

# The Vermont Phoenix

VOL. LX.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

NO. 20.

## Straw Hat Sale.

Straw Hats at wholesale and retail. Our line of Straw Hats has now arrived and every thing that is desirable.

We have Men's Straws at 25, 50, 75, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.  
Boys' Straws, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

We think that we are showing a line that any man or boy wanting a hat never will see again straw goods at so low a price. What we mean by that is, so good hats for so little money. Come in and look us over as our time is yours.

We have three more lines of Negligee Shirts in this week. They are out of sight. Our price is \$1.25 and tie to match.

This week we have the largest line of Silk Umbrellas we have ever shown.

Prices start at \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6.  
It is a line that will please the most fastidious.

Boys' Shirt Waists. The greatest line that we have ever shown at 25 and 50 cents. Call and look them over as they are sure sellers and good fitters.

Our line of men's Underwear is now in. Balbriggans at 25 and 50 cents per garment. Be sure and see them before you buy.

E. A. STARKEY & CO.,  
Outfitters and Hatters.

## JORDAN & VAN DOORN

Receive the Latest Novelties in

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Representing Companies whose assets are over  
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AGENTS FOR HANCOCK FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
Office in New Bank Block, corner of Main and  
Elletts Streets,  
BRATTLEBORO, VT.

**GEO. H. GORHAM, M. D.,** Whitely  
block, Main Street, Brattleboro, Vt. Practice  
limited to the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose  
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dence corner Main and Walnut Sts., Brattleboro.

**WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUS-  
TRIAL UNION,** Ryther's building, Main  
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Leander's Block; 131 1/2 a. m.; 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.  
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50, 52 Main Street, Brooks House Block.

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Office and residence 41 Elletts St., Brattle-  
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Office in Crosby Block, Brattleboro.  
Night calls at Brooks House.

**JOHN PRATT,**  
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The Vermont Phoenix Job Printing Office.  
HARMOY BLOCK, BRATTLEBORO.

**O. J. PRATT.**  
In anticipation of the coming hot season  
I have secured from two of the  
most reliable manufacturers in  
New England, the largest  
and most complete  
line of

**Blazer**  
AND  
**Eton Suits**  
AND  
**Shirt Waists**

For ladies ever shown in this vicinity. These  
are now displayed in my upstairs depart-  
ment and it will be advantageous for all who  
expect to purchase anything in this line to make  
their selections early before the assortment is  
broken. Have received this week a great many  
new things in

**Capes and Jackets**  
And it is as good a time to select a garment as  
there has been this spring.

**O. J. PRATT.**

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED**  
From 25  
to 25 lbs.  
in 30 days.  
Remedies that do not in-  
jure the health or interfere with one's business or  
pleasure. It builds up and improves the general  
health, clears the skin and beautifies the complexion.  
No wrinkles or blemishes follow this treatment.  
Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies.  
**PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL CONFIDENTIAL.**  
Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Send 6 cents in stamps for  
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**A. F. WILDER,**  
Manufacturer of Book Cases and Desks.  
Story Frames. Also fine line of Pictures. Flat  
Street. Open evenings, 7 to 9.

## The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO:  
FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

The expert examination of the books and accounts of the Reading railroad company reveals the interesting fact that the company suffered an actual money loss of \$1,000,000 by the purchase of the control of the Boston and Maine and the New York and New England roads.

A noteworthy incident of the funeral of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew was the presence at the services of Archbishop Corrigan, who has long been the intimate personal friend of Mr. Depew, and on many political and public questions they have been in accord. It is the first time that the archbishop has been in a Protestant church when any religious office was being conducted there.

It is stated, evidently by authority, that Mr. Cleveland recently called David A. Wells, the Connecticut free trade theorist, to Washington for consultation, and that he was asked by the President to aid Mr. Carlisle in the preparation of a new tariff bill. The New York Herald adds to this announcement that Mr. Wells is now at his home in Connecticut engaged in this important work, and is in constant communication with the secretary of the treasury, from whom he receives his suggestions. The New York Press is not so severe in declaring that "the choice of Wells as one of the leading tariff makers is a supplementary declaration of war on American industry."

