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IN the space available for a newspaper sketch, we shall not attempt to present a history of the town of Corinth. We can only outline the general course of events.

The town is six miles square, being bounded on the north by Topsham, east by Bradford, south by Vershire, and West by Washington. It is a land of hills and valleys, irregular and diversified, but containing no high hills or mountains, ponds or lakes to interfere with the operations of agriculture.

The town was chartered by New Hampshire in 1764, to Col. John Taplin, Maj. Henry Moore and a Mr. Ward. The state of New York afterwards extended a confirmation of the grant and Col. Asa Porter and a Mr. Pillsbury afterwards became proprietors. The town was a decade behind the river towns in the time of settlement.

In the spring of 1777, Ezekiel Colby, John Nutting and John Armond spent several weeks here in manufacturing maple sugar. They started from Newbury, each with a five-pail kettle on his head, and traveled twelve miles through the woods, guided by a pocket compass. They encamped the first night on a small island in Waits River, near the present village of East Corinth, and the next day arrived at their destination near the center of the town. That year Mr. Colby moved in with his wife, the first family in town. The next year Mrs. Colby gave birth to a son, the first male child born in town. He was named Henry, and received 100 acres of land as a gift from the proprietors.

In 1778 John Nutting with his family located near the center of the town. He was justice of the peace, and a useful and influential citizen. The next year, 1779, Edmund Brown, Samuel Norris, Jacob Fowler and Brackett Towle arrived with their families and John Aiken of Wentworth, N. H., erected a grist mill which was used the following year.

The year 1780 was an eventful one for Corinth. That year the town was organized, and the first grist mill was put in operation. George Banfield was first town clerk, David McKean, first constable, Nehemiah Lovewell, first representative. During this year a small fort was built, and Lieut. Elliot was stationed here with twenty men, to guard the inhabitants against Tories and Indians. In 1781, Col. Waite and Maj. Kingsbury with two companies of soldiers, under Captains Sealy and Nelson, built a fort on Cook's Hill near the center of the town, and this was an outpost to guard the river towns.

In October of this year five men from this fort being on a scout, proceeding down Winooski river, were fired upon in the town of Jericho by a party of sixteen Tories, and three of them wounded. John Barret, one of the number, lived only forty hours and was buried near the margin of Winooski river. The others were carried as captives to Quebec and kept until the next spring, when they were allowed to return. In 1782, a British scouting party of twenty men, under Major Breckenridge, after annoying the settlers of Newbury, killing one man and taking another prisoner, proceeded to Corinth, where they compelled the settlers to take the oath of allegiance to King George.

Such were the dangers and hardships endured by these brave pioneers. Col. John Taplin, one of the original proprietors and the progenitor, of the numerous and influential family of that name, early settled in the north-east part of the town. He owned the land where is now the village of East Corinth, where he in company with his son Goldbourn Taplin, built the first grist and saw mill in that part of the town. Samuel Corliss, Capt. Daniel Stevens and Reuben Page were among the earliest settlers in this part of the town. The

first settlement in the south-west part of the town was made by Joseph Fellows, a young man of 19 years, who came from Salisbury, Mass., in 1781. This brave youth began on his land four miles distant from the nearest inhabitant, and twelve miles from the home of Wm. Fellows of Newbury, where he spent the Sabbath and made his home. For six days each week he labored during the summer season, without a person to speak to or look upon, and this for four successive seasons. He was afterwards joined by his cousin William, and they erected a saw mill on the river just below the intersection of the three brooks, that was a great convenience in the erection of board covered dwellings. Soon the little neighborhood was reinforced by Abel Jackman, Benjamin Brown, John Brown 2nd, Jacob and Ezra Sleeper, Simon French, Stephen and Peter Eaton, Moses, Abel and Joseph Heath, Charles Ward and their families.

This neighborhood was the cradle of Methodism in this section of the country. "Somewhere about 1803 or 4 the inhabitants of the south part of the town had a controversy with the town of Vershire respecting the jurisdictional line of the town; Vershire by some finesse succeeded in getting the legislature of the State to pass an act giving them the jurisdiction of a strip of land one mile in width, off the south side, the whole length of the town of Corinth. The Vershire people then came on with their surveyor, chainmen, axe men etc., to survey and allot out the land. When they came on to Uncle William Fellows' land, the old gentleman although advanced in years, feeling his pugnacious principles a little moved that they should presume to trespass on his premises, resolved to drive them off. He put a smart spur in the heel and a smart switch in his hand, and mounting 'Old Wall-eye' his favorite horse, at them he went. They undertook for a while to defend themselves, but the horse was as fearless as his rider, and rushed right on them regardless of all the defense they could make, and he finally drove them all out of the field, and cleared his premises of them." The next legislature, having been petitioned by the dissatisfied inhabitants of the mile strip, so far complied as to establish the Whitelaw line as the jurisdictional line between the towns, and it has so remained to this time.

In June 1801, Abel Jackman was elected captain of the company of militia in the south part of the town, and continued in the military line until November, 1812, at which time and for some years before he was in command of the regiment. He then petitioned the Governor to be relieved from his command and received an honorable discharge. He was a man of good moral principles and filled many responsible offices in the town.

At the time of the invasion of Plattsburg by the British in 1814, he raised a company of volunteers and marched immediately for the seat of war, but before they reached the place the British had retreated. "Col. Jackman was a soldier of the Revolution and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's defection." In 1820 he was stung so severely by swarming bees that he was dying, that he immediately expired.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

The early settlers were hospitable and generous to each other, sharing alike their privations or their blessings, with but few exceptions. There was one family among them who were a little stingy. They had early planted an apple orchard, and therefore were among the first in that part of the town to have apples in any considerable quantity. They built the first cider mill and made the first cider. One season they stored their abundant apple crop in an out building and made it as secure against unruly boys as

boards and nails could do. There was a sick woman in the neighborhood who desired a few apples, but they would neither sell or give away.

One evening the enraged inhabitants met at the house of one of the neighbors, chose their captain and picket guard, and proceeded to the place of deposit. Guards were duly stationed at the doors and windows to prevent any egress from those within, while one man carried an axe to apply to the crevice between the boards and the others caught the apples that rolled out in sufficient quantity to fill two bags, one for the sick woman and one to be divided among the company.

