





The Republican national convention meets next June, and the Democrats in July. Then there'll be music in the air, the country will be in imminent danger, and there'll be political theories how to save her.

Congress will consider at this session the advisability of admitting New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territories into the Union. The flag-makers and the geography-makers all approve the change.

Considerable is now being printed in the newspapers in relation to electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and why not? The President and Vice President of the United States should be elected in the same way.

The Canadian Government having been petitioned to lower the Dominion duties on iron, the Premier has answered that the policy of the present government being to encourage the manufacture of iron in every form, he did not see how that policy could be abandoned without violating the principle of protection to home industries—a principle which his government was determined firmly to uphold.

A rumor is gaining considerable currency that Mr. Cleveland is soon to formally withdraw from the Presidential race. There may be nothing in it, but his friends for some reason seem to be exceedingly lifeless. Hill planned and was successful in securing a convention in New York this month in order to capture the Empire delegation for himself, and beyond a little protesting on the part of Mugwump newspapers nothing was done to oppose it. The New York Times has got so thoroughly out of patience that it curtly tells Mr. Cleveland's friends that it is high time to show fight if they have got any in them.

The most important matter of news last week was the settlement of the Chilian difficulty without a declaration of war. Preparations for war however had been going on for weeks. Nearly, if not quite all, our naval ships had been prepared for battle, and mercantile vessels had been either purchased or chartered by the government to be fitted as transports. Uncle Sam "meant business" and as soon as Chili understood this fact she was ready to respond to the ultimatum of the United States, and she has now withdrawn the offensive Matia letter and also her request for Minister Egan's removal; and further agrees to leave the affair of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore while at Valparaiso to the arbitration of some neutral power, and if the latter proposition is not satisfactory to the United States, suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is now two months since the great reform Congress with 150 Democratic majority assembled, and yet the policy of the party on the two leading national questions, tariff and silver, has not been declared.

The party is divided and is trying to harmonize. It cannot, however, agree upon any general tariff bill or even upon the Springfield plan of attacking the tariff in detail.

The latest proposition is to hold a Democratic caucus and try to agree upon a resolution to the effect that the tariff should be reformed by reducing the duties on manufactures, and that the silver act of the last Congress should be repealed. This is Senator Hill's plan, and is supported by Senators Gorman and Brice.

This, of course, is an abandonment of any and all attempts at legislation on these great questions at this session. It is simply the adoption by Congress, in advance of the Democratic National Convention, of a platform which, as stated by its friends, (see Washington special to Boston Herald, Jan. 28), is "intended to keep protectionists, tariff reform-

ers, and free traders all within the fold."

The hope of the dominant faction is that the "eastern reformers," as they are styled, will give their assent to this because it postpones or defeats free coinage; but at present they are holding a war dance and Mills is with them. He has indicated his purpose, if any petty tariff bill is introduced, to offer a general bill for practical free trade as an amendment.

A more dangerous opportunity still is offered by the Committee on Rules. They propose to permit "riders" to be fastened upon appropriations. In this way, since all appropriation bills must originate in the House, they think to coerce the Senate and President by making a tariff bill a part of any or all of the general bills for paying the expenses of the government.

But as this would precipitate the issues which Hill & Co. are trying to postpone until after the Presidential campaign, the probability is that enough Democrats will from policy unite with the Republicans in the House who are solidly opposed to "riders" on principle, and defeat the Committee on Rules.

The admirable working of the new tariff and the increasing favor with which it meets throughout the country have thrown the Democratic party into a state of doubt and demoralization. "Like a man to double business bound," they "halt where" they "should first begin." They cannot move in any direction without dividing their forces, and they seem likely to go before the country with the cowardly plea that since they cannot make their legislation effective, on account of the non-concurrence of the Senate and President, it is better to resolve than to enact.

Such is the great "tariff reform" party of this country, with its unprecedented majority. The only thing it seems capable of doing is to kick over free suffrage in the South and steal the legislature of the greatest state in the North.—Home Market Bulletin.

