lamar has made progress since then we are glad of it, but declarations which are made for getting office are usually looked upon with some suspicion.

Moreover, when Southerners talk to each other, they excuse themselves for 'accepting the results of the war,' on the ground that they had to, but they still confidently predict the ultimate triumph of the lost cause.

The Supreme Court, with the changes which will occur in it, naturally, during the next four years, may be so packed with men who do not think that Jefferson Davis was a traitor, and who would like to see the ultimate triumph of the lost cause, that they can set up the idea of confederation above the ideas of nationality and do no incalculable amount of mischief.

Democrats laugh at us for thinking there is any danger. We admit that the danger of an old snake, with his fangs drawn, is not overpowering, in either the museum or national garden, but who wants one in the national spring?

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption,

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs can be delightfully and entirley cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know his already, thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it and know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The report of the Directors of this company states that owing to the large additions to the property of the company during the year just closed, it is impossible to make very satisfactory comparisons of the details of business between the two last years, but the following explanation will enable the stockholders to judge of the future prospects of their property.

The total gross income (as shown in the appended table) for the fiscal year ending Sept, 30, 1887, made up as follows:

Of Fitchburg Railroad proper....	entire year
Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel for	8 months
Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator for.....	5½ months
Troy and Boston Railroad for Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad for 4 months has been.....	5 months
	$4,569,221 58
The earnings of the property for the same proportion of the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, were.....	4,200,208 41
Showing an increase in 1887 of....	369,113 17
The total gross earnings of the present Consolidated Line for the entire fiscal year of 1886	5,119,318 86
For the entire fiscal year of 1887..	5,557,444 55
Showing an increase of	438,125 69

Considering the inconveniences under which we have labored during the year and which are alluded to later in this report, this comparison seems quite satisfactory and leads us confidently to predict a handsome increase year by year in the future.

Since the last annual report this company has taken possession of the Troy and Greenfield railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel, in accordance with the articles of consolidation, has become consolidated with the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and has acquired by purchase the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, thus completing its line from Boston to the Hudson River and the great trunk lines of the West.

We have also acquired the entire real estate and property of the Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Company.

Freight for foreign ports from the trunk lines is now delivered to ocean steamers here without paying toll or tribute to any other company.

Having thus perfected the line of rail road which we have been striving for so many years to obtain, it seems proper to inform our stockholders of some of the characteristics of the property which they have acquired. The distance from Boston to Troy over this line is fifteen miles shorter than by any other route, to Albany it is three miles shorter, and by means of our various connections it is about twenty miles the shortest to Buffalo and points West, Chicago, etc.

Connections are made with all the trunk lines running through the State of New York to the West, and with the West Shore, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lehigh Valley Railroads, we are now doing a large thro' business, while our interchange of traffic with our friends in the North, the Cheshire and Central Vermont and its connections, remains undisturbed.

We also connect directly with the Erie Canal at the Rotterdam Junction, the western terminus of this road, at which place are unrivaled facilities for the construction of an elevator and the transportation of grain and other merchandise directly from and to the canal to and from the tracks of this company.

A contract has, therefore, been made with responsible parties for the erection of an elevator of 450,000 bushels capacity, to be completed May 1, 1888 a measure which appeared to be absolutely necessary to prevent a diversion of trade from Boston and from its direct route with the West.

At the time of writing this report the double track on the main line now extends from Boston to Johnsonville, N. Y., 175 miles, in addition to which there are about 61½ miles of double track between Johnsonville and Rotterdam, leaving of single track in main line, 16 miles Johnsonville to Troy, and 30½ miles to Rotterdam Junction.

Since the formation of a Western line over the Fitchburg Railroad we have spared no pains to furnish proper accomodations to the citizens of Boston and to those living upon the line of the road. Not content with simply furnishing as good facilities as any other line, we have been the pioneers in several enterprises which have been of great benefit to the city of Boston. We have the most complete service of Palace sleeping cars of any railroad company in Boston. This company was the first to run through sleeping cars from Boston to St. Louis.

We were the first to furnish parties of New England settlers in the West and California with the luxury of through passenger cars, without change between Boston and Chicago.

We also first opened to the traveling public facilities for excursions through the beautiful scenery of the western counties and along the picturesque shores of the Hudson.

In these various particulars others have simply followed in our footsteps.

It is our desire in the future, as in the past, to be the leader in all efforts to furnish the city of Boston with proper facilities for western business.