THE BEARS.

The first settlers were much annoyed and their property destroyed by bears, which they would occasionally catch in the log traps. Capt. Caleb Stevens, a man who lived in the north part of the town, was one day returning to his home accompanied by his two little boys, and in coming over a knoll, he discovered an exasperated old bear that had been pursued by hunters and dogs, coming directly toward them with open mouth. Nothing daunted, he picked up a stone within his reach, and sent it with such force that it hit the bear on the head and felled it to the earth and he soon killed it.

SMALL POX.

In the autumn of 1810 the small pox appeared in the east part of the town, at the house of David McKean. The house was used as a pest house, and several members of the family died, but the dire disease was soon suppressed. In 1831 one case occurred, and again in the summer of 1865, three cases, but only one proved fatal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER'S MISTAKE

Some time during the year of 1812, four men from the north part of the state, Stone, Rice, Parker and Sanborn, purchased a drove of cattle in this vicinity, and started them for their homes. "A custom-house officer named Perry, then living in Chelsea, procured a company of men and went in pursuit of the cattle. He overtook them in the town of Topsham, took them from their owners and started them back toward Corinth. The owners of the cattle not wishing to be robbed of their property, procured a company of men to assist them in making an attempt to rescue their cattle from the custom house officers. This company met on a bridge at the foot of the hill at Cookeville in order to stop them when they came along. When the cattle came to the bridge, a general melee took place, but the officer held possession of the cattle and they were turned into a pasture and guarded by a company of militia a few days and then driven away. It was afterwards ascertained that the cattle were not subject to confiscation, and the government paid the owners for their property.

The first physician in town was Dr. Joshua Tenney, who moved his family here in 1795, from Salem, N. H. He practiced nearly half a century quite successfully, and died at the age of 80. His widow survived him twenty-one years, and died in 1865 at the age of 92 years. Hon. Wm. Spencer, the first lawyer, came here in 1807. He was during many years justice of the peace, several times represented the town, was county court judge and judge of probate sixteen consecutive years.

David McKean came here from Londonderry, N. H., in 1780. He built the first saw mill in the east part of the town. The heavy irons for this mill were drawn through the woods from Colchester, on a kind of apparatus made of two poles framed together and attached to a horse, like the thills of a carriage, but extending behind and dragging on the ground.

Three brothers, named Henry, Samuel and David Dearborn, and a brother-in-law, Winthrop Green

came to the south-east part of this town in 1808, from Weare, N. H. Each accumulated a handsome property by farming, and held many offices of trust in town. Samuel Haseltine came here from Chester, N. H., in 1780. He was a man of moral worth and religious zeal. He was elected town clerk in 1781, and held the office until old age compelled him to resign, when he was succeeded by his son Samuel Haseltine, Jr., who also inherited his father's mental and moral characteristics.

Nicholas Hale, Esq., came to Corinth in about 1811 from Atkinson, N. H. A man of excellent judgment and undoubted integrity, he served the town many years as selectman. In 1813-14 he was a member of the legislature, and originated a bill for raising a general school fund, in money raised by a tax on the grand list, and the money drawn from the town treasurer according to the number of scholars in each school district in town.

There are two or more remarkable instances of longevity. Mrs. Jane Brown, a native of Ireland, died here in March 1824, aged 101 years and 7 months. Mrs. Susannah Brown died here in March 1867, just before completing her one hundredth year. Her husband died when she was 56 years old, leaving her with a family of six children, from one to twelve years of age, for whom she provided. She always performed most kinds of out door work and was always helpful in cases of sickness.

MILITARY RECORD.

At the time of the invasion by the British in September, 1814, a company from Corinth turned out immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, and within four hours were on the march to Plattsburg. On the way to Montpelier they fell in with a larger party from Vershire with whom they united and were organized by Jacob Collamer, then aid-de-camp to Gen. French of the Vermont militia. Peter Eaton, father of F. P. Eaton, was elected Lieut. and John Clifford and W. T. Jackman sergeants.

Geo. Sleeper, then a youth was left at home to take care of the family in his father's absence, who had started with the company for the seat of war. Requested by one of his youthful companions to accompany him, George answered, "I will go but must first go to the house and get my boots," which he did, telling his mother he was going fishing, and taking his tackle along.

In the war of 1812 Corinth furnished thirty-two soldiers. The total credit for men furnished in the late war is 161. Of these 109 volunteered, 26 were enrolled men who procured substitutes, 14 were drafted men who paid commutation and three were drafted men who procured substitutes.

MINING.

The Corinth Copper Co. was chartered in 1855 but the company did not begin work until Aug. 1863. During the year 1866, 117 men and boys were employed, and \$50,000 worth of ore was produced. The property was sold on an execution in 1874 for \$24,000 to a syndicate under the name of the Eureka Copper Company.

The Union Mining Co. was chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1863, and work was commenced there the next year. This property adjoined the Eureka mine and the entrances were only a few rods apart.

The price of copper went down and the company went into bankruptcy in 1877, and the assignee, C. C. Sargent, sold the property to Smith Ely president of the Vermont Copper Mining Co. The business was pushed vigorously for a time and the ore transported over the hills nine miles to the furnace at Ely where it was smelted. The surplus silver aided in smelting the Ely ore. Meanwhile by the fall of the price of copper the mine became unprofitable, and the new road

which the Corinth people had built to accommodate the transportation of copper became nearly useless.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. church of Corinth is located near the south-west part of the town. It was organized in the year 1798, through the influence of John Langdon who was the first recording steward. He was the first local preacher east of the Green Mountains in this vicinity. The Methodist clergymen who were born and educated in this part of the town were Revs. Peter and Amos Merrill and Samuel and Abel Heath.

The first house of worship was built just over the line in Vershire. The present structure was built in 1842. The second M. E. church was located in the east part of the town. This church has matured and sent forth three successful preachers of the gospel, Rev. Nelson Taplin, son of Gouldsburn Taplin, Esq., Rev. Warren Taplin and Rev. Caleb Taplin, Jr., sons of Caleb Taplin.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregationalists were the most numerous among the early settlers in town, and built the first meeting house near the Centre in 1801. It was a large, old fashioned two story house, finished with square pews, a high pulpit and a gallery on three sides of the house. It was not only for a meeting house, but also for a town house until the year 1846, when it was remodeled and finished in its present shape. The same year the town built a substantial town hall near the meeting house.