#### THIRTEEN MILLION VOTES.

More states will participate in the presidential contest this year than at any previous election. The number is forty-four, six more than took part in the elections of 1880, 1884 and 1888, seven more than took part in the election of 1876, eight more than took part in the elections of 1868 and 1872, and thirty more than participated in the first presidential election, when only sixty-five electoral votes were cast instead of 444, as will be the case this year. The popular vote was about 10,000,000 in 1884, about 11,400,000 in 1888, and it will probably reach 13,000,000 votes in 1892. The total is forty times greater than that cast at the first presidential election, and larger than the electorate of any country in ancient or modern times. For the first time it exceeds the total vote cast in the German empire or in the French Republic. Great Britain's total was passed many years ago. That of any other European and American country where popular suffrage is exercised shrinks into insignificance in comparison with our 13,000,000 votes. No more striking illustration of the enormous extent of the American franchise in 1892 can be found than the fact that at the census of 1790, now little more than a century old, the total number of inhabitants of the republic, men, women and children, was 3,929,214. Along with the growth of population, the territorial boundaries of the country have also been increased by the accession of new states. The presidential election of 1892 will be held throughout a domain, under the sole sovereignty of citizenship, larger than at any previous election recorded by history. Yet great, instructive and inspiring as will be the spectacle thus presented, and important as are the issues involved, it is not at all improbable that, as has been the case in every presidential election since the close of the civil war, the result will be determined by the votes of a comparatively small number of citizens living within cannon sound of the New York city hall.—New York Sun.

THE LEGISLATURE AND GOOD ROADS.

The farmers of Vermont, says the Burlington Free Press, have an excellent opportunity during the course of the long winter to obtain some adequate idea of the difference in value between good and bad roads and many residents of the state have already become impressed with the necessity of maintaining first class highways. The existence in many sections of snow rollers and other contrivances for keeping the roads open during the winter amply testifies to this fact. It is to be feared, however, that the lessons learned during the winter are forgotten as soon as the snow has disappeared from the highways, but it must be remembered, that mud, ruts, holes, stones, roots, logs and the numerous other obstacles to be found in country roads too frequently impede travelling on highways just as does snow, only in a smaller degree at times. It is not improbable, however, that the fact that poor roads can be made good more easily during the winter than the summer accounts for the difference in the treatment which they receive. It is an easy matter to guard against impassable drifts by throwing down fences, or better still by the use of wire fences along the highway, and the roller makes a track delightful to drive upon.

It is the open winter and the wet spring and fall, however, that furnish the best object lesson on the subject of roads. Then there is general complaint that the inability of farmers to get in to town with their produce, and that too just when it will bring the best price and when they have the most time to handle it. When the roads are at all passable the only way in which their poorness is overcome is by the hauling of smaller loads and the making of a greater number of trips than would be necessary were the roads as good as they might be made.

The loss to a farmer by the inability to use his motive power owing to bad roads has been estimated at \$15 per year for each horse or mule in his service. This loss, taken in connection with the wear and tear of vehicles and the smaller loads will foot up a liberal percentage of the whole amount invested in such motive power. It would certainly go far toward keeping the main road in good condition. There is no economy in the present condition of things, and the sooner the farmers and the public generally find out the fact the better for all concerned.

Just how a reform in road construction in Vermont and elsewhere shall be brought about seems to be the leading question. The need of better roads is apparent, but individual effort is useless. Road congresses are being held in various parts of the country, but the most direct and practical manner of dealing with the question would seem to be the adoption of a proper road law by the State Legislature. All are interested in this subject. Vermont's attractions will come to naught if poor roads lead to them; farmers can not afford poor roads, and the public will not use poor roads unless obliged to drive over them. We suggest, therefore, that the question be thoroughly discussed between now and next fall through the State press, so that some intelligent action in the matter can be taken by the next Legislature. Let Vermont be in the van of the reform in road construction.

WHAT "AMERICANIZED" MEANS—A NEW VERB.

