

NUMBER 6.

PORTLAND, MAINE.
All operations warranted to give satisfaction,
Ether administered when desired.

"If I find her in the garden," I thought "I will look upon it as a good omen. I will not let the time go by, but will seize the opportunity and speak to her at once."

I got to the cottage and opened the garden gate. As I stepped inside I saw her, a little way down the path, in her dainty morning gown and broad garden

And then my great grief seized me once more and I dropped on the turf and hid my face in my arms, and cried as I had never cried since I was a boy, when my mother died, and when I thought the world held no more happiness for me.

When our griefs fall on us, we treat them as boys do bonfires. It seems that they cannot burn fiercely enough; we heap on them everything that comes to our hand in the way of fuel—all the tenderest recollections, all the sweetest

brood. Mrs. Hamilton, following her sister's movement, was the first to speak; she came forward both hands extended, with joyous welcome. Then Loiset, greeted me with shy kindness, passed to the other side of her sister, and walked on silently; while Mrs. Hamilton questioned me as to my travels, my movements, my plans.

"You'll come and see us? You will promise? I know you are a man of your

who will be greatest in the kingdom of heaven is he who has the most concubines in this life. The apostles, therefore, imitating their prophet, add to their number of concubines as they feel able, that their glory may be great in the eternal world. Do you ask whether the idea uppermost in the mind of the Oriental, the gratification of passion, may not also be an inducement with an apostle to take a concubine—a half dozen? Those sober-

Lucy Bigelow is said to be one of the most lady-like of all the concubines. Mrs. Waite, wife of one of the United States Judges of the Territory, who saw all the ladies of the harem, describes her as of middling stature, dark brown hair, blue eyes, aquiline nose and a pretty mouth. She is pleasant and affable.

Miss Twiss has sandy hair, round features, blue eyes, low forehead, speckled face, but as she has no children, is not of much

three quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both in the river. Says the boatman, "can you swim?" "No." "Then the whole of your life is gone."

—A man recently died in Washington from "glanders." He had driven a horse suffering from the disease, and the physicians, after a *post mortem* examination, and several scientific experiments, have declared that he caught it from the horse.

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A. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Our next issue will witness the consignment of President Johnson to private life. We have no disposition to review his presidential career—it is sufficient to say that he has disappointed every reasonable expectation of his political supporters. He was brought into prominence, and made Vice President because he exhibited such energy in battling the rebels in his own, a Southern State. He was credited with sincerity in his course, and it was supposed he was fighting for the Union on principle—but his subsequent course shows that he dealt the rebellion hard blows, "not because he loved Caesar less, but Rome more." The aristocrats of the South who inaugurated the reign of blood, had no political affinities with A. Johnson, the tailor, who was taught to read by his wife after attaining his legal majority—hence he opposed them. As soon as they were defeated, however, he returns, like a dog to his vomit, to his first love, and the companionship of old ideas. He never had any affinities with the representative men of the Union. Moreover, like self-willed men of limited culture, he was dogged and obstinate, and refused to be advised. His induction into office was not of a very flattering or promising character—still the utmost stretch of charity was exercised by those who had elected him to power. The honest and patriotic, but tender-hearted Lincoln had been removed by the hand of violence, and only, as it was thought, for the author of such sentiments as "Traitors should take a back seat" to vindicate his views. Why he failed to carry out his utterances can only be explained on one of two hypotheses. He was hypocritical and did not mean what he said, or he was sincerely and feared that the desperadoes infesting the South would resort to their familiar code of violence.

The first suspicions entertained of him, after assuming the Presidential chair, were in his associations. A class of conservatives, with rebel affinities, became his confidants and counselors, while the friends and most intimate advisers of Lincoln were given the cold shoulder. It was as clear an evidence of defection as for a temperance man to forsake the temperance meeting and become a hanger-on at the bar-room. It is useless to charge that ultra radicals, by the obnoxiousness of their views, forced Andrew Johnson beyond the pale of the party that elevated him to power. He was treated with deference, and honored to the last degree, before he was denounced, but all in vain. High minded men had too much self-respect to be sycophantic, and he was left to his own course; and what a pitiable spectacle of vain-glory and ruined hopes does he present, as he takes his departure from power. "But yesterday, his name might have stood against the world; now lies he there, with none so low to do him reverence."