**The League Convention.**  
The resolutions adopted by the National Republican league at the convention at Louisville last week—

Reaffirm the principles of the party platform of 1892.

Favor the establishment of a system of arbitration to settle all labor difficulties.

Demand the abolition of the system of private armed forces represented by the Pinkerton and like agencies.

Recommend the suppression of all public gambling, whether in food products or by lottery tickets.

Urges an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible to a second term.

Recommend to favorable consideration the question of granting to women the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as men.

Call on the Democratic party to give the people a fair trial of the policy advocated in its national platform, or admit that it gained supremacy by gross misrepresentation and hypocrisy.

The woman suffrage resolution, introduced by Dr. Blackwell of Boston, threw the convention into an uproar, but it was finally adopted, 375 to 185. A resolution was also adopted, expressing a sense of irreparable loss to the Republican party in the death of James G. Blaine. W. W. Tracey of Illinois was elected president of the league. Next year's meeting will be held in Denver, Colo.

**The Geary Act Constitutional.**  
An opinion was handed down in the United States supreme court Monday affirming the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion and registration act.

The opinion was announced by Justice Gray—Justice Brewer, Justice Field and Chief Justice Fuller dissenting. The Geary act made two provisions. It reenacted the legislation already existing as to Chinese immigration and residence for a further period of ten years, and it required the Chinese entitled to remain here under that legislation to apply for a certificate of residence. The latter provision was intended to discover those Chinamen who are here in defiance of existing law and to require their deportation. It was this clause to which constitutional objection was made, and which the court has declared the competency of Congress to enact.

Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country, or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom, was a well settled principle of international law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in that court. The legislative power of the government had not transcended any of its constitutional limits in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States, or failing to observe these regulations they should be required to leave the country. As to the requirements that the Chinese entitled to remain in this country should establish that right by evidence of one credible white witness, Justice Gray said it was within the power of the legislature to determine the character of the evidence that might be received in case at law, and what force should be given to the testimony so offered.

The opinion distinctly stated that the court did not attempt to discuss the wisdom or the justice of the act in question. Its only concern was as to its constitutionality.

This decision was the subject of a protracted discussion at a cabinet meeting held Tuesday. It is understood that the conclusion was reached that the law could not be enforced for the reason that there was no money available for that purpose.

**KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPOT.**



Now it is Lawn Mowers.  
Don't forget the place.  
The "Ideal"—a beauty—\$4.50.  
The "Victory"—everybody likes these.  
All sizes, \$5.00.

The "Grasshopper"—never known to disappoint.  
All sizes, \$5.50.

Lawn Dressing—Bowler's—unmistakable.  
Lawn Rakes—24 teeth, three bows—36 cents.  
Allow us to repeat "Flowers and Cultivators".  
And the reward offered.

Also Shovels, Hoes, Spades, etc.  
Coe's Phosphate—we have the strongest evidence that it  
Reinforces this benefit them all.  
This smells a little but it makes corn jump.  
Window and Door Screens, Screen Wire and  
Poultry Netting we will not be beaten on.  
Don't fail to supply your needs at

**THOMPSON'S**  
Hardware Store.

**NO FARMER**  
Should use Phosphate without

**Minor's Hand**  
Phosphate Dropper.

It is a labor saver and will more than save its  
value in material on every acre of ground, beside  
giving better results.  
**W. H. & E. S. MINOR,**  
BRATTLEBORO, VT.  
Sold by F. G. Taylor, Guilford Centre.

**WANTED.**  
AT THE STONE CRUSHER, Flat street  
pay (60) sixty cents per ton for all delivered upon  
the platform beginning May 8, 1893. GEO. W.  
HOOKER, Road Commissioner, D. T. PERRY, in  
charge.

The act carries an appropriation of only \$100,000, and Secretary Carlisle showed that no more than \$35,000 of that sum remained, with some bills still unadopted. It was estimated that it would cost more than \$6,000,000 to deport all the Chinamen now in the country who have not complied with the law. This statement exhibited what one member of the cabinet called the utter inability of the government to give any effect to the law itself, without further action by Congress. Under the circumstances there seems to be little probability that the government will make any immediate effort to put the law into effect.

It would seem to be a case, however, where Grant's epigram might be put into practical effect: "The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it."