There is a tradition that when the Caliph Omar doomed the great Alexandrian library to destruction he was waited upon by a deputation of scholars, who begged him to spare that vast and splendid collection of books. But the Commander of the Faithful was not to be moved from his purpose. "If," said he, "these books contain anything more than is written in the Koran they are pernicious, and if they contain no more than is written in the Koran they are superfluous. In either case, let them be destroyed."

It must have been in a similar spirit of grim humor that the purveyors of the fricassee "Encyclopedia Britannica" devoted themselves to the task of chopping up the twenty-five big quarto volumes of which the famous 9th Edinburgh edition consisted, and serving up the pieces in a hybrid literary gravy of their own concoction in ten shabby little volumes. Like the Caliph Omar, they were evidently determined upon destroying it.

As an exquisitely comical conceit, one cannot but admire the highly facetious announcement that, by cutting out 75 of every 100 pages of a great standard work and throwing them away, the 25 percent.

of it that has escaped in the dismembering process is a superb "Americanized edition."

To keep the title "Encyclopedia Britannica" on the covers that enclose these scarified remains of the greatest literary work of the age was certainly a master stroke of humor. But the joke does not stop here. The publishers even point with pride to the pigmy volumes containing the few fragments of the famous Britannica that were spared by the butchers whom they employed to edit it with meat axes, and declare, with sober faces, that "for the practical purposes of every-day use, this Americanized edition is superior to the original Edinburgh edition."

That is to say, 10 small volumes are better than 25 large ones; a quarter of a loaf is better than a whole one; a dividend of 25 cents on a dollar, paid in copper pennies at that, is better than payment in full in gold coin of standard weight and fineness; all of which propositions are eminently amusing. The laughable audacity of advertising have been many, but we think this appropriation of the title "Encyclopedia Britannica" for the purpose of selling to the unwary a little heap of debris raked from the ruins of that matchless work beats the record.

Labelling the *disjecta membra* of the Britannica as the "Americanized edition" was a crowning bit of comedy. The verb "to Americanize" hereby gains a new and elastic meaning. Hereafter anything is smashed into smithereens, ground into mince-meat, disfigured beyond recognition or pulverized into little bits may be spoken of as "Americanized." Mr. Russell Sage, for example, had a narrow escape from being "Americanized" the other day. As only his head and a few of his bones remained to identify Norcross, that demented youth may be said to have been as successfully "Americanized" as the 10-volume "fake" Britannica itself. Mr. Cyrus Field's large fortune, having been reduced to the vanishing point, may properly be referred to as "Americanized." The grain crops of Europe, which shrank this year to about one-fourth of their usual size, furnish another example of what it means to be "Americanized" on the ten-small-for-twenty-five-large-volumes plan.

It cannot be denied that, viewed as a work of excision and reduction, the "Encyclopedia Britannica" has been very effectively "Americanized." It has been literally torn limb from limb, and nothing left to identify it except its title page and here and there the splinters and shavings of some of its leading articles. It is the most unique bit of literary bomb-throwing ever executed. The explosion has carried away all the marginal references and sub-topics of the original work, annihilated the Index, blown out hundreds of illustrations, maps, plates, woodcuts, and diagrams, and played havoc with all the important articles, alike on American and foreign subjects. Especially complete is the wreck made of the American census of statistics of 1890. The correct figures of the population of our States, cities, and towns are missing in almost every instance.

To take a standard work of this peerless character, which is conceded to be without a rival in the world, edit it with nitro-glycerine in this ruthless way, tearing its head from its body, and then presenting its torn and lacerated remains as "a superior, Americanized edition" is about the most ghastly practical joke that has ever been played on the reading public of this country.

The reader who is beguiled into buying a copy of these "remains" of the grand Britannica will after he has patiently and painfully searched it through for points of resemblance to its great original, be able to enjoy the point of the story Mr. Sam Weller told Mr. Pickwick about the mysterious disappearance of the proprietor of "the celebrated sausage-factory."