Town Meetings.

The March meetings are at hand, and town affairs begin to be discussed. Many towns print their reports and lay them before the voters in season for them to understand clearly the financial and general condition of affairs, thus enabling all to act understandingly, at the polls. We think this course a judicious and profitable one, and the expense is so slight as to be no objection.

Town officers should be elected with entire reference to their fitness and qualification for the places which they are to fill. We think it well for the minority party to be represented on the Board of Selectmen, in most cases, for the majority can always afford to be magnanimous, while they are just and true to their political principles.

When female suffrage comes into vogue, we shall probably have to concede a share of the offices to the ladies. They can't be Selectmen, it is true, though they might be, as they often are, Overseers of the Poor. They would make better Town Collectors, than Treasurers, for we fear they would spend the money too fast, and then the only bonds they could get would be matrimonial ones. They would do for Moderators, but would do very well for rating the polls. The duties of Superintendent School Committee they could discharge as well as the men, especially if they were united to a wife, who should be the head.

But we will not anticipate the future. After female suffrage, what?

Exempting Parsonages from Taxation.

There is an article in our warrant for town meeting, "to see if the town will refund taxes assessed on Parsonages." As we understand it, in 1860, a law was passed exempting Parsonages and trust funds for religious societies from taxation, and in 1864, the act was amended, repealing the words applying to trust funds. The Baptist Parsonage, on the Hill was donated to the Society, some years since, by Thomas Crocker, Esq., and we understand has been taxed annually, and the tax been paid, from year to year. We are not aware how the facts stand, in relation to the other parsonages in town, of which we believe there are two, one at South Paris and one at West Paris, belonging to the Methodists.

We think the taxes should be refunded, by all means, and the principle settled here, as in other towns, that they are exempt from taxation.

—G. L. Vose, Esq., of our village, wrote a book on Railroads some years ago, which sold for a dollar or two. The edition being exhausted, the books have been in demand for several years, at \$20 apiece. A few days ago one of Mr. V.'s friends in Massachusetts found a half dozen volumes among his books which Mr. V. took at the old prices, and sold to Lee & Shepard at the handsome profit above indicated.

Legislative Matters.

Although the committees have been ordered to report finally on the 27th inst., it is not probable that they can all comply. The Judiciary Committee have now a large amount of business before them, some of which is important. Still it is thought that the session will terminate about the 10th of March.

The Committee will recommend that an amendment of the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature be submitted to the people.

The same Committee, by Mr. Reed, have reported a general railroad law nearly similar to the one in force in Pennsylvania. Any number of citizens not less than twelve, may form a company for constructing and operating a railroad, and may sign articles of association which shall state the name of the company, the length of the road as near as may be, and its termini, also the names of the towns and counties through which it is to pass, a copy of the articles of agreement to be filed with the Secretary of State.

The Committee on liquor law have reported a bill in relation to seizures, which provides that a search warrant may be issued on the complaint of one person, instead of three as now required, and that an officer may seize liquors without a warrant in any place where he is authorized to serve a criminal process, except in a dwelling house, or when in possession of any person conveying or holding them for purposes authorized by law.

A rumor is in circulation at the Capital that Gov. Chamberlain will veto the State Police Act if it comes to him for approval.

The Judiciary Committee have voted to report legislation in expedient on the establishment of intermediate Courts throughout the State.

The question of capital punishment will probably occupy the attention of the Legislature the remainder of the week.

The reciprocity resolution reported by the Committee on Federal Relations will prove satisfactory to the friends of that measure.

Mr. Farrington's Baggage bill, which has now become a law, provides that Baggage Masters, Express Agents, Hackmen or any person who ever, whose duty it is to handle baggage in loading, transporting, delivering or storing the same, who shall wantonly or recklessly injure or destroy the same shall be liable to imprisonment not more than one year and by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

The Speakership.

The best informed correspondents say that a very careful canvass of the Speakership contest, made without bias towards either candidate, reveals the following results:—The New England vote is divided between Blaine and Dawes, each expecting a majority of it. In the Middle States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with their 35 republican votes, Blaine has an undoubted and reliable majority. In the Southern States a majority go for Blaine, while in the West, Blaine leads Dawes so decisively that there is practically no contest left between them. Those who have given the subject most careful attention, say that out of 135 republican votes in the caucus, Blaine is certain of 95 to 100. He is supported by the more radical, vigorous and progressive element of party, while the slower and more conservative element incline to Dawes.