Rev. Wm. Pickles came here in 1805. He preached and taught school in town for six years. He was a very learned and judicious man.

Through the labors and influence of Rev. Chas. Y. Chase a Congregational church of twelve members was organized here in 1820. Subsequently Revs. Boyter, Morgan, Foster, Martin, Merrill, Kingsbury, Martin, Hazen, Houghton, Winch and others preached here. Several eminent Congregationalist ministers were natives of Corinth, Rev. Silas McKean, many years pastor of the Congregational church, Bradford, Rev. A. A. Twilight, Rev. Erdix Tenney of Lyme, N. H., Rev. A. P. Tenney of West Concord, N. H., Rev. O. T. Lamphere of Derby and later of Exeter, N. H.

THE FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH of Corinth, located at West Corinth was organized in 1798 by Elder Bullard of Unity, N. H., with twenty members and the Rev. Daniel Batchelder as first minister ordained in '99. This is the oldest Free Baptist church in this region, and is the mother church of Corinth quarterly meeting. At first the meetings were held in the dwelling houses of members, but a church edifice was erected in 1816.

The second Free Will Baptist church was organized at South Meadow with eighteen members in 1830, with Rev. Nathaniel Bollen as first pastor. The church was erected in 1838.

The Union church edifice at East Corinth was erected in 1840 mostly by the Congregationalists and Universalists. Both denominations at present occupy the house.

Cookville is located about one mile south of the center of the town. It has been the leading educational center of the town as the graded school and Academy are located here. There are two stores, two blacksmith shops, a harness and undertakers establishment, grist mill and post office.

Corinth Centre, a mile to the east, contains half a dozen farm dwellings, a church and town house. At Goose Green, a little hamlet on the meadow a little further down the river, is located the creamery for this part of the town.

West Corinth in the south west part of the town contains a store,

grist and saw mill, church and a dozen dwellings.

Corinth Corners in the south-western part of the town contains a church, school house, saw mill, and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

East Corinth is situated on a branch of Waits river, at the extreme north-east part of the town. It is a pretty and well shaded street, abundantly supplied with excellent spring water, and contains a church, graded school, a fine brick hotel, three stores and groceries, four blacksmith shops, a saw mill, grist mill, harness shop, tin shop, carriage shop, and most important a convenient, well conducted and successful creamery. A cold spring obviates the use of ice, and although an engine is provided, yet water power is abundant during a large portion of the year. These favorable circumstances contribute to lower the expense of the manufacture, and the patrons have received 26 cents per pound during the month of February.

CONCLUSION.

The town of Corinth was early and rapidly settled, and fifty years ago was one of the foremost agricultural towns in this part of the State. A glance at the census returns for 1850 in Thompson's Gazetteer, is interesting and shows how greatly the lines of farming have changed in half a century. Sugar, 32,000 lbs., wheat, 6,745 bushels, oats, 21,879, corn, 10,506, potatoes, 71,845, wool, 20,343 lbs., horses, 536, cattle, 3,401, swine, 1,673, sheep, 10,886, population 2,579. Then the hillsides were covered with herds of young cattle and flocks of sheep; and the virgin fields carried immense crops of grain and potatoes. Many of the hill-tops that were then in pasture are now covered with beautiful groves of second growth rock maple.

Butter making was of so little consequence then that it was not thought worth reporting in the census returns. Now it is the basis of agricultural income, and conducted on scientific business principles. Maple sugar making though quite extensively pursued, was then conducted on the most primitive methods, and the product usually of a low grade, was mainly used in home consumption. Now with every modern appliance, it is reduced almost to a fine art, and the product is finer than the honey of Hymettus. The maple sugar of Corinth, especially of Taplin Hill, has almost a national reputation. This is an off year in sugar making. The exigencies of national politics have decreed the removal of the bounty, and the trees are on a strike, but never fear, there is a future for the industry of fine sugar making. Thousands of our citizens, and western consumers, will continue to demand and pay good prices for the pure, unadulterated maple.

The same general causes that have reduced the agricultural population and prospect of New England rural towns have been severely felt here. A large contingent of the young men of the town went to the California gold fields, some never to return, while many more have helped to build up the great West, or have been drawn from home by the fascination of village or city life.

During and after the war the sheep industry proved very profitable for a time, and Corinth with its fertile hillsides was especially adapted to it.

The opening and active operations of the copper mines stimulated trade. Between 1880 and 90 the town passed through a sort of transition period of severe depression. Many of the older and substantial farmers died, and their estates were divided among heirs resident in distant States, and the farms sold for what they would bring to men of limited resources. Some good Corinth money was lost in the sands of speculation in the wild and woolly west. Beef had dropped out of sight, sheep raising was becoming unprofitable, and the

dairy interest was neither as extended nor as well organized as at present. The creamery system has come to the rescue of the average farmer,—come to stay.

The tide is now setting in the right direction, and in spite of the hard times, there is a twinkle of hope and courage in the Corinthian eye.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.



E. R. DARLING.

Among the sons of Corinth who within recent years have left their native town, and entered the world's arena to fight their way to success, none has retained a warmer personal interest in, or exerted himself more in behalf of the welfare of his boyhood's home than has Eugene R. Darling, A. M., LL. B., of the city of New York.

The Darling family is one of the oldest in the town. "Maplewood Farm," Mr. Darling's summer residence, or a part of it, has been in the possession of the family for nearly a century, as is shown by many interesting deeds which Mr. Darling now holds, some of which date back about ninety years.

Hon. Samuel Darling, son of Peter Darling, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived on the "old homestead," during which period he held many offices and positions of honor and trust in the town. He was regarded as one of the town's most solid and responsible citizens. Dying in December, 1848, he left the farm to his only son, Eugene R. Darling, who was born in 1818, and died on the farm in 1880. On the 4th of June 1844, Ransom Darling was commissioned a First Lieut. in the Nineteenth Regiment of Riflemen of the State Militia. This position he held until June 18th, 1849, when he resigned, having been elected Captain of the Nineteenth company of the same regiment. As private and officer, he served for nearly twenty years in the Ransom Guards. On September 24th, 1840, he married Caroline M. Fellows. Of their six children, Eugene R., George M., S. Perry, Eugene E., Clarence M., and Frank L., only S. Perry, of West Newton, Mass., and Eugene R., and Clarence M., both of New York, are living.