He was the inventor of "a patent never-leaving-off sausage steam-engine, as ad swaller up a parva stone and grind it into sausages as easy as if it was a tender young baby." One day he disappeared and never more was seen. His fate was never even suspected, until a patron of the "sausage factory" walked in and complained of finding twenty or thirty halves of trussed-buttocks in his "sausages." His widow, said Mr. Weller, examined these substitutes for sausage meat carefully, and then exclaimed: "I see it all; in a fit of temporary insanity he rashly converted his self into sausages."

The unhappy person upon whom a copy of the "Americanized" Britannica is unloaded will, after wearily wading through its pages, find enough bits of broken buttons chopped off the clothing of the giant Encyclopedia to enable him to say, with Mr. Weller's widow: "I see it all; in a fit of temporary insanity I have bought a Britannica that has been converted into sausages."—From the Boston Globe, December 15.

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THAT GIVE US A CALL.

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WAY AHEAD!  
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**PIANOS AND ORGANS**  
**LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.**  
Latest Styles to Select From.  
Oldest and Most Reliable Dealer in Vt.  
Give **BAILEY** the opportunity to serve you in this line, and he will cheerfully abide the result. Catalogue and Price List Free.  
**G. R. MAGOON, General Agent,**  
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at 4 1-2c per yard.  
**Ladies KID GLOVES**  
at 50c per pair,  
and the largest and best line of  
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**PULLMAN CIGAR**  
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**CHARD & SYLVESTER,**  
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Is the only illustrated paper in the world containing all the latest sensational and sporting news. No saloon keeper, bar or Club Room can afford to be without it. Mailed to any address in the United States, securely wrapped, 13 weeks for \$1.25 and for sample copy.  
**RICHARD K. FOX,**  
Franklin Square, New York.  
**SLED IRONS!**  
**LUMBERMEN, ATTENTION!**  
I have just received a ton weight of the different sizes of SLED IRONS, and shall be pleased to furnish all who may want anything of the kind. I have an excellent assortment of the New Improved Sled Irons, patented March, 1890.  
Your Patronage Solicited.  
Address, D. A. DOWKER, Coos, N. H.

**SAVINGS BANK.**  
The ISLAND POND NATIONAL BANK has opened a Savings Bank Department for the purpose of receiving the savings and accumulations of all classes of depositors. Deposits will be received on the following terms:  
The smallest sum put on interest shall be ONE DOLLAR and no fractional part of a dollar shall draw interest.  
Interest will be paid on the first four days of the month will draw interest on the first day of the month, deposits made after the first day of the month will draw interest on the first day of the following month.  
No interest will be paid on any sum withdrawn for the time elapsed since the last interest period.  
Interest will be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable May 1st and November 1st of each year.  
Notice of 30 days must be given to the bank of the withdrawal of \$200 or more.  
Interest not called for will be credited to the depositor, thus compounding twice a year without trouble or care on the part of the depositor.  
For the bank has boxes in the fire proof vaults for the safe deposit of papers, etc., to rent at reasonable rates.  
R. C. ROBINSON, President.  
A. K. DUNBAR, Cashier.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**  
Winter Time Table Taking Effect November 15, 1891.  
Trains east bound due to leave Island Pond at:  
10:30 A.M. Mail and passenger, arrives at Portland at 12:30 P.M., connecting with trains for Boston.  
11:40 A.M. Mixed, arrives at Gorham at 1:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M. Express, arrives at Portland at 3:30 P.M., connecting with trains and boats for Boston.  
3:30 P.M. Mixed, arrives at Gorham at 4:15 A.M.  
4:30 A.M. Mixed, arrives at Gorham at 4:30 A.M., connecting with express for Portland.  
Trains west bound due to leave Island Pond at:  
12:35 P.M. Mixed, from Gorham.  
1:45 P.M. Mixed, from Portland.  
4:50 P.M. Mail and passenger from Portland, Quebec and Montreal.  
Trains west bound due to leave Island Pond at:  
6:15 A.M. Accommodation for Montreal and Quebec.  
9:45 A.M. Mixed for Montreal.  
12:50 P.M. Express for Montreal and west.  
8:45 P.M. Mail and passenger for Montreal, Quebec and Montreal.  
Trains from west due to arrive Island Pond at:  
5:30 A.M. Mail and passenger, runs through to Portland.  
1:00 P.M. Mixed from Richmond.  
1:30 P.M. Mixed from Montreal and west, runs through to Portland.  
5:45 P.M. Mixed from Portland.  
9:40 P.M. Mail and passenger from Montreal, Quebec and Montreal.  
Wm. Egan, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