The numerous friends of Mr. Blaine will be gratified to hear that his election as Speaker is so certain.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery.

Having frequently been urged, by members of the regiment, to become its historian, and furnish from my Diary notes and other matter within reach, a more particular sketch of the Regiment than has yet appeared, and having waited, in vain, for some one else to undertake such a task, we have concluded, if life and health permit, to perform what we know will be a pleasing labor to us as well as acceptable to the surviving members and friends of this gallant Regiment.

—If anything further were needed to make universal the feeling of disgust with which the whole business of granting brevets has come to be regarded, it would be the wholesale award of these cheap honors confirmed the other day by the senate. Here are a hundred or more gentlemen, all worthy we hope, though worth has not hitherto been the guide in this matter, most of whom have hitherto received brevet promotion, none of whom have seen active service since, and most of whom have been back in civil life, claudered over again with a fresh official plaster and a higher title. When shall the farce end?—(Tribune.)

—The Portland Light Infantry, under command of Gen. Mattocks, of the old 17th Maine, made a very creditable display of the new drill in Upton's tactics, at their ball on Monday evening last. Several military men from other places were present to witness the new drill recommended by Gen. Grant for the regular army.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SYSTEM.—The towns of Massachusetts are required this year to vote on the abolition of the school district system. If they decide in the negative they lose their proportion of the school funds. There is also a bill before the Legislature peremptorily abolishing school districts. We are not without hope that Superintendent Johnson's plan for a similar reform of the educational system of Maine will be successful.

—Another North Easter set in on Tuesday—one of the cold snows of the winter. February has been a stormy, blustering month. The railroads in Maine were never so badly blocked with snow. It is said that the Grand Trunk has been damaged at least \$100,000 in this way, this season, but the figure is probably much too large. Some other roads, the Farmington, for instance, has had a greater interruption of trains than the Grand Trunk.

Capital Punishment.

The Report of the Committee to the Legislature (House) on this question, is so judicious, so indicative of right and progress, that it is to be hoped that every member of the Oxford Delegation will use his influence in its favor.

Without stopping to argue with those who think the body politic can do nothing which an individual cannot properly do; without stopping to bandy epithets with those who concentrate their penal ideas on "strangulation" it is well for us all to look at this question as it is—it presents itself to civilization at this time. Because persons were capably punished years ago for fifty kinds of crimes, it is no reason why all crimes should now be punished with six and a quarter years of penal servitude. Because a sentence for ten years in this country has actually amounted to more imprisonment to the same number of criminals than have the sentences for life—the former being six and three fourths and the latter six and one fourth years, it is no ground whatever for continuing this practice.

No man can deny the overwhelming number and character of crimes and criminals at this period. The crimes against property are most numerous, and audacious and most astonishing. But terrible and numerous as they are they do not compare with the utter squandering of human life. The murder of one here, of two there and a whole family somewhere else, has become the daily rule.

What should be done? This report suggests the proper remedy. Capital Punishment for the deliberate murderer and years of imprisonment for the lesser crimes. In this case a just discrimination should be made and is made between crimes against life and those against property.

The man who is robbed now is sure to receive the contents of the robber's revolver if he attempts to resist. The policeman is almost sure of the same fate if he attempts his arrest. To such a murderer, society should mete out condign, certain, speedy and capital punishment. Clemency on such crimes and criminals is murder.

Why do not the tender-footed advocates of life for murderers give us a chapter of sentimentality on their victims? Have they no tears to shed for their sudden taking off?

JESTICIA.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

Mr. Editor.—The bill for the promotion of Anatomical Science is again before the Legislature; and it is to be hoped that every member will give the subject that candid consideration which it deserves. Several Physicians have met the Committee of the Judiciary and given their reasons for the enactment of such a Bill. Dr. Tewksbury there stated:

"I refer again to the oppressive situation in which the medical profession are placed by our laws. On another page of our statute books, the practicing physician is made liable to all concerned, for all damages arising directly or indirectly from his want of knowledge and skill. The State furnishes no aid, means or material for becoming a good anatomist or surgeon, and the courts punish him if he is a bad one. So the State first compels him to be ignorant, compels him to be a bungling surgeon, and then compels him to be fined."