**Our Bering Sea Case.**  
General Tracy, President Harrison's secretary of the navy, and one of the ablest men who has ever held that portfolio, has an excellent and illuminating article in the North American Review on the seal fisheries' dispute between this country and the British government, which is now being argued at Paris, and will soon be submitted to the arbitrators. It is probable, says the Boston Journal, in reviewing Gen. Tracy's article, that few Americans have an accurate idea of the real points which are at issue in the controversy. It ought to be made clear in the first place that we lay claim to no sovereignty over Bering sea or to general jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit. Our case before the tribunal of arbitration rests upon our ownership of the seal herds, and upon the unassailable argument that an indiscriminate slaughter of the seals in the open ocean is a general injury and loss to the whole world.

For eight months of the year the seals reside upon the Pribyloff Islands of Alaska, leaving them only when hunger prompts them to make short excursions for food. In winter the herds pass southward out of Bering sea into the Pacific ocean, but they never fail to return in the spring. It is during this migration, when they are on their way back to their rookeries, that they are intercepted and slaughtered by the Canadian poachers. Says ex-Secretary Tracy:

"The property right of the United States in the seal rests upon the broad principle that an animal, even fere nature, which has once been reduced to possession, and which leaves its home with the intention of returning, retains its character of property, and may be reclaimed by its owner wherever it can be identified. Whether international law affords a process by which this right could be enforced within the jurisdiction of another party, it is not necessary to consider, for the seals are not found within the jurisdiction of another. They go only into the sea, and the sea is nothing more than a great common or waste—the property of no man, but which all alike are free to use. It is in this great and unoccupied and unowned territory that the seals which are our property and have their home upon our land can alone find a means of sustenance. Shall they be declared from its uses by the predatory acts of another?"

For many years Russia claimed the exclusive ownership of the fur seal in Alaskan waters. It exercised that right for half a century unquestioned. Other nations disputed Russia's title to exclusive navigation of Bering sea, but they did not dispute its title to the seal herds. American counsel before the arbitrators contend that this right descended to us by the terms of the Alaska purchase. No important interference with the seal fishery occurred until the first Canadian poachers entered Bering sea in 1886, 20 years after Alaska passed into the possession of the United States.

**MINOR NOTES.**  
Justice Blatchford of the United States supreme court has been assigned to sit with circuit judges in cases requiring the presence of a supreme court judge in Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

John E. Risley has been detained from his mission as United States minister at Denmark, being sued for a large amount in fees for which he and United States Senator McDonald of Indiana as counsels failed to account.

The total amount of maple sugar tested and to be tested at the laboratory at Montpelier is estimated at 4,000,000 pounds, on which a bounty of \$70,000 will be paid to producers in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The yield as a whole is an average crop. Last year's bounty was paid on some 2,250,000 pounds. Blank applications for the season of 1894 have been sent out to all licensed producers of 1893, and all sugar makers wishing blank applications for licenses for next season should apply at once to James E. French, collector, Montpelier. The time for filing bounty application papers expires July 1.

**Vermont Failures.**  
Two Investment Concerns Embarrassed.  
The Vermont Investment and Guaranty company and the firm of Hammond, Bush & Co., both of Orwell, have been compelled by the stringency of the money market to go into liquidation. The distrust occasioned by the recent failures in the West has rendered unavailable a large amount of western security held by them for raising funds needed to meet maturing paper.

**SNAP SHOTS**  
At the World's Fair Grounds.  
Points of Interest to Those Who Are Going to the Great Exposition.

No, not snap shots with a kodak. To take a kodak into the grounds costs \$2 every time you do it, and cameras of a larger size are not admitted at all. Rather, jottings, suggested by the multifarious questions of inquisitive friends who haven't been to the fair, but who are planning to do so.

What about the general effect? It is that of magnificence, of vastness. The White City is the realization of the most visionary dream of the romancer's mind. The site on the shore of the great inland sea is ideal. The massive but beautiful structures have all the appearance of the solidity of marble. Each of the 13 main buildings is a pure type of architecture, and all blend together in an harmonious ensemble. The foreign and state buildings give a diversity in size, style and color.