**Maine Central R. R.**  
To and from Quebec, Colebrook, North Stratford, Lancaster, North Conway, Boston, Portland, and all points in the State of Maine and Maritime Provinces.  
TRAINS LEAVE North Stratford as follows:  
For Colebrook and Beecher Falls at 12:30 P.M.  
For Colebrook and Line Road 9:35 A.M. (mixed), or by 7:45 P.M. train, passengers remaining overnight at Beecher Falls.  
For Lancaster 6:55 A.M., 11:25 A.M., and 3:50 P.M. (mixed).  
For Portland and all points east 6:52 A.M. and 1:25 P.M.  
For Boston via Portland, 6:52 A.M., arriving in Boston at 4:30 P.M.  
H. W. WALDRON, P. E. BOOTHBY, Div. Supt. C. T. & P. A., ST. JOHNSBURY, N. H. Portland, Me. PAYSON TUCKER, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.

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A new Agent sold 70 in one week. Agents profits \$125.00. Over 350 original engraving plates in the hands of the artist. Exclusive territory. Endorsed by the great majority of our country. Agents thoroughly instructed. Apply to:  
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**MACHINERY FOR SALE.**  
One forty horse power engine, one forty horse power boiler with fire box attached, one boiler of 30 horse power, which would have to be laid in brick, and a lot of shavings, pulleys, pumps, insulators, and a lot of other machinery too numerous to mention. The above has been taken out of A. M. Stetson's mill in Haddam, and will be sold cheap. Also one Wood's planer, will plane and cut a one inch to four inch thick, and is in good condition.  
Also for farming purposes, about  
**20,000 ACRES**

**Good Farming Lands.**  
To actual settlers, with plenty of time to pay for the same. Said lands are conveniently located, and are accessible by schools and railroad station. Also  
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**FINEST GOODS,**  
Which are made up by practical and experienced workmen, and trimmed in the most approved style.  
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
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A CARD—Mr. J. H. Grant, our Cutter and Schemer, will visit Island Pond at least once each year, with the latest patterns and in his classes if requested when few or more desire suits. Due notice of such visit will be given in the local columns of this paper. When in Portland call and see us.  
Respectfully,  
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Stop that cough! Else the bronchial tubes will be enlarged and the delicate tissue of the lungs exposed to injury. No other medicine is so speedily operative in throat and lung troubles as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few doses have been known to break up an obstinate and distressing cough. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, and induces refreshing sleep. Don't be without it in the house. Sallie E. Stone, Hart's store, writes: "I have found, in my family, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was always a certain cure for colds and coughs."

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An Entirely New Combination.

Will cure a Cough

in 8 and 40 hours, sometimes

in a night.

UNLIKE all other cough cures, it stops the cough

without giving nausea, or the slightest

disturbance at the stomach. It cures by its

soothing action on the inflamed mem-

brane of the throat and lungs. It is some-

thing over 4 years since it was first recom-

mended as a superior cough remedy, and of

the hundreds who have used it, not a case of

failure is reported. We offer below a few of

the numerous testimonials in its favor.

"I took cold and had a harassing cough. I

tried various remedies without the slightest

relief. Finally I tried a bottle of Robin-

son's Tolu and Glycerine, and three

days stopped my cough. I continued it for

two days when the cough was entirely

gone. I would not be without it in my

family for ten times its value."