The Interstate Commerce law has gone into operation since our last report and, although it is yet too soon to form an opinion as to its effect, it may be said that it has not been as injurious as was generally feared at the time of its passage, although it has afforded increased facilities for competition by the Canadian lines, and by the Canal route to New York during the season of navigation.

It has been the custom for many years by means of rebates and otherwise, to reduce the rates from Western points to Boston upon export business to those of New York.

This equalization of rates is absolutely necessary to the existence of export business from this port.

Soon after the passage of the Interstate Commerce act, representatives of the leading railroads in New England met together for conference in regard to their future action.

A committee was appointed with instructions to take the advice of counsel upon various questions which arose under said act, and among others, upon the legality of continuing the payment of rebates upon export business.

It was the unanimous opinion of the counsel consulted by this committee that the practice of paying these rebates was not illegal under the Interstate commerce Act.

This company concurred in such opinion and was advised by its counsel that there was no question whatever that the existing practice in this respect was legal under the Interstate Commerce bill. Greatly to the surprise of this company, the counsel of one of the roads terminating in Boston advised that the payment of such rebates would be illegal under the said bill, and communicated such decision to the trunk lines. This company strongly protested against their discontinuance, but unavailingly, and such rebates were discontinued when the act took effect.

Petitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission were at once filed by the railroad companies and others interested in the export trade, praying for relief.

The counsel representing the Fitchburg Railroad Company at the hearing stated to the commission that it was the opinion of this company that the Interstate Commerce law did not forbid the continuance of the payment of this drawback, and requested the Commissioners to report leave to withdraw upon that ground.

This view was taken by the Commissioners, and leave to withdraw was granted upon the ground that there was no occasion for calling upon the commission to give sanction to a practice which would be legal without it.

Immediately after this decision the trunk lines authorized the resumption of the payment of export rebates, and the business of exporting Western products from the port of Boston has been uninterrupted.

Although the report shows, as the result of the year's freight business, a substantial increase over the result of any previous year, it is nevertheless a fact that we have suffered from exceptional disabilities which affected us none the less unfavorably, because they were beyond our power to remedy them.

They were mainly that the lake steam ship lines of two out of three of our principal trunk line connections were extremely inefficient during the last summer; so much so that both the trunk lines in question are taking vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of such loss of lake tonnage to themselves and to us in the future.

Another disadvantage developed itself in the course of the summer.

In consequence of the maintenance by New York trunk lines of through rates at figures not lower than those for shorter distances, it became practicable to our loss, of course, to bring canal-borne grain via New York to Boston.

How far further legislation or rulings may effect this matter it is impossible to say; but we are satisfied that our direct connection with the Erie Canal will enable us hereafter to intercept such round about shipments by water and retain a fair share of the grain transported to New England.

It only remains to be added that, notwithstanding all the losses of freight traffic, from the causes named, sufficient new business has been secured to more than offset them.

The increased passenger earnings are very gratifying, and it is fair to expect still better results in the future. The route is an exceptionally attractive one, in many respects, for passenger travel; and as its projected improvements are completed, will surely become more so, until it carries its full share of the passenger traffic to and fro in New England.

A number of new local enterprises have been established upon the line of the road during the past year, and the especially favorable route of the line for valuable water power and mill sites warrants the expectation of many additional industries, which will add to our local business hereafter.

The track, bridges and rolling stock have not only been fully maintained, but have been materially improved in value.

On the 28th of June a very heavy rainfall came upon the line of the Vermont and Massachusetts Road, amounting practically to a waterspout, entail very great damage upon this company. Besides the destruction of Erving bridge over Millers River there were more than 60 breaks in the track between Erving and Millers Falls, varying from a wash out of three feet to others of 30 feet in depth. Several thousand car loads of material were washed away.

Our business was seriously interferred as it was several days before trains were run at all over this piece of road, and then for weeks only by use of a single track

It is estimated that the actual outlay for reconstruction and consequent loss of traffic will aggregate nearly, if not quite $100,000.—[Boston Journal.

In the work by his deed, one will know the artisan. Use Warner's Log Cabin Sculpine and by your new and thick growing hair everybody will know that you have used it.

HOW TO BECOME A MECHANIC.

Perhaps no question in the whole range of mechanics is asked with so much earnestness and usually receives so meagre a reply, as that from the young man who asks: 'How can I become a good mechanic?' In nearly every case the young man asking this question feels that the circumstances surrounding him absolutely prohibit the idea of his attendance at any of the technical schools, and in his despair of finding any way himself, he turns to the editor of some mechanical journal. Too often he is told to read such and such a book, regardless of the fact that the reading of no one, or a dozen books or a hundred books will make a mechanic of him.