Dr. Foster said:

"The second section prohibits the sending of subjects for dissection out of the State, and confines the obtaining of them to physicians, surgeons and instructors who can give bonds for their proper use."

By the three last sections of the bill, you cannot fail to see how thoroughly the public is protected from every outrage that might serve to shock the sensibilities of the most fastidious community. The worthy poor cannot be troubled by this bill. We do not ask you to pass a *penal dissecting bill*. We ask you for that only which can be better given than withheld, and which if given will benefit alike both rich and poor. By granting us this bill, you will place the medical profession of Maine on equal footing with that of other States, and you will remove from our medical college and school one of the greatest obstacles to their future success and usefulness."

The bill which has received the sanction of medical men in this State and is recommended to the Legislative Committee is as follows:

SECTION 1. The overseers of the poor of any city or town containing not less than five thousand inhabitants by the census of the United States then next preceding; the Warden of the State Prison; and the keepers of the several jails in this State, may give permission to any physician or surgeon (preference being given to instructors and medical schools established by law) upon his request, to take the bodies of any such person dying in their city or town, or in the State Prison, or in a jail as are required to be buried at the public expense, to be by him used within the State for the advancement of anatomical science.

Sec. 2. Every person before receiving any such body shall give bonds to the officer surrendering it, with sufficient sureties, that such bodies shall be used only in the State, and for the promotion of anatomical science, and in such manner as in no event to outrage the public; and that after the use allowed by law, the remains thereof shall be decently buried.

Sec. 3. No such body shall be surrendered if the deceased during his last sickness, or of his own accord, requested to be buried, or if within twenty-four hours after his death any person claiming to be, and satisfying the officer or officers aforesaid, that he is a friend of, or kindred to the deceased, asks to have the body buried, or if the deceased was a traveler or stranger who suddenly died. In other cases described in section one, it shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid to surrender such body on request, as in that section provided, upon receipt of the bond provided for in section two.

Sec. 4. Any person knowingly surrendering or knowingly receiving any such body for anatomical purposes, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be punished as provided in section twenty-six of chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the revised statutes.

For the honor of the State for the welfare of the community and the interest of the Profession, I hope it may become a law.

SCIENCE.

—The sheriff of Oneida county lately had to execute a murderer. Being a tender-hearted man, he gave the criminal chloroform before he put the rope around his neck. Thereupon he has been indicted for malfeasance in office.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

Traffic on the Grand Trunk.

We hear a good deal about the "enormous traffic" upon the Grand Trunk.

Messrs. J. B. Brown and sundry other gentlemen in Portland, in their petition begging the Commissioners to "forbear active measures" against the road, inform Mr. Wildes, a Railway Engineer, and Mr. Corser, an ex-Railway Supt. "That in consequence of the extraordinarily heavy trains, caused by the enormous freight traffic of the road, the railway in question has necessarily got into a bad condition." The Commissioners also, themselves, in their recent annual report, actually endeavor to make the public believe, what they must themselves know to be false, if they know anything about such matters, that the present dilapidated condition of the Grand Trunk is the necessary result of an enormous traffic. How enormous the traffic really is, or rather how small it really is, may be seen from the following figures, taken from the published reports of various companies, for the year 1867.

Railway.	Length, miles.	Gross Revenue.
Pennsylvania	578	\$16,340,159
Eric Railway	774	14,317,213
New York Central	691	13,979,514
Boston & Albany	241	6,029,219
Mass. System	1011	19,445,086
Grand Trunk	1345	6,032,367

Comparing now the Boston & Albany and the Grand Trunk, we find the 241 miles in Massachusetts earning almost as much as the whole 1345 miles of the G.T. Where the Grand Trunk transported 1,417,440 passengers in 1867, the same length of road in Mass. carried 20,000,000; and where the Grand Trunk carried 1,016,874 tons of freight, the same length of road in Mass. carried 5,000,000 tons.