Eugene Ransom Darling was born at the "old homestead" on July 4th, 1841. At the early age of three and a half years he began his studies at the old school house, now standing on his farm. From early childhood, his chief pleasure was derived from books, and while resting from the weary duties of farm labor, he was seldom seen without a book in his hand. After attending the district school about twenty weeks a year until eleven years of age, and thereafter twelve weeks a year until he was sixteen, he entered Corinth Academy to study one term a year, the balance of his time being spent in hard work on the farm. At the age of seventeen he began to teach during the winter season. After attaining his majority, he resolved to accomplish the long cherished desire of his childhood, to obtain a collegiate education. With this end in view, and without a dollar in his pocket, except what his good mother from her meagre allowance gave him for traveling expenses, he proceeded to Lowell, Mass., and began work in the cotton mill. By working extra time at night, he succeeded in earning ten days' pay per week. At the end of six months of rigid economy he had saved enough to enable him to begin his academic course in the preparatory school of "Uncle Jacob Spaulding" at Barre, Vt. By teaching during the winter and working throughout the long summer vacation, he was able, after two years, to graduate in 1874.

In the same year he entered Dartmouth College and by teaching and farm work during vacations, he paid his way through the entire course, graduating with honor in 1878. He was one of two men chosen on the basis of scholarship from among seventy-four students to deliver an oration at the graduating exercises. If he excelled in any one branch, it was mathematics, the study of all others which most college men detest and shirk. His faithful plodding, manly bearing and gentleness of heart early won for him the respect and esteem of his classmates and instructors. During all his efforts to obtain an education he received no financial assistance from any one. The constant encouragement of his devoted mother was of far more value than money. She lived to receive some of the rewards of a life devoted to her children.

After graduation Mr. Darling taught for one year at the West Point Military Academy, at the same time reading law with Col. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate in the U. S. Army. At the close of the year, armed with commendatory letters from Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. Andrews, Gen. Meade and other prominent officers, he went to New York and obtained a position in the public schools. In 1882 he entered the Law School of Columbia College, from which, under the tuition of the celebrated Professor Theodore W. Dwight, he was graduated in 1883, with the degree of LL. B., whereupon he was admitted to the New York bar to practice his profession.

In 1886 he began to make improvements on the "old homestead," where his mother still lived during a greater part of the time. During the past decade he has spent many thousands of dollars on the place, in labor and otherwise, thus materially benefiting the town. He was instrumental in establishing a creamery, which has been a source of considerable revenue to the farmers. Since the death of his mother in 1882, he has used "Naglewood Farm" for summer boarders from New York. Mr. Darling has an extensive and lucrative law practice, with handsome offices in the Mutual Life Assurance Building, 32 Nassau Street, New York. It is easy to predict that he will forge ahead at the bar with the same indomitable energy and tireless activity that have thus far characterized his entire career. Whatever his hand finds to do he does it with his might.

JACKMAN.

The name of Jackman is honorably associated with the three great wars of the republic, in which three generations of the family have borne a creditable part.

Abel Jackman was a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the earliest pioneers of the town, contemporary with Joseph Fellows and Peter Eaton. He afterwards attained the rank of Colonel in the state militia. His children were Winthrop, Daniel, Angier, John, William, Sarah, Susan, Celynda, Mary and Moses.

Moses was a successful pioneer in the marble business. Winthrop was a life-long farmer, prominent in town affairs, a sergeant in the war of 1812, a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor, even in extreme age, and died at the age of 96 years.

H. A. Jackman was one of a family of ten children of Winthrop all of whom lived to maturity, only two of whom settled in to wn, and four are now living. Henry was born in Barre in 1829. His mother died when he was four years old and for two years he resided with an

aunt, then he was compelled to push his own way, working on a farm until he was 21, and obtaining such instruction as the winter terms of the district school afforded. After attaining his majority he went to Boston, where he remained nine years engaged in teaming. At the commencement of the civil war he enlisted in the 2nd Mass. Light Battery. This battery was first stationed at Baltimore and afterwards sent to Fort Monroe, and witnessed the naval combat between the Monitor and Merrimac. Soon after he accompanied the command to Ship Island and New Orleans in Gen. Butler's expedition. He was present at the first attempt of Farragut to capture Vicksburg, and afterwards participated in almost all the battles and hostile expeditions in the department of the Gulf, including the successful attack upon Mobile. When his term of service expired, he promptly and patriotically re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, and with his command marched from Mobile to Montgomery, and thence to Vicksburg, where he remained until honorably discharged in 1865, after more than four years of active and continued service, during the latter part of which he acted as quartermaster sergeant. Soon after his discharge, he came to East Corinth, and in company with his brother purchased and carried on the grist mill in that place for four years. In 1876 he moved to Topsham and engaged in the manufacture of bobbins and spools, and erected an extensive plant for that purpose. He was the victim of a disastrous fire in May, 1894, which consumed his large mills, dwellings and stock, on which he sustained an absolute loss of \$20,000.

Soon after he moved his family to East Corinth, and in company with his son, Alfred C., purchased and thoroughly repaired the saw mill and put in a good stock of timber.

Mr. Jackman was married in Bradford in 1869, to Mrs. Nancy C. Rowland, and four children have been born to them, Alfred C., a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy class of '89, Winthrop T. a student at Norwich University, Henry A. Jr., and Mary E.

H. A. Jackman is an ardent republican. A man of few words, but prompt, decided and resolute in action, and with a persistence that in the end is bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has served several terms as selectman, and represented Topsham in the House in 1876. A member of the G. A. R. and for two years served as commander of Ransom Post No. 7, of East Corinth.

LOCKE.