As one who has been compelled to get all of his mechanical information without personal assistance from any one, it may not be out of place for us to outline such plans as have been of the most help to us. The best of all mechanical educators of today is the mechanical journal.

Let the young man who wishes to become a mechanic subscribe and pay for one or two of such journals as have a special bearing upon what he wishes to learn. We say pay for it, because there is a moral influence of having paid for what he is getting that will cause him to obtain more real information from one journal so obtained than from a dozen which may be given him.

Each number should be read carefully and every article studied so thoroughly as to be certain that there are no points not understood. Nor is this all; each statement made should be carefully compared with everyday experience, and when items of information are conveyed that have no direct relationship to his present surroundings, he should enter upon experiments or carefully retain the remarks until he can find such an opportunity. It is by the careful comparison of other's statements with one's own practical experience that the best and truest knowledge of mechanics comes.

Books on various subjects are also of great advantage to the young mechanic, in fact, they become a necessity if he wishes to develop far in mechanical science, but as a great number of minds are wiser than any one mind, so is the technical journal, which is the reflex of many minds, better than the book, which is the reflex of only one mind.

On the practical side of the question the young mechanic should carefully study the machine with which he comes in daily contact. A long time spent in study of a single machine may seem like a waste of time to the beginner, but if he thoroughly understands but one machine he has traveled a long road toward the comprehension of all machines.

By the understanding of a machine is meant, not only understanding how it operates but how it is made, the thickness and kind of metal, the size of bolts, the proportions and general arrangement of parts. The best way to go about the study of a machine is to carefully make a set of drawings of it, letting everything in the drawing be of the exact size and proportion that it is in the actual machine.

Having made this drawing, the next study, and one that will give the test to native ability, is to locate in the machine the amount, kind and direction of the strains that come upon it when in operation, and see if the proportions are in true relationship to these strains. If he finds in his work what are apparent weaknesses in the machine, let him then carefully watch the machine in operation with every nerve on the alert, and see if he can detect these as actual weaknesses.

If this work is made and studied out faithfully without the assistance of any one, it will be of vastly more benefit to him than anything he could possibly learn in a college. Having extracted all the information possible from the first machine, let him take another of a somewhat different class and go through it in the same way.

A comparison of the strains and proportions in one machine to the strains and proportions in the other will give him some idea of the latitude exercised by designers. If the young man has the true mechanical instinct this investigation will have an absorbing interest to him and he will see a wide vista of thought opening up before his mind, which in after years will bring forth good fruit.

Such work in not impossible nor even hard for the young man who has to work ten hours a day for his living. If he has any real desire, real ambition to become a good mechanic, his spare moments, morning, noon and night, will be turned upon his investigations, and even in so short a time as a few months he will find that he has made wonderful progress.

The watchword of advance is think. Think in all times and places. Remember that one hour's earnest thought upon a subject on which you have been reading is worth ten extra hours of reading upon it. The mechanic who will persistently study and think on his business will not down. He will certainly come to the front, even though he were confined within the walls of a prison.—Wood and Iron.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., $1
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c
GUYMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c
BATCHELOR'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

Commodore Vanderbilt's thorough ways of doing business are proverbial.—At one time some of his laborers applied to have their time reduced to the eight-hour system. The commodore ordered their time reduced to seven hours and paid them pro rata. Not liking this turn of affairs, one Irishman said to another:

Mike, I wish the Commodore was in h——!

Faix, answered Mike, that same would not help you, for he'd have control of the place in a week!

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Young Housekeeper to fish dealer—What kind of fish have you this morning?

Fish Dealer—How would you like some nice striped bass, mum?

Y. H., hesitatingly—No, I think I would like something in a small check.

Some think there's nothing like a fine education,
It gives to the gifted such eloquent tongues;
But Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the thing in creation,
That knocks into smithers a pain in the lungs.

Buttons: Missus told me to come down and tell you she was not at home.

Hoffcut: Go back and tell your mistress I say I haven't called.

For cure of rheumatism, neuralgia in its various phases of sciatica, tic douloureux, semi-crania, etc., and gout, use Salvation Oil, the greatest pain cure on earth. It is a specific for the above disease. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Mistress, arranging for dinner,—Didn'nt the macaroni come from the grocer's yet, Bridget?

Bridget—Yis, mum, but I sent it back Every wan av thim stims was empty.

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones the whole system.