I give these figures simply to show how false the statement is that an enormous traffic has caused the road to go to decay. The Grand Trunk has not an enormous traffic. Of course this is not altogether its fault—it is in a great degree its misfortune; though the managers appear to do all they can to drive away local traffic, and to encourage long through freights; a proceeding exactly the reverse of what correct railway science indicates. Suppose, however, the traffic was enormous, this so far from being an excuse for a dilapidated railway, is the very reason for its being good. If we see men going round the streets in ragged clothes, and if we know they can get no work to do, and can save no money, we accept their poverty as an excuse for their rags; but we hardly accept a large and profitable business as an excuse for dilapidated clothes. Suppose Mr. John B. Brown went round the streets of Portland with "a flag of truce" hanging out behind; would the public excuse the gentleman because he was proprietor of a large sugar house, and owner of the Falmouth Hotel? Yet that is precisely what this same Mr. John B. Brown asks the R. R. Commissioners to do, when he petitions them to "forbear active measures" against the Grand Trunk, because it has "necessarily got into a bad condition," in consequence of its "enormous freight traffic."

G. L. Vose.

Albany.

A correspondent gives the following interesting account of those natural curiosities in our county, the Albany Basins:

"Did you or any of your readers ever have the pleasure of visiting Albany Basins? Sometime since your correspondent was fortunate enough to be one of a party of seven to visit that delightful locality, and I will endeavor to give a description of what we saw and heard."

The "Basins" as they are termed, are three in number, though vestiges of several more are plainly visible. They are marvellous and enormous excavations or holes worn in the solid granite, round and perfectly smooth; and to the depth of nearly or quite fifty feet. The probable solution of the formation of these mysterious "Basins" is that they were worn out by huge boulders torn from the surrounding cliffs, in ages long gone by, and for hundreds and thousands of years whirled about by the mighty strength of the rushing, eddying water during powerful freshets.

Each "Basin" is broken from the top nearly to the bottom, which allows the water to escape freely and permits visitors to enter them without difficulty.

The jagged and precipitous bluffs on either side in many places are a hundred feet in height, and as the spectator looks down from the lofty summit to the dark and dismal depths below, and hears the distant confused murmur of the rivulet as it leaps into the "Basins," then as hurriedly endeavors to escape from his brief confinement, he is reminded of the fabulous "Bottomless Pit," and the agonized moans of its suffering inmates.

After clambering about for an hour or two, we spread our "snowy damask" (which was nothing more or less than a clean, white sheet) near the bank of the upper "Basin," where the ledge was perfectly smooth, and from the bounties of our capacious baskets loaded it with delicious viands, consisting principally of sandwiches, cake, cheese, pies, &c., all of which proved to be very delicious, as our appetites had been whetted to an extraordinary keenness.

Subsequent to our partaking of our plentiful repast, we visited each spot of interest, going down into those weird and mysterious caverns which for aught I know, in ancient times might have been the secret abode of witches or magicians.

While down there, envied by high, smooth walls of solid rock and looked down upon by those ragged cliffs and the gnarled trunk of many a huge giant of the forest gaily festooned with bright, silvery tufts of moss, the sensation was delightful.

Bangor Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: Thinking a few items from Bangor would be acceptable to your readers, I send the following:

Rev. Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby, from the "Confederate X road, which is in the State of Kentucky," delivered his lecture entitled "Cussed be Canaan" at Noron-bega Hall, last evening, before a large and appreciative audience.

About 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the saw manufactory of Michael Schwartz, on French street, burning the entire building, from the back of his store, on Exchange street, through to French street. The fire caught by a boy putting a hot poker in an oil can; the oil was thickened by cold and he was trying to warm it by putting the poker in it; this caused a smoke, when he retreated for the door, to get some fresh air, and on coming back the fire was well under way and burning fast, upon which he gave the alarm.

The velocipede fever is raging fearfully in the city now; the skating rink is closed, because of desertion for velocipedes. The first velocipedes made their appearance about three weeks ago; they were brought by Messrs. Soul & Sawyer, from Boston. There are now four schools.

Last Wednesday (Feb. 17th.) there was a race at the school of Soul & Sawyer, for a silver cup. Eight entered—distance quarter of a mile, which was ten times around the hall. A rope was nailed to the floor, outside of which they were to race, the one making the quickest time to be the winner. If the rope was crossed three times, or the rider fell down three times, it was called foul and the unlucky one was ruled out. The cup was won by Mr. Josslyn, Lyon & Lewis' head clerk, time one minute and 34 seconds—the fastest time being 1.31, made by Josslyn, and tied by Master George Bragg, when the tie was "trotted" off George was unlucky enough to tumble down three times, when he was ruled out, leaving Josslyn the victor. There is to be another race next Wednesday, Feb. 24th, for another cup, ten to enter. M. F. G.