An outline sketch of three generations of the Locke family of Corinth, forcibly illustrates the transition tendencies of the times. David Locke, though not one of the pioneers of the town, was an early settler, and a farmer on the old methods. His son John B. Locke is an active and progressive farmer, fifty years resident on the same farm, following the recent changes and improvements in the calling, and William E. Locke the subject of the present sketch is the resident physician and a popular and respected citizen.



DR. WILLIAM E. LOCKE.

William E. Locke was born on the paternal homestead in Corinth in 1861. His early training in the invigorating labors of the farm developed a strong physique. After leaving the district school, young Locke attended the Cookville graded school and completed his studies at Bradford Academy.

He studied medicine with Dr. J. H. Jones of Bradford, and graduated from the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia in 1884. He immediately returned to Corinth, consummated a matrimonial engagement with Miss Lena Sanborn of Barton, Vt., settled at Cookville among his old friends and associates and at once entered upon an excellent and increasing medical practice of more than ten years duration.

Dr. Locke observes an increasing tendency toward harmony and cooperation among practitioners of the different schools. He is a member of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Locke has the right physical and mental make up for his profession. He possesses a vigorous vital temperament, and that abounding geniality and liveliness that diffuses hope and sunshine in a sick room. The old plan of singing to the patient that time honored hymn, "Hark from the tomb a doleful sound" as the preliminary of copious bleeding both in purse and person is not in Locke's line of practice.

Dr. Locke is the representative of Corinth elected by the republican party, with the largest majority given in twenty years, and served creditably on the committee on the insane.

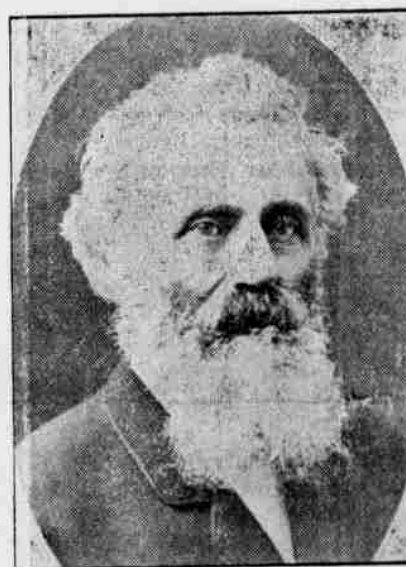
FRANK E. MERRILL.

The name of Merrill is familiar in the town of Corinth. Silas Merrill was a life long resident and farmer at Corinth. His son, Orrin M. Merrill, in his early life a mechanic and lumber manufacturer at West Corinth, is now a farmer in the south-west part of the town.

Frank E. Merrill was born in this town in 1862. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ward, died when Frank was only three years old and he went to live with his grandfather, Silas Merrill, and was early inured to farm labor, and supplemented his common school instruction by attendance at Cookville Academy.

At the age of 23 he commenced his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of Henry Z. Mills of Barre, remaining with him two years. Subsequently he clerked a year for A. M. Averill of Barre and a year with Benj. Bixby of Bradford. In 1890 he went to Claremont, N. H., and entered the service of the Monadnock mills, a large cotton manufactory, engaged in the business of repairing looms for nearly four years. In September, 1894, he came to East Corinth and purchased a stock of goods of L. F. Hale, assignee of George & Holland. He carries a line of general merchandise, including dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, paints and oils, crockery, hardware, drugs, medicines, etc.

Mr. Merrill is a genial and reliable young man, and his store is receiving a good and increasing patronage. In 1887 he married Etta M. Wason of Corinth. He is a member of Sullivan Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., of Claremont, N. H., and was also a member of the fire department of that town. Mr. Merrill is investing faith, energy and capital in the future prosperity of Corinth and his efforts will not be unrewarded.



JOHN H. METCALF.

John H., son of John W. Metcalf, was born in Piermont, N. H., in 1828, was reared on his father's farm, and received such an education as the district schools of his native town afforded. He became a member of the state militia at 18, and attained the rank of lieutenant before he was 21.

In 1850 he went to Illinois on a tour of inspection, and remained there two years, during which time he was appointed postmaster. Struck by the gold fever in 1852, he purchased an ox team, and in company with a cavalcade of prairie schooners started from Lone Jack, near Independence, Mo., on the long journey across the plains, taking the government trail by way of Fort Kearney and Laramie, the entire trip consuming more than six months. The desolate path on the alkaline plain was strewn in places with the bones of cattle and the debris of broken wagons, that marked the trail of the forty-niners. Wells that were dug and gave fresh water one day the next would be impregnated with the noxious alkalis of the surface soil, and were poisonous to man or beast. He remembers standing in one place where he reached with one hand into a spring of warm water, and with the other into a spring of cold water.

During the journey cholera broke out in the company, and proved fatal in several cases. They first struck Placerville, known as Hangtown. For a time he engaged in mining there, but soon went to Sacramento. That was the winter of '52-3, long remembered, when the city was partially submerged.

Mr. Metcalf then tried his hand at placer mining, at a place called Fiddletown. It rained incessantly for days, and the miners at night laid down in their wet working clothes in the mud, covered only by a tent. Flour brought \$1 per pound and beans two shillings. For weeks the bill of fare was beans and water for breakfast, water and beans for dinner, and water, beans and whiskey for supper. Failing health demanded a change and he went to Lone City, and worked in a store and boarding house. He was elected and served as constable three years, a very important office in that restless and uncivilized community. He returned to his home by way of the Isthmus, in 1858. He married Hannah Taplin of Corinth, in 1860, settled in his native town, Piermont, and engaged in farming eight years. While there, he was on the board of selectmen three years, one year chairman. In 1869, he moved to the Lovell farm on Taplin Hill, where he has since resided. This farm of 100 acres of excellent upland, commands a wide prospect. Here is one of the best sugar orchards in the state, containing more than a thousand trees, set up with tin buckets and a Bellows Falls evaporator. Mr. Metcalf usually markets more than three pounds of excellent sugar to the tree for which he receives a remunerative price. Mrs. Metcalf died in 1880, and in November 1881 he married Ellen A. Taplin.

Charles H. Taplin, the only living child by the first wife, is a resident of the town. J. H. Metcalf has been many years a member of the Congregational church and for nearly a score of years a deacon; he has served the town as selectman, and in politics is a prohibitionist.