Remarks one would rather have left unanswered: Well, good by, dear Mrs. Jones. I'm afraid I've put you out by calling at this unearthly hour.

Oh, I hope I didn't snow it.

I have been troubled with catarrh for the past ten years and have tried a number of remedies but found no relief until I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. I consider it the most reliable preparation for catarrh and cold in the head.—Geo. E. Crandell, P. M., Quonochawntaug, R. I.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago. It has done for me what other so-called cures failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical.—Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

Oh, you make me sick! ejaculated a husband to his wife after a little tiff.

Well, I'm glad, she returned spitefully, that there has been once in your life that you haven't laid it to the biscuits.

Much of the discomfort of wash day is removed by the use of JAMES PYLES PEARLINE. It removes dirt without the least injury to the fabric. For sale by grocers generally.

Ah, my son, said the minister, I am glad to see you in the Sunday school at last. Is this your first Sunday?

Yes, sir.

How do you like it?

Oh, I guess I kin stand it until after Christmas tree.

Chester G. Parker of Oneida, N. Y., was entirely cured of an affection of the throat and lungs, accompanied by a severe cough of several years' standing, by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

What is the price of that tea? she asked of the guileless grocery.

One dollar 'narf, marm, was the response.

Is that not too steep? was the next question, and the g. g. replied:

Yes, marm; that's what they do with it.

WHAT A PITY

that so many otherwise attractive, polite and particular people afflict their friends by the foul and disagreeable odor of their breath; it is mainly caused by disordered digestion, and can be corrected by removing the cause, by using that pure medicine, Sulphur Bitters.—[Health Magazine.

There are five gold dollars, said old Hearty to his young grandson; one for each of your birthdays. What more could a little shaver like you wish?

Only that I was as old as you, grandpa,' replied the young financier.

Mistress—Why, Mary, I told you to make up my room an hour ago, and here it is in terrible disorder.

Mary—Yis, mum, an' I did make it up; but the master came in to put on a clane collar, mum, an' he lost the button.

Oh, by the way, Job, said Mrs. Smith, the Thanksgiving proclamation is out. Who shall we invite?

I guess, my dear, that we'll wait a few days and see if the invitations won't be coming this way. I've got about tired of driving turkeys to oven for all the relatives. It is about time there was a reciprocity.

Elderly member of church, to young man lingering on the outside—Are you seeking the Lord, my young friend?

Young man, bashfully—No, sir, I'm seeking Miss Carrie Jones, but I can't wait until meeting lets out.

Teacher, at the Mission S. S.—Yes, children, Daniel was cast into a den of lions, but not one of them dared touch him. How strange—

Pupil, scornfully,—Aw, dat's nuthin'. I seen a duck do that act in der cirkus las' year.

Little Bright Eyes—Mamma, did you know papa was going to give gram'ma a present?

Mamma—No, darling, what makes you ask?

'Cause I heard him tell Mr. Smith today that he was going to give the old lady the slip tonight and go to down to the club.

In a Pennsylvania town a man recently went into a drug store and asked the clerk if they kept 'consecrated lye.' The urbane clerk replied that they did, and after purchasing the article, the man went on his way, content that he had bought what his wife had sent for.

When a man comes home late at night after working hard all the evening on his books, it is mean for his wife to require him to say, 'Say, should such a shapely sash shabby stitches show?' before she will unbolt the front door.

How nice and quiet it is out here, she said, as she led him from the crowded parlor and sat on the stairs.

Yes, he replied. This would be a fine place to hang the mistletoe.

Oh, no, she returned smiling archly. It is so dark here that it isn't necessary.

Snifkins—Miss L. O. Cution has made a hit as an actress, hasn't she?

Blifkins—I think not.

What makes you think so?

Well, simply this—her picture has not been used for any soap advertisement yet.

I see.

Ma, said a little Scranton student of natural history yesterday, do frogs go to Ireland in the winter time, when everything is froze up?

No, my dear; why do you ask such a question?

Because teacher says they always hibernate in winter, was the reply of the young hopeful.

Pass me the butter, Charles, she said. She had been a widow, she had married again, and they too, had gone to Washington to begin the honeymoon.

My name is George, he said coidly, and with discriminating emphasis.

I know it George, she replied; you must excuse me. I was misled. It is the same butter.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by eminent physicians, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs and all pulmonary disorders. Inquire of your druggist for Ayer's Almanac.