MRS. ANDREW HANCOCK.

Costbrook, January 20, '96.

Mr. A. COLMAN, formerly head clerk of the

Freight Department of the U. S. R. R.,

Station in Costbrook now of St. John, P. Q.,

writes to a friend as follows:

"I had a cold and two dollars and you will

please send me one dozen Robinson's

Syrup Tolu and Glycerine. I am doing much

along with this. I would not be without it in

my family for ten times its value."

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NEWS ABOUT HOME.

J. C. Judge has opened a shooting

gallery in the old masonic hall.

Judge Storrs has been very sick, and

unable to attend his law business, but is

now improving.

Mrs. Eva Haley of Averill has been

visiting in town for a few days past, and

finds a warm greeting from everyone.

Mrs. Belinda Bishop, widow of the late

Jerre Bishop, died at the residence of H. R.

Stevens last Sunday, January 31, aged

64 years.

The time for holding the municipal

election is fast approaching. Citizens are

looking about for suitable persons to

fill the various offices?

Dr. F. W. Poole will remain at the

Stewart House until the 9th inst. The

adjustment of spectacles, a specialty.

Patrons are requested to call early.

All the schools in the village, with the

exception of the High School and that on

Derby street were closed the greater part

of last week on account of sickness among

teachers and pupils.

Republicans remember the meeting on

Saturday evening at the law office of

Col. Mansur to reorganize the League

Club and elect officers. It is the duty of

every Republican to be present.

Miss Francis Willard affirms that

corsets have filled more graves than

whiskey, to which the sassy New York

Press rejoins that "it seems women kill

themselves by getting tight, as well as men."

The local correspondent for the Man-

chester (N. H.) Telegram says "Barber-

ing is a better paying business than stock

raising." Would like to ask him if

"smutchen grease" is still selling at par.

Look out for it! It's coming next

week Thursday or Friday evening at one

of the popular halls. Dancing from 8 to

1, and light refreshments served. All

will be very welcome. Particulars later.

Rev. Mr. Dixon of Lynn, Mass., has

accepted the call of the Congregational

Church here, and officiated most accept-

ably as pastor for the first time last Sun-

day. The HERALD wishes him all pos-

sible success.

The doctors this week report a few

number of new cases of grip coming to

their notice, and think the disease is

decreasing in force. A large number of

people are still suffering from the effects

of the grip, however.

The Bar Docket for the ensuing March

Term is now being printed at the HERALD

office. It contains only 34 cases, 10 of

which are State cases and 7 chancery.

The term commences Tuesday, March 15,

Hon. J. W. Rowell presiding judge.

Some of our aged people are dangerously

sick; among them Mr. J. C. Robinson,

father of E. C. Robinson, Mr. Armory

Parker, Mr. Phineas Cole, Mr. S. Rowe

and Mrs. McDonald, and there is some

anxiety as to the outcome of these cases.

Mr. J. Ladd has closed his engagement

at Willabro, N. Y., and is at present

visiting for a few days in Island Pond. He

intends to start soon for Lowell, Wash.,

where his parents and brother Martin are

located, and will be accompanied by his

wife.

Miss Ballantyne, bookkeeper for Fitz-

gerald & Co., was called to her home in

Maine last week by the serious illness of

her father, and we regret to add that

she died before she could reach home.

Miss Ballantyne will have the earnest

sympathy of many friends here in her sad

and sudden affliction.

In response to an appeal made by Rev.

A. H. Wheeler last Sunday to his con-

gregation, many a poor family in town

has been gladdened the past week by the

gift of clothing and other necessities of

life. And we are authorized to state that

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, or any member of the

Dorcas Society, if notified of cases of

want, will do all in their power to al-

leviate such want.

Wm. Daniels, who has been at work

The Auditors of the Town of Brighton

will meet at the town clerk's office Mon-

day, February 13, to audit the town ac-

counts. All persons having bills against

the town are requested to present same to

Selectmen at once.