Deacon Metcalf is recognized as an exemplary and honorable man in every walk of life and has enjoyed a wide and varied experience with men and affairs.

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CHARLES PAGE.

Reuben Page was a soldier of the Revolution and settled as one of the earliest pioneers in the north-east part of Corinth known as Page Hill. This was an unbroken wilderness. He reared a family of twelve children none of whom are now living.

Ebenezer Seaver, a man of remarkable ingenuity was the first blacksmith in this part of the town, and also a gunsmith. William Page, one of the sons of Reuben, learned the blacksmith trade of Mr. Seaver married his daughter Clarissa and followed his trade during life in this village. Two of his sons Charles and Frank, have carried on the blacksmith trade many years here and Charles M., the son of Charles, is in company with his father. Including Mr. Seaver, the maternal grand father, four generations in direct descent have largely conducted the blacksmith business in this village during nearly a century.

Charles Page, the subject of this sketch, was born on Page Hill in 1826, and except a few years of his earliest childhood all of his life has been spent in Corinth. He learned the trade in boyhood of his father and in 1849 built a shop and run the business for himself several years. Then he worked at his trade seven years for L. F. Hale now of Bradford. In 1874 he built the shop which he has since occupied. This shop is headquarters in this section for farming tool repairs, with mowing machines a specialty, as Mr. Page keeps repair stock of all the leading machines constantly on hand. He has for twenty years been engaged in the sale of mowing machines, horse rakes, cultivators and harrows. The Improved Walter A. Wood mowing machine is his leader for '95.

In 1892 Mr. Page built the first creamery in town at East Corinth, a building 48x26 feet and two stories high. A portion of this building he uses in his own business as an iron machine shop. Under this roof is the key that unlocks the present industrial situation of the town.

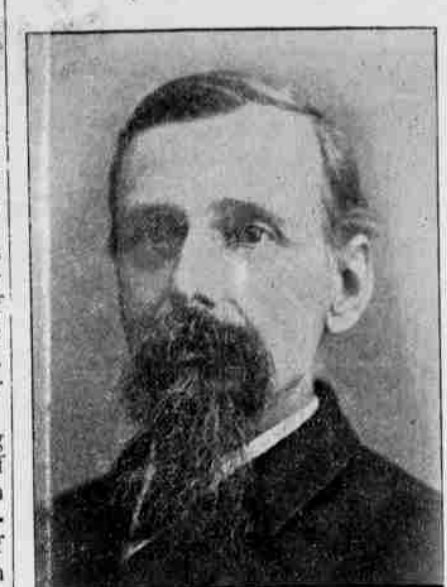
Mr. Page's pleasant residence is just opposite his shop. He married Sarah J., daughter of J. Curtis Colby in 1857. Their three children are Hattie M., Ellen M., Mrs. E. P. Sawyer of Topsham, and Charles M., a young man of 24, in company in the business. Mr. Page has stood by the old town "through thick and thin" and is one of its most loyal and useful citizens.

Honor to the honest and industrial blacksmith, the knight of useful toil, whose hands have wrought many skillful works for the general good.

CALEB C. SARGENT.

Son of Jonathan and Sarah (Marston) Sargent, was born in Candia, N. H., Dec. 24, 1835. His ancestors in each family branch were of English extraction. His paternal ancestor, William Sargent, son of Richard Sargent of the Royal Navy, was born in England in 1602, and came to America, it is said, on the Mayflower and landed at Ipswich, Mass., about 1630. His great grandfather, Moses Sargent, of Candia, N. H., was a soldier of the Revolution and one of the original proprietors and leading men of the early days of that town.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm until he was about thirteen years of age when under the inspiration of his mother's counsel he resolved to acquire a liberal education. By great industry and perseverance he was able to realize this purpose. He pursued a course of study at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1860.



HON. C. C. SARGENT.

He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Clark & Smith of Manchester, N. H., and continued his legal studies in the office of Robert Ormsby of Bradford.

In 1857 Mr. Sargent was assistant at Blanchard Academy, and from 1860 to 1864 was Principal at Corinth Academy, and a trustee of that institution until its union with the Cookville Graded School in 1876. Since 1863, having deferred for a season his life purpose of the legal profession, he has been engaged in mercantile life with agriculture as a collateral avocation, mainly at Corinth.

In 1878-79 Mr. Sargent discharged the duties of assignee of the Union Mining Co. of Corinth, and later was paymaster, clerk and treasurer of the Vermont Copper Mining Co.; also of the Vermont Copper Co., in their several business operations at Pike Hill and Vershire, until their suspension in 1883.

The noted Ely riot of July 2, 1883, which necessitated the calling out the state militia to accomplish its suppression, was consequent upon this suspension. At its early inception it appeared to involve the destruction of all the company's valuable works, if not the life of some of its officers, so intense and uncontrollable was the madened furor of the men on the morning of its first outbreak. On the afternoon of that ominous Monday, when the infuriated mob had surrounded the residence of the sick president, left unprotected by sheriff or police, and were threatening devastation and violence, it was largely due to the cool, brave and conservative action of the treasurer in his conciliatory efforts with the men that peace and order were temporarily restored, and the impending destruction of property stayed.

For five years subsequent to 1863 Mr. Sargent held the position of captain in the state militia and became early in life a member of the Masonic order, officiating as master of Minerva Lodge for twelve years.

In the cause of temperance reform he has taken an active interest, both in town and state, having filled the offices of counselor and treasurer in the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and represented that grand body in the Right Grand Lodge at Madison, Wis., in 1872, and has since been a grand officer in the order of the Sons of Temperance.

Judge Sargent is a republican in his political proclivities and was a member of the first state republican convention, at Concord, N. H., in 1855, and has served as member and chairman of the Orange county republican committee for several years. In matters of town he has occupied responsible and conspicuous positions; was superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, town agent and selectman for several years in succession. For nineteen years he discharged the duties of postmaster, was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and was representative from Corinth in the Legislature of 1878, where he was an influential member of the House, serving as chairman of one of its larger committees. In 1886 he was elected assistant judge at the county court and re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 and 1891 discharged the duties of county auditor.