Phillips Items.

Phillips village is a smart business place, having a great back country to subside on. There are thirteen stores, three milliner shops, four blacksmith shops, two taverns, and the one kept by Uncle Ben cannot be beat in Franklin or Oxford Counties, in my opinion. He always keeps a good fire, don't sell a drop of Rum, Whiskey or Brandy, and certainly he can beat the world telling stories. At any rate, I will challenge Oxford County to match him.

There are, also, one board, shingle and clapboard mill, owned and run by one R. T. Whiting, a hard working and industrious man. One gristmill, run by I. W. Smith, an honest miller, but he has eaten so many suckers, the bones stick out through his clothes and of course he carries home more or less flour and meal; four Lawyers, and five Doctors.

I will close this time by saying, that the Belle lives at the upper end of the village. MISER.

Phillips, Feb. 15th, 1869.

Rumford Point.

Rev. J. Elliott and wife received a donation upon the 10th of December, consisting mostly of cash, which, with other articles amounted to fifty dollars. The second, on the 10th inst. from Allen's Corner, comprising mainly the articles of wood and money amounting to over thirty dollars, from some six families. Most, if not all, ministers and their families, know how to appreciate these articles, in these cold regions of storms and deep snows. They say: "May our gracious God reward these faithful donors sixty, yea an hundred fold, inasmuch as it is not the second, nor even the third time they have remembered us and our precious family."

Dirfield Items.

I will give you just a short sketch of the proceedings in our little village, that you may not think we are growing cold in our contributions, and interest in your paper. We sincerely hope you may receive the patronage and support from the citizens of the county that your efforts so justly merit.

We have not a great amount of news to communicate, for, on account of the recent heavy snow storms, business has not been very lively for the past few weeks.

The teams that have been hauling Cedar, to be floated down the stream called Webb's river, from E. G. Harlow's, and I. N. Stanley's land, have been obliged to leave the woods on account of the depth of snow, which is between four and five feet.

A few of the young men of this village who are desirous of improving and enlarging upon their mental powers, and of making the little "talent" that nature has endowed them with, grow to be ten talents, have been holding discussions and literary entertainments once a week, but I fear they have lost some of their interest, for the last evening appointed for a discussion being very dark, no one dared venture out.

Mr. Jenkins, the carriage maker in this place, is intending to make several nice wagons the coming spring, so that all who are in want of a carriage that will be durable and in style, would do well to give him a call, as they can obtain one of him as reasonable as elsewhere.

Rev. Mr. Norcross, from Union, delivered a very interesting lecture at the Chapel last Sabbath evening. His subject was "The present position of the Roman Catholic Churches in the United States," which was very ably handled.

CANTON. At a meeting of Whitney Lodge I. O. of G. T., at Canton, Feb. 10th, A. D. 1869, the following officers were installed: Wm. H. H. Washburne, W. C. T. Mr. S. S. Vose, W. S. The lodge numbers about fifty members, and is active in the cause in which it is engaged.

Norway Items.

The farm belonging to D. T. Parsons, advertised for sale in your columns of late, was divided into six lots and sold at public auction on the 9th inst.

Lot No. 1, containing 100 acres, on which are the farm buildings, was purchased by F. S. Gammon for \$14.75 per acre. No. 2, containing 42 acres was purchased by Sumner Burnham for \$10.25 per acre. No. 3, containing 33 acres, and No. 4, containing 34 acres, were purchased by Joel Millett. The former for \$7.50 per acre, and the latter for \$4.00 per acre. No. 5, containing 15 acres, was purchased by Wm. Frost for \$3.00 per acre. No. 6, containing 16 acres, was purchased by F. S. Gammon for \$17.25 per acre.

Wm. Hall, one of the enterprising farmers of Norway, is the owner of four pairs of cattle, three pairs of his own raising, which average in girth over seven feet. The largest pair, raised on his farm, girth eight feet exactly.