The long column of the peristyle, the fountains, the statues and sculptural pieces are all very beautiful. The waters of the lagoon, on which a ride of four miles can be taken inside of the grounds, give an added charm. On the lagoon are launches driven by storage batteries, which glide about with no visible propelling power. Then there are the Venetian gondolas of brilliant colors, with the suits of the boatmen corresponding to those of their craft, and about the waters swim countless swan, ducks, geese and other water-fowl. In the ride through the lagoon nearly all of the principal buildings can be seen, and visitors should take this trip on a pleasant day.

When will the fair be entirely complete? Probably not before July 1. But any time is a good time to be there. Last Saturday the exhibit in the government building was complete, and those in the horticultural building, fisheries, transportation and mining buildings nearly so. The other buildings are in various stages of completion, the manufacturers and liberal arts and the electricity buildings being most chaotic. There is, however, much to be seen in all the buildings now, and, as I said last week, the advantage of not having a crowd present is so great that I would not advise those who have planned an early visit to postpone it.

Are the prices extortionate? Not on the grounds. It is understood that the hotel keepers and others outside are in the business for all the dollars they can get. The prices for meals on the ground are reasonable, considering that the caterers pay a large sum for the concessions. Those who go to the fair with well-planned arrangements have nothing to fear.

How much do you have to spend to see the fair after gaining admittance? Nothing. Fifty cents admits to every part of the exposition. On the Midway Plaisance, outside the main grounds, there are numerous "side shows," whose proprietors have paid large sums to bring their attractions there. These are not exhibits in any sense, and few people will care to spend much time with them. The usual admission price to these is 25 or 50 cents.

What about the Vermont building? It is not an imposing structure, owing to its location between the large state buildings of Massachusetts and Maine. It is, however, of a classic type of architecture, and Vermonters have no reason to be ashamed of it.

What publication gives a good idea of the fair? The Youth's Companion, World's Fair number, is better than all other papers combined. Study it carefully before going to the fair.

Are there seats for the weary ones? Yes, but you sometimes are obliged to hunt for them. They are not placed outdoors, as they should be. All the state buildings are good resting places and there are many seats in the central railroad station. The ride on the lagoon, or an hour at the symphony concert, will be found a great rest after hours of sight-seeing.

What is the most wonderful thing that you see? That depends upon what you are interested in. There are wonders everywhere. In a visit of one or two weeks you can get a good general idea of the fair, although one cannot see nearly all of it, and cannot spend much time in critical examination.

Advice: Go to the fair by all means. Feast your eyes on all the wonders and beauties, come home all tired out, but with something to remember all your life.

**Murderers Murdered?**  
Both of the Sing Sing Prisoners Were Shot.

The body of Thomas Fallister, the second condemned murderer who escaped from the Sing Sing, N. Y., prison, was found in the Hudson river near that place Tuesday. Under one eye was a bullet hole. There was a bullet hole in the head of Rhole, who escaped with Fallister, and whose body was found in the river last week. Rhole's head had also been crushed by a blow. In Fallister's pocket was a revolver taken from the Sing Sing guard and none of the chambers were discharged. How the two murderers met their death is a great mystery. It was at first thought that they killed each other, but this does not seem probable. The theory is advanced that the two escaped murderers were murdered by persons outside—possibly by their own confederates, who hoped to obtain the money which was supposed to have been given to Rhole by his brother.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 30 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 50 Warren street, New York.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

**Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.**

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## OUR FINANCIAL LETTER.

Wall Street in the Dumps and Chinatown in the Gloaming.

A Common-sense View of the Chinese Exclusion Question.—The Australian Financial Disaster—\$1,400,000 of Reading Money in a Hole.

24 BROAD STREET,  
NEW YORK, May 17, 1893.

Wall street was in the dumps last week, and Chinatown is gloomy this week. The decline of Chinese spirit (not quoted on 'change') is owing to the fact that the supreme court of the United States has decided that the Chinese must go. I dare not criticize the rulings of the supreme court, but I trust the good sense of the American people will keep within the boundary of justice and reason. The banishment of the Chinese is a direct violation of Article 1 of the treaty of 1880, which is as follows: "Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration." And also of Article 2: "Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation."