A Harford youngster goes to church where the concluding amen of the parson's prayer is sung by the choir. The other night, after he had said his prayers he produced a harmonica from beneath his pillow and astonished his mother by blowing a blast where the amen came in remarking: That's the way we do in church.

Oh, What A Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once.—Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. T. Shurtleff, Main street, Bennington.

As two ladies were riding one day in one of the towns of Berkshire, Mass, they said to a little girl by the roadside, Can you tell us the way to Shaker Village?

Yes, ma'am, was the quick and polite reply; you go right down to my grandma's, then you take the road to Shaker Village, and when you get there you will be there.

Mrs. Houlihan—It's nothin' but perlitical parties in my house, Sarah. There is Jimmy Smith, he's a Prohibitionist; Eddy's a Hinry George; Patsy's a Jimmercrat—same ez his poor ould father wuz. God bliss 'im; Tommy, he's jined the Pergressive Labor Party; an' would pez belave it, Clementina, my only Clementina, dear gurl, come last night and axed if she could jine the Pergressive Uker party jist formed in the neighborhood, an', as she said it wuz no end of favors she wuz to git, I let her jine.—[Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Stetson was standing before the door of the Globe Theatre the other day when a young theatrical man, who is always devising theatrical schemes requiring other people's money for their accomplishment, came up and inquired if Mr. Stetson had entertained his last proposition. Stetson looked at him a moment out of his bad eye, which is a good deal more expressive that the good eye of the ordinary man, and said:

No, sir, I have not entertained your proposition, but I assure you your proposition has entertained me.

What curious substance have you in that vessel? asked Society, meeting a stranger coming out of the dissecting room.

Brains, replied Truth. Brains which I have just taken from a poor dead scholar.

Let me look at them, said Society, eagerly. I never saw any before. Let me look at them: how are they worn?

In the head, replied Truth.

Out of sight? asked Society.

Entirely.

Take them away; I have no use for such ornaments.

And so truth went on into the college with her Brains, and Society went on her way without any.

P. S.—She doesn't need any.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury, containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

WHEREAS, the circuit court of the United States in equity sitting, held in and for the northern district of New York, at the chambers of the circuit judge in the city of Syracuse, on the 24th day of March, 1887, did make a decree in a certain suit therein depending, wherein the Central national bank of Boston, (which sued as well for itself as for all others similarly situated) was complainant, and Rowland N. Hazard, William Foster, jr., the New York, Rutland and Montreal railway company and the American loan and trust company of New York were defendents, by which it was among other things therein contained referred to the undersigned to sell at public auction the premises and property hereafter described:

Now, in pursuance of said decree, notice is hereby given that on the second day of June, 1887, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the outer westerly door of the court house in the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer and State of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises and property described as contained in a certain mortage made by the Lebanon Springs railroad company to the Union trust company, and which were conveyed by a deed executed by George McClellan, referee, to William Foster, jr., and Rowland N. Hazard, as follows: "All the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part (said Lebanon Springs rail road company) of, in and to all and singular the several pieces or parcels of land forming the track or roadway of the said party of the first part from the Chatham Four Corners, in the County of Columbia, to the east line of the state of New York, in the town of Hoosick, in the county of Rensselaer, and all lands thereafter to be acquired for the purpose of forming said track or road way; also the railroad of the said party of the first part now built, and to be built, and all the rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses, wood houses, buildings and other structures and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and alienable franchise of the said party of the first part connected with said railway or relating thereto, including its rights and franchises as a corporation and also all the rolling stock, locomotives tenders, snow ploughs and scrapers, and all the passenger cars, baggage, mail and express cars, flat cars and cars of every description; all the machine shops and blacksmith shops and all the articles used in the construction, replacing and repairing of roads and cars and in the running of the cars now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said party of the first part; all of which chattels are declared to be fixtures and appurtenances to said railroad, and are to be sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be taken as a part thereof; and also all the right, title and interest which the said party of the first part may have or may hereafter acquire of, in and to the Vermont and New York railroad constructed or to be constructed from the terminus of the railroad of the party of the first part in the town of Hoosick aforesaid, to the village of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, including all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part, in and to the franchise and equipment of the said Vermont and New York railroad, belonging to or in any wise appertaining or which may at any time belong or appertain to the same as well in law as in equity."—Dated Albany, N. Y., April 11, 1887.

WORTHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, Referee.
HALE & BUCKLEY, Solicitors for Complainant.

Albany, N. Y.

The above mentioned sale is postponed to tee thirteenth (13th) day of October, 1887, at the same hour and place.

Albany, June 2nd, 1887.

WORTHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, Referee.
HALE & BUCKLEY, Solicitors for Complainant.

The above sale is further postponed until the Twelfth (12th) day of November, 1887, at the same hour and place.

WORTHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, Referee,
HALE & BUCKLEY, Solicitors,

The above mentioned sale is further postponed to the Eleventh (11th) day of February, 1888, at the same hour and place.

Troy, Nov. 12, 1887.

WORTHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, Referee
Hale & Buckley, Solicitors for Complainant.

A Great National Journal.

THE NEW YORK

Mail and Express

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

For many years the daily edition of the New York MAIL AND EXPRESS has been recognized as the leading afternoon paper of the metropolis, while its weekly edition has been THE FAVORITE HOME PAPER in thousands of families in every State in the Union. It has attained its great popularity and influence by its enterprise in the collection of news, the purity of its tone, and the ability and courage of its advocacy of the Right on all questions of public interest.

FOR 1888 the MAIL AND EXPRESS will be a better paper than ever, and, as a clean, interesting, instructive

Home Newspaper,

it solicits comparison with any other in the country. It is one of the LARGEST PAPERS PUBLISHED anywhere, and spares neither labor nor expense to secure for its readers the very best in all departments of newspaper literature.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized leading journal of the country in the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corrupty control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

In brief, all who wish to have in their homes a FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER of national scope, broad views, clean pages and courageous, yet kindly, utterances on all questions of general public interest, will not be disappointed in the MAIL AND EXPRESS, and we respectfully solicit their influence and support.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

PREMIUMS.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER to the WEEKLY who sends ten cents to pay for packing and postage receives as a present from the MAIL AND EXPRESS ANY TWO of our elegant Premium Portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Logan and Beecher, exact copies of the finest oil pictures, 21x27 inches in size, sent to his address free and postpaid.

FOR $1.50 we send the MAIL AND EXPRESS one year and a copy of Munkacsy's great painting of Christ Before Pilate, richly and artistically reproduced in 20 colors. The original of this great painting was recently sold for over $100,000.

A LARGE LIST of other popular and valuable premiums are offered to subscribers and agents on the most liberal terms. They cannot be described here. Send for our circular.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

POSTMASTERS and their ASSISTANTS, and all others who wish to increase their income, will find this an excellent opportunity.

SAMPLE COPIES sent free to all applicants. Send for one and enclose the addresses of your friends. Address simply THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York.

W. H. H. PHILLIPS & MERSHON,

LANDS, LOANS, INSURANCE.

7 and 8 per cent secured by first mortgage on improved farms and city property—value two or three times the loan. Security personally inspected. All collections without expense to lender. We invite correspondence. Improved farms for sale, cheap.

DE SMET, KINGSBURY COUNTY, DAKOTA.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and get this at the same time. If you do so you will be surprised at the business that will be yours to command. Address, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. (W)

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"—the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

"Ayer's Pills outsell all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others."—Berry, Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TRADE MARK. REGISTERED. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. COMPOUND OXYGEN. NOT A DRUG.

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

For CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, headache, debility, sleeplessness, NEURALGIA and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and the Nerve-ganglia—"Nervous Centres"—are nourished and made more active. Thus the Fountainhead of all activity, both mental and physical, is restored to a state of integrity, and the nervous system, the organs, and the muscles all act more kindly and efficiently.

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, have been doing for the last seventeen years in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen (magnetized), and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is used all over the world. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN have the liberty to refer to the following-named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment: HON. WILLIAM B. ALLEY, Member of Congress, Philadelphia. REV. VICTOR L. ANSRAD, Editor Inquirer, Philadelphia. REV. CHARLES W. ELIOT, D.D., Boston, Mass. HON. WILLIAM EVARTS, Ex-Secretary of State, New York. HON. WILLIAM PENN NIXON, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill. REV. A. W. MOORE, Editor The Christian, Lancaster, S.C. REV. WM. WORTHINGTON, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala. JUDGE H. P. VROOMAN, Quincy, Kan. JUDGE R. S. VOORHEES, New York City. MR. E. C. KNIGHT, Philadelphia. MR. FRANK SIDDALL, Merchant, Philadelphia. HON. W. M. SCHLEUST, Boston. &c. &c. Thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN"—Its Mode of Action and Results, is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned by the physicians. Also "COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Origin and Development," an interesting book of one hundred pages. Both sent free by mail or express, to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 & 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN V. HALL'S

LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY,

Would advise his patrons and the public that if not now insured they give their early attention