W. S. Sampson is manufacturing boxes this winter at his home. He makes various sizes, holding from four to thirty quarts. They are made of ash, with covers and nails to them, and are neat and substantial, just the things to carry butter and eggs to market in. They are for sale cheap.

The dramatic entertainment of last Thursday evening was so highly appreciated that, at the earnest solicitation of the audience, it was repeated on Monday evening, and the Hall was again densely crowded.

The Methodist Chapel at the north part of this town fell in on Sunday afternoon. The accident was caused by the large quantity of snow which had accumulated upon the roof. The Adventists held a meeting that day in the house, and it was but a short time subsequent to the conclusion of the services that the roof fell in.

Jacob Parsons will take from his wood lot this winter, 75 cords of oak. He delivers it at the saw mill at the village for \$6 per cord. It is purchased by F. H. Whitman, Esq., of Harrison, for railroad ties. DYKE.

Hartford.

The officers of the Noxinscott Lodge of I. O. of G. T., Buckfield village, are E. P. Whitman, W. C. T.; Miss Ella Smith, W. T.; Homer Waldron, W. T.; Edson Murdock, W. C.; Andrew Hall, W. F. S.; Miss Esther Warren, W. S. Installation Feb. 13th, by Marcus D. L. Foster, Lodge Deputy.

Monday, 15th, we had six inches of sleet, making it almost impossible to beat out the roads with light teams, causing the best time for coming, which is being improved by young and old, at the risk of somersets and broken limbs.

The Crystal Wave, of East Buckfield, accepted of an invitation to visit Hartford Center, on Tuesday the 23rd, at 2 o'clock P. M., and East Sumner at 7 o'clock P. M. to witness the installation of Lodges of Good Templars in those places, by Wm. B. Lapham, County Deputy.

HARTFORD.

Murder of Gen. McConnell.

Hon. Murray McConnell, State senator of Illinois, was murdered in his office in Jacksonville, on the morning of 9th.

Marks of five blows inflicted by a slung stone were found upon his head. The object of the murderer was to get possession of an unpaid note held by the deceased against the assassin, who was a hotel clerk. The book of interest-tables was opened to the page of the denomination of his note. The pencil mark was at the point on the column of figures corresponding with the note. A scrap of paper with figures made by Gen. McConnell, corresponding to that interest column and that note, was found in his table. The arrested man makes contradictory statements to account for himself. The person of the deceased had not been robbed. His watch and money were there; but a note, lately due, and known to have been unpaid, is found to be missing, and its maker is now known to have been in the room the morning of the murder.

—The Portland Advertiser says:—Mr. W. G. Twombly, the successor of the widely-known firm of C. Edwards & Co., piano makers, has recently removed his warehouse to Ray's Block, Exchange street, nearly opposite the Post office. This is a fine location, as it allows him ample room for displaying his large stock of pianos, and he keeps at all times instruments from the most approved makers of the United States. Mr. Twombly is a practical pianoforte maker, having been permanently established here for many years as a member of the above-named firm, and as a consequence has advantages in the trade which few others in the same branch of business in this city possess. We commend his place to all who desire good instruments, and desire to avail themselves of the experience of a practical and well-informed dealer.

We endorse the above. We have an excellent toned Piano which Mr. Twombly sold us, and it has proved all that he recommended it to be.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Somerset Reporter says that a stranger about fifty years of age, stopping at the Elm House in Skowhegan, was taken with a singular kind of insanity. He went into the street and stood perfectly motionless for two hours, then he went into the house and sat down in a chair, where he remained perfectly motionless for nearly twenty-four hours, he was then carried to a room. He remained in this condition for some time longer, when he came out of this state and conversed as usual.

—The other day, in private company, says an English paper, a medical gentleman amused his friends by lighting candles with his breath as fast as they put them out. A cigar which was very nearly out being presented to him, he breathed upon it, and it flared up into a flame. He subsequently let out his secret, which was that a short time before he had been inhaling oxygen gas.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

—The Levee of the Universalist Society at West Paris was postponed, on account of the storm, to Tuesday next, March 2d.

—The Velocipede has arrived. We supposed the hills of Oxford would be no barrier to it. Mr. A. M. Rice has three of them, and gives instruction at the hall over Mr. Shurtleff's store, South Paris.