E. J. PARSONS, Chairman.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in

Island Pond post office, Feb. 1, 1892:

Clyde Blackford, Pierre Michault,

A. H. Burnham, N. Mayhew,

C. H. Burnham, David Normando,

A. P. Brown, Christome Oidette,

Omer Dubreil, John O'Sullivan,

O. C. Davis, Archie Place,

Joe Engel, Harry Place,

L. D. Gordon, Alphonse Pelletier,

Miss Rosie Hall, Edson E. Pollard,

A. Hamilton, E. Swan,

Morrian Hobson, Lemuel Tabor,

F. R. Hughes, Mrs. C. A. Wheeler,

Frank King, Third class—Mlle Laure Brodeur.

Persons calling for the above should

mention Advertiser letters.

P. C. MOSHER, P. M.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

BLOOMFIELD.

February 2.—People at the village are

being supplied with wood by H. Moul-

ton, Henry Gardner, Fred Fuller and

Fred Scott. John and Harvey Bowker

were hauling wood from Brunswick last

week.

"Aunt Betsy" Fuller returned to her

home in Stratford Saturday after a two

weeks' stay with Mrs. B. A. Bowker.

Miss Ola Thrasher is having a two

weeks' rest from her work at A. D. Nor-

cott's and is spending the time among

relatives and friends in town.

There were no services at the Church

Sunday on account of the funeral of Mr.

Hiram Fuller, which was held at his late

residence at the usual time of morning

service. Mr. Fuller had been sick and

blind for several years, and died in his

eighty-fifth year.

Isaac Wood, Henry and Fred Stevens

are hauling bark at Goldhall for Dan-

forth & Clark.

CENTRAL AND NORTH BLOOMFIELD.

February 2.—School closed in District

No. 3 last Friday. A profitable term,

taught by Miss Clara Ross of Columbia,

N. H. This district is noted for bright,

interesting pupils, who are rightly in-

structed and disciplined by their parents

at home. Where citizens and parents sus-

tain a teacher in her high calling and re-

sponsible work, good schools are usually

the result.

Mrs. E. Holden was taken quite sick on

Friday last, and is confined to her room

at this writing, although not suffering so

much as at first.

Mr. F. Gould is improving slowly. Miss

Grace Holden and Maude Fuller have

entirely recovered and will resume their

studies in school this week.

Mr. B. Sizer has taken the job to haul

bark for G. Brown to North Stratford.

Warren Rowell is cooking in Fred Scott's

camp for his crew of men.

Leon Walling is doing chores for C.

Banzell this winter, and attending school

in district No. 2.

Miss Jennie McFarland spent Saturday

and Sunday with her friend Miss Alice

Trufant.

Mrs. Kate Burbank was not sick last

week as reported, but caring for others

who were on the sick list. Your corre-

spondent was wrongly informed. This

world is one of mistakes and regrets,

victories and defeats. Happy are those

who are prepared to make the exchange

for one of perfection and love.

The fine weather and plentiful snow

makes business brisk, especially for the

logmen.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT. The death

of Hiram Fuller, which occurred Jan. 29,

removes one of our oldest citizens. His

age was 84 years, 1 month and 22 days.

He had been totally blind and in feeble

health for a long time. His utter help-

The Republic can voters of Canaan are

requested to meet at the town hall next

Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, at 7 o'clock, for

the purpose of organizing a Republican

League Club, and electing a delegate to

the State League Convention to be held

in Burlington on Friday the 12th inst.

Guaranteed Cure for La Grippe

We authorize our advertised druggist to

sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for

Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon

this condition. If you are afflicted with

La Grippe and will use it's remedy ac-

cording to directions, giving it a fair

trial, and experience no benefit, you may

return the bottle and have your money

refunded. We make this offer because of

the wonderful success of Dr. King's New

Discovery during last season's epidemic.

Have heard of no case in which it failed.

Try it. Trial bottles free at the drug

store of Fitzgerald & Thurston, Island

Pond.

WEST