In his religious preferences Judge Sargent is a Congregationalist and has been an active member and officer of that society in Corinth for more than a quarter of a century. He married, May 28th, 1861, Cordelia Viva, daughter of Theodore and Ruth Allen (Tenny) Cooke of Corinth. Four children were born of this union: Carl Theodore, Edward, Houghton, Carrie Delia, and Jennie Bell.

SCRIBNER.

Josiah Scribner came to Corinth from Andover, N. H., with his father's family, when he was three years old; married Emeline Fellows and settled on a farm in the south-west part of the town. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Pearl went to California early in the fifties when the gold fever was at its height, and died there. John M. Scribner was the "home boy" and still resides on the old homestead, being one of the progressive and substantial farmers of the town, is school director and has served as selectman.

Benjamin B. Scribner, one of his three children, was born here in 1867, he received the advantage of a good education in the schools of the town, which was supplemented by a course at the Randolph Normal school, from which he graduated in 1885. The following winter he tried his apprenticeship hand at teaching school. In March, 1886, he commenced his mercantile experiences as a clerk in the store of Geo. C. Cook of Cookville, and remained there until Mr. Cook's death in 1891.

Mr. Scribner's services were so acceptable that he was retained by Mrs. Cook until August, 1893, when he purchased the stock and has since conducted the business, and has a good stock of general country merchandise, including dry and fancy goods, choice groceries, flour, boots and shoes, paints, oils, drugs, crockery and hardware.

Ben understands the business and is a popular salesman, but it is said that he is reflecting seriously on the text "And the Lord God said it is not good that the man should be alone," and contemplates taking a partner for life.

Mr. Scribner is an excellent representative of the progressive, active, intelligent young men in whose hands are devolving the public and business interests of the town. At the death of G. C. Cook, the former town clerk and treasurer, Mr. Scribner at the age of 24, was appointed to fill this responsible position which he has since filled by election, and is also justice of peace and president of the Corinth Creamery Co.

SYLVESTER THOMPSON.

Sylvester Thompson of East Corinth born in 1828, was one of thirteen children of James Thompson, only three of whom are now living. Sylvester left his home at the age of fourteen and went to Lowell, Mass., as a bobbin boy. Later he served an apprenticeship of three years at the tinsmith trade and worked at it more than five years at Lowell and several years in Boston, and went into business for himself at South Boston.

In 1868 he came to Corinth and the same year married Maria H. Hudson, and bought the Wiggins farm of two acres, one mile from Cookville. Four years of farming was a sufficient experiment and in 1872 the farm was sold and the family moved to East Corinth. After a short time he bought the site and built the house where Dr. Fox now lives and resided there until 1887 when he purchased the building which is now the Saginaw House, which he thoroughly repaired and rebuilt, and also built the adjoining tin shop, with a nice hall overhead. In July 1887 he opened the Saginaw House, a commodious brick hotel, together with a good livery and feed stable, and since that time has entertained the travelling public very acceptably. Mrs. Thompson is a genial and motherly lady, who takes a personal interest in the comfort of each of her guests and we found the Saginaw House a pleasant and home-like place during our brief sojourn in the village.

Mr. Thompson is a lover of horses, and has handled many good ones in his day. Some two years since he sustained a severe attack of the grip since which his general health has been much impaired, but he still works a little every day at his trade of tinsmith which he has continually and successfully followed in this village.

Mabel Thompson, the only child, is now Mrs. Geo. Hayward of East Corinth.



FRANK W. THURBER.

Nathaniel Thurber, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, one of three brothers, came from the Isle of Man and settled at Unity, N. H. Hiram Thurber, one of his sons, early in life came to Corinth and was long time a farmer and resident of the town and reared a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, Samuel U. Thurber is a merchant at Fitchburg, Mass., Ann E. married A. P. Rowell of Corinth, Maria M. is Mrs. E. R. Currier of Penacook, N. H.

Hiram A. Thurber is a farmer and produce dealer resident in Berlin with a business route in Barre. The Thurburs of Corinth are a branch of a widely extended family, prominent members of whom are H. K. and F. B. Thurber wealthy merchants of New York city.

Frank W. was born here in 1846, and educated in the common schools and at Cookville Academy. On attaining his majority he went to Penacook, N. H., and for seven years was there engaged in the manufacture of excelsior, and married Miss Amelia Crowther of Middlebury, Mass., in 1874. Then he purchased a bakery and conducted that business a year. Soon after he formed the firm of Thurber & Hastings and carried on the business of an undertaker and harness maker for five years. Then his health having become impaired and desiring a change of climate, he sold his business to his partner, and purchased a small farm of forty acres at Cookville in 1881.

Out of door employment in the bracing air of his native town soon restored his health, and he engaged in the familiar harness and undertaker business, which he has since successfully conducted. During the last decade very many of the old people of the town have deceased.

Mr. Thurber and wife have two sons, Charles F., a promising young teacher, and F. Waldo Thurber a student at the graded school. Their hospitable home

we found a pleasant place during our brief sojourn in the village and can cheerfully recommend it to the traveler.

Mr. Thurber is a man of considerable business experience and good standing in his community and has held various town and village offices, and is chairman of the republican town committee, and is an interested observer of public affairs.



GREENLEAF N. WINCHESTER.

Greenleaf N., son of Rev. Salmon Winchester, was born in West Moreland, N. H., in 1812. About 1817 Rev. Salmon Winchester was sent by the New England M. E. Conference as a preacher to the Vershire circuit, which then embraced all of Orange County, being one of the earliest and best known preachers of his time, and died in 1821. After his father's death, Greenleaf was put out to service with Capt. Isaac Heath, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Corinth, and here he received the usual instruction in the common schools, fair treatment, and plenty of hard work, which matured and developed a naturally robust constitution. At twenty-one he went to Randolph and worked two years, and returning to Corinth invested his little capital in a farm which he carried on three years. Then he sold his farm and went to Boston where he was variously employed, and intended to make his permanent home.

The completion of the first railroad between Boston and Lowell and his trips thereon are well remembered events, for Sarah Pratt, a Corinth girl then working at a Lowell factory, became Mrs. Winchester in 1841.