There are many rich Chinese merchants in the United States, and they certainly would want to be indemnified should they be driven from the country. Then again, suppose China retaliates, and we are cut off from the \$20,000,000 annually we receive from China on duties? Still further, will Congress appropriate five or six millions of dollars to defend the Chinese? Who ever heard of a Chinaman in an American poor-house, and there are very few in our prisons and asylums. Have we not other foreign elements more troublesome to our government, and less thrifty by nature? This Chinese problem demands careful consideration, and is mentioned in this letter owing to its financial bearing to our government.

There seems to be no end of financial trouble in Australia. The total deposits of the Australian banks, which have failed in the past month, exceed \$500,000,000. Most of this money belonged to Englishmen, and one can hardly imagine the heavy losses that have fallen upon London. There is one consolation, in that Australia has only two more big banks to fail, therefore the bank disasters in that quarter seem to be drawing to a close.

According to Mr. Rice's report, the bondholders' expert, the net loss to the Reading company growing out of the Boston and Maine, and New York & New England deals amounted to nearly \$1,400,000. McLeod, however, seems to have some verbal sanction of the transactions by certain Reading directors, and later a written approval of the above deals.

The recent shrinkage of stocks and bonds is estimated at \$300,000,000; but there is a decidedly better feeling in Wall street and the market will probably mend from now on, while perhaps the mercantile contingent will yet come in for their share of business trouble. Money is easy, 2 and 3 per cent on call, while good mercantile paper will hardly be considered at any rate of interest. W. F. EAGER.

## ODD FELLOWS AT BURLINGTON.

The Meetings of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge.

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows of Vermont was held at Burlington Tuesday with all the grand officers present. The attendance was large. The first work was conferring the grand encampment degree on several candidates, then came the reports of the secretary, treasurer and several committees. The treasurer's report showed a gain of funds in the treasury over last year, and the secretary's report showed a gain of 75 members in the encampment.

The election of grand officers resulted as follows: Patriarch, Chester Parmelee; Rutland; high priest, D. L. Sanders; Montpelier; senior warden, Louis V. Green; Rutland; junior warden, D. O. Wallace; St. Albans; scribe, C. W. Farr, St. Johnsbury; treasurer, D. W. Dudley, Montpelier; representative, L. G. Burnham, Burlington.

In the afternoon there was a parade, headed by the Sherman military band, followed by Col. N. M. Puffer and staff and the cantons from Burlington, Bennington, Rutland, Montpelier, Barre and St. Albans and the officers of the grand encampment and grand lodges in carriages. In the evening the secret work of the encampment degrees was exemplified.

**The Grand Lodge.**  
The meeting of the grand lodge was held Wednesday. Several of the grand officers were present, including L. J. Retting, grand master, and O. J. Willard, grand conductor, both of Brattleboro. Thirty-seven past grands were given the grand lodge degree.

The secretary's report showed that during the year there have been added to the number three subordination lodges; the gain in membership has been 438; three lodges have over 200 members, and ten over 100 each. The largest lodge, No. 5, has 264, and the smallest, No. 12, 10 members. The total number of lodges January 1, 1893, was 40; and the total number of members 4180; the amount paid during the year for relief of members and their families, etc., was \$7853.33; the receipts of the year were \$27,971.63, while the total valuation of lodge property is \$64,736.35. Thirty-seven members have died during the year.

Officers were elected as follows: H. C. Farrar of Rutland, grand master; F. H. Hyde of Poultney, deputy grand master; W. D. Chandler of St. Albans, grand secretary; H. E. Parker of Bradford, grand treasurer; E. P. Adams of Swanton, grand treasurer; F. A. Sherburne of Montpelier, grand chaplain; L. J. Retting of Brattleboro, representative to sovereign grand lodge.

The appointive officers are as follows: C. A. Perry of Readsboro, grand marshal; E. F. Smith of Barre, grand conductor; F. T. Caswell of Derby Line, grand guardian; C. H. Lockwood of Springfield, grand herald. The next meeting of the grand lodge will be held at Newport the third Wednesday in next May.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**  
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sore, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, itchy, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. H. Holden & Co.

Constiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure constiveness. Every bottle warranted.