—Carleton's life like sketch of the Mormons, as he saw them, in his recent visit to Salt Lake City, which we print on our outside, is given for the benefit of our subscribers in the northern part of the county, who have a longing for the institution.

—Judge Cannon, of Clay county, N. C., recently charged the grand jury of that county, that a lawful fence should be "horse high, bull-strong and pig-tight."

—S. R. Carter, Esq. has taken the Agency for Oxford County, of the New York Mutual Life Company, one of the very best in the country. See advertisement.

—A. T. Stewart, has sold twenty shawls this season worth \$3000 each, and one worth \$1600. One woman lately ran up a bill for \$20,000 at his store in a couple of months.

—Mobile is considering the propriety of mounting its firemen on velocipedes so that they may the more readily run with the machines.

—It will be seen that S. Richards, Jr., South Paris, has the Waltham watches, and as he buys direct of

Prices of Swine Cattle—Working Oxen, per pair
150, 200, 250, & 300.
Milk Cows and Calves from \$35, 50, 65, 75,
90.
Yearlings \$18 & 28; Two Year Olds \$30 & 40;
Three Year Olds \$45 & 64.
Prices of Sheep and Lambs—in lots, \$2.50, 3.00,
3.50, & 4.00; extra \$4.00 & 8.00; or from 4
¢ per lb.
Hides at 10 & 10½ ¢ lb. Tallow at 7½ & 8 ¢ lb.
Skin Calves, 18 & 20 ¢ lb.
Pelts at \$1.00 & 1.50 each.
Poultry—Extra 200 & 21¢; prime 194 & 200; good
184 & 190; medium 174 & 180.

DIED.

In Bath, Mr. James O. Reed, aged about 58
In Bath, Mr. John Dea. Samuel Jackson, aged
81 years—formerly of Portland.
In Portland, Mrs. M. C. Pugsley, aged 43 years,
8 months.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM lying
in Woodstock, four miles from West Falmouth
about same from Bryant's Pond. Said Farm con-
sists of 200 acres, properly divided into tillage and
pasturing and woodland—140 acres of the latter.
Good young orchard, well watered, and buildings
good. If desired a part of the purchase money can

[illegible]

A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 88.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of January, 1890.

Ordered, That the said JOHN C. GERRY, Administrator of the said Estate of the said deceased, do pay to the said County of Oxford, the sum of £100, for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to the said County of Oxford, by advertisement in the London Gazette, and in some newspaper published for his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Times and Mercury, that he desires to have a Probate may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of March next, for the purpose of obtaining a Probate of the said will, and that he desires to have the said Probate granted, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements offered. All who write this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing and return the address sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cents.

Address, **E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.**
Jan 29 45

Loring's Dollar Boxes
OF INITIAL NOTE PAPER,

AN acceptable present to a young lady at all times. Excelled by none, they have won popularity wherever known. Sample paper of all styles of addresses. **LORING, Publisher, 86-87-88 313 Washington St., Boston, Mass.**

Dissolution.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between **MIXED & DUNHAM**, is this day dissolved.
W. O. MIXER
W. C. DUNHAM

Cash on hand in Bank.		
Cash in hands of Agents, and in corre- spondence.	150,649 00	150,649 00
Call Loans on Government Securities, exclusively.		
State Bonds, (Market Value),	622,995 00	622,995 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage.		
State Bonds and City Bonds, (Market value).	53,774 00	53,774 00
Bills receivable—Miscellaneous Items.	51,140 00	51,140 00
Bills receivable for United Provisions.	98,321 70	98,321 70
Fire and Interest Premiums due New York		
Savings, Invested, &c.,	30,370 48	30,370 48
	1,706,611 51	1,706,611 51
LIABILITIES, \$1,912,313 03.		
A. F. HASTINGS, Pres.-Treas.		
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secy.		
NATHAN HADLEY, Asst. Secy.		
VY. E. GOODNOW, Agent, Norway, Nc.		

Jan. 24, 1899.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Blaine, to administer the estate of the creditors of Samuel Smart, late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented involved, give notice that six months commencing the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1898, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Store of Eben Blazo, in Porter, in said County, and on the first and second Mondays of April, next, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

**E. S. RIDLON,
EBEN BLAZO,**