The salt sea air was unfavorable to his health and in 1851 Mr. Winchester returned to Corinth, purchased a farm and began to enjoy life and make money. He was a great admirer of Morgan horses and a good judge of horse flesh, and for several years he made annual trips to Framingham and Worcester selling Vermont horses. In 1863 he sold his farm, came to Cookville purchased a small farm, and two years later erected his present fine and slightly residence. He kept a good team and was a large purchaser and retail dealer in flour, feed and Bradley's fertilizer, one year selling fifty tons, and was an extensive purchaser of potatoes.

Mr. Winchester has at various times held almost every office in the gift of his townsmen. After he was 70 years old he held the office of first selectman seven consecutive years, and is now town agent. In 1863-4 he represented Corinth in the legislature. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always been a democrat.

He has assisted in the settlement of many estates and has been a factor in the public life of the town, to which he is loyally attached. He confidently believes that the lowest point in real estate has been reached, and the advent of the creamery will secure a more prosperous future for Corinth. Mr. Winchester is still erect and stalwart at 83 and an interesting conversationalist. He married Mrs. Jane B. Young as his second wife, in 1881. Her son Wm. E. Young, has been engaged with Mr. Winchester in the management of their farms, and with his wife resides with their parents, and is well known as a teacher in this town and vicinity.

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CHICAGO'S APOSTOLIC NEWSBOY.

One of the Curiosities Left Over From the Big Exposition.

Probably 500,000 people know him by sight. Certainly not 500 know his name, but anywhere he would be a marked man. He looks like old pictures of the apostles. His long black hair hangs about his neck in locks which curl at the ends. His beard is like a fringe about his olive colored, oval face. His eyes are large and lustrous. He quotes Scripture with the air of a prophet. He lives in the cheap temperance hotel and saves exactly the same amount of money every day of his life.

He is one of the curiosities left over from the World's fair. When the great exhibition was at its height, he drifted into the city. He came from Kentucky, but neither whisky nor fast horses had the slightest attraction for him. The first day he struck Chicago he became a newsboy. His peculiar dress, his awkward manners and his strange personal appearance made him at once the object of the sharp wit and the rough jokes of the little arabs whose business it is to sell papers on the streets.

But Willie, as they call him in derision, met all their attacks with a calmness which was disarming. When they upset him and spilled his papers, he got up and gently reproved them by quoting a verse from the Bible. When they put lumps of ice down his back, he shook them out of his trousers leg and bade them "do unto others as they would have others do unto them."

Gradually he won their respect. They have rough but strict rules of honesty among themselves, and they found Willie was always ready to live up to the very letter of the law. A penny's change either way was a matter of grave concern to Willie. The smaller boys found a friend in Willie. He was willing to take their part on every occasion, and his long black hair was waved in the thickest of many a hard fought fight in Newspaper alley, but always he played the part of a peacemaker and smote only that the right might prevail.

At the same time Willie is not slow to look after his own interests. The first day of his adventures as a newsboy in a great city Willie took his stand at the corner of State and Madison streets, and there he has stood every day, in spite of winds and weather, sickness and repeated attacks of other boys who had come to regard that crowded corner as their particular property. Their first plan was to fairly surround Willie with small and shrill voiced boys, who drowned his deep bellow with their treble yells and cut off every possible customer by darting between him and the strange long haired vender.

But the small boys found Willie immovable. He had come there to sell papers, and sell papers he would though all the newsboys in Chicago should try to prevent him. If he could not make himself heard above their uproar he could keep quiet. So early in the engagement he spiked their guns in that direction, and so for months Willie has not called his papers. He simply stands like an oriental figure on the busy corner, holding up a copy of the paper before the eyes of every passerby.

It is said of him that he never "gets stuck" on his papers, because he never goes home until the last one is sold; that he lives on exactly the same amount of money every day, and that he has never sworn or told a lie in his life, in all of which particulars it may be observed that his apostolic appearance is borne out.—Chicago Tribune.

Napoleon's Genius In War.

The conquered Milanese were by a magical touch provided with a provisional government, ready, after the tardy assent of the directory, to be changed into the Transpadane republic, under French protection. Every detail of administration, every official and his functions, came under Bonaparte's direction. He knew the land and its resources, the people and their capacities, the mutual relations of the surrounding states and the idiosyncrasies of their rulers. Such laborious analysis as his dispatches display, such grasp both of outline and detail, such absence of confusion and clearness of vision, such lack of hesitance and definition of plan, seem to prove that either a hero or a demon is again on earth.

All the capacity this man had hitherto shown, great as it was, sinks into insignificance when compared with the Olympian powers he now displays and will continue to display for years to come. His sinews are iron, his nerves are steel, his eyes need no sleep and his brain no rest. What a captured Hungarian veteran said of him at Lodi is as true of his political activity as of his military restlessness: "He knows nothing of the regular rules of war. He is sometimes on our front, sometimes on the flank, sometimes in the rear. There is no supporting such a gross violation of rules." His sense and his reason were indeed untrammelled by human limitations. They worked on front, rear and flank, often simultaneously and always without confusion.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Largest Regimental Loss.

The largest regimental loss on either side during the late civil war was sustained by the Twenty-sixth North Carolina—Pettigrew's brigade, Heth's division. They had a full quota of 800 men on July 1, 1863, but in the single battle of Gettysburg lost 588 men, 88 killed and 502 wounded, not including the "missing," of which there were 120. According to Colonel W. F. Fox, in one company, 86 strong, every man was hit, and the orderly who made out the list did so while suffering from a wound in each leg. Surely those were times which not only "tried men's souls," but made heroes of those who survived and martyrs of the dead.—St. Louis Republic.

In the Chair.

Barber—Shave, sir?
Customer—Of course I do—5 per cent a month. Got a note you wanted discounted?—Detroit Free Press.

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The habit of using tobacco grows on a man until grave diseased conditions are produced. Tobacco causes cancer of the mouth and stomach; dyspepsia; loss of memory; nervous affections; congestion of the retina, and wasting of the optic nerve, resulting in impairment of vision even to the extent of blindness; dizziness, or vertigo; tobacco asthma; nightly suffocation; dull pain in region of heart, followed later by sharp pains, palpitation and weakened pulse, resulting in fatal heart disease. It also causes loss of vitality.

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