





J. L. Chamberlain.

FOR SENATORS:  
WILLIAM W. BOLSTER,  
THOMAS P. CLEAVES.

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS:  
WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,  
HORATIO AUSTIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:  
WILLIAM CHASE.

For Representative to the Legislature,  
HENRY E. HAMMOND.

### The Last Call!

This is the last opportunity we shall have, before Election, to say a word to our Republican friends. We wish to remind all that the only danger to the Republican party, next Monday, is, that its voters may not be brought out. No political meetings have been held to arouse the people, and the quietness of the times always works to the detriment of the dominant party. Get out the republican votes and the State is safe for from 15 to 20,000 majority.

One word to the town Committees. At this late day you are the only official bodies that can act to advantage. If you have not organized, do it before election, and immediately. See that arrangements to get out the voters are as perfect as at elections when more excitement prevails. Let no republican stay away, who can be present. "Rally once again!"

### Next Monday!

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We are aware that every Election has its importance, and that it has been generally stated that the present is a good year to break away from party ties and vote independently and thus pay off some old score which has been neglected, it will be found that the election to occur next Monday is one of vital importance to the interest of the party and the country. The mission of the Republican party, as we have before said, is by no means yet accomplished. Until the 15th amendment is ratified, the work is imperfect. The ratification was supposed to be conceded by democrats till recently when the democratic victories in one or two Southern States has encouraged the party to renewed effort to defeat it.

The amendment is in this condition at present. There are thirty-five in Senate, and the ratification of twenty-eight States, or three-fourths of the whole, is necessary to make the amendment a part of the constitution. Only nineteen have so far ratified it. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, will undoubtedly do so, since it is a condition precedent to their admission to the Union, making twenty-two in all, and leaving only six more whose ratification is required. These six must be taken from the following list: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont. Four or five of the above may be counted upon with considerable confidence to ratify the amendment, but Ohio will certainly be wanted to complete the number. It is of the utmost importance that in the election, which occurs just after our own, a Legislature should be chosen that will act favorably in this regard.

The influence of the Maine election on the other States is as potent as ever. The existence of a third party in our midst will be heralded as an evidence of trouble in our ranks, and the enemy will take courage.

Republicans of Maine! Maintain the advanced position which you have so gallantly won! Advance the lines, rather than give way. Show to the patriotic republicans of other States, who have looked to you to lead the way, that you are still enlisted in the great work, and do not propose to surrender till the enemy "stack arms" and retire from the field.

### No Nomination!

The era of good feeling predicted by our democratic friends as about to be inaugurated in the whole country, when the *Lincoln* of democracy will be down with the *Lamb*—when the bitterest copperhead of Jeff. Davis' northern wing of the rebel army will smother his venom and snail with complacency, upon one of "Lincoln's hivelings" has been inaugurated in this, the representative district of the shire town of the county. The democracy have held two caucuses and taken due time to deliberate, and have finally solemnly concluded to act upon the advice of the *Argus*; hence they decide to make no nomination for the Legislature. They express perfect satisfaction with the nomination of the Republican party, Mr. Henry E. Hammond. We are sure this will not demoralize our forces for the time has been when it was enough to know how the leaders of the democracy were going to confirm one in the true way, to wit: going in the opposite direction! But the cry is, "Let us have Peace!"

### Representatives Nominated.

The following Republican nominations for the Legislature in our County, have been made.

Paris, &c., Henry E. Hammond.  
Norway, &c., Dr. George P. Jones.  
Bethel, &c., Israel G. Kimball.  
Buckfield, &c., Alden Chase, Wood stock.

Hartford, &c., William R. Cary.  
Hiram, &c., John C. Mason.  
Porter, &c., Moses S. Moulton.  
Rumford, &c., Jonathan K. Martin.

### Send in the Returns!

We shall rely upon some friend in each town in our County, to send in the Returns of votes in their town, that we may give an accurate summary in our next paper.

### A new Hitch.

It seems that the republican nomination of Norway, for the Legislature, Dr. Geo. P. Jones, who is a leading officer in the Good Templars, is not acceptable to the Highborn men of that place, so they have nominated Mr. George Gibson, who has never been particularly identified with the temperance cause, and who has the unenviable reputation of being a *gadabout* to Canada during the war. Supposing that this would make him highly acceptable to the democrats, and with a view of making as much trouble to the republicans as possible, they propose to the democrats to drop their candidate, Mr. Parsons, and adopt theirs! Another instance of the inconsistency of the would be reformatory leaders of that section. If the cloven foot does not sufficiently stick out, in this, it will be hard to distinguish it any where. There is to be a meeting on Saturday next, as we understand, to consider the proposition.

### The Bottom Falling Through.

As the nominations of the Third Party are being made, the rule prevails throughout the State, for most of the nominees to decline the nominations. This shows that the bottom of the party is falling through—for unless they can find men to be voted for, how can they vote? It indicates, not that the men nominated are afraid to be run down, for as a general thing, they would not be deterred from effort in a good cause from any such consideration, but that they deem the whole movement as prejudicial to the temperance cause, and unwise.

In our County, one of their candidates for Senator, the candidate for Clerk of Courts, and County Treasurer express their dissent from the movement, and decline giving it aid by the use of their names. Of what use then, is it for sensible, practical men to vote for their nominees.

### Mr. Austin declines.

To the Republican voters of Oxford County: Having been nominated at the Republican County Convention, held at Paris, on the 25th of August, for Treasurer of said county, and certain reports having since been made, with regard to my political position, without authority from me, which are entirely uncalculated for, and which are calculated to injure my standing with a portion of the republican party, I think it my duty to said party, with whom I have acted from its first formation, to state my present position, that all may act understandingly at the coming election. I am, and have been for twenty years, a temperance man, and have given what influence I have had for the promotion of that cause, and intend to continue that course, in a consistent manner until convinced that it is wrong. I am also in favor of and shall give my vote on the 13th inst. (if living) for the regular nominee of the republican party.

HORATIO AUSTIN.

### Mr. Farrington Declines.

Wm. B. Farrington, Member of the State Temperance Committee, Oxford County:—  
DEAR SIR:—I notice by the press, that at your Temperance Convention held at Paris, Aug. the 31st, my name was placed in nomination as a candidate for State Senator. While I regard this action of your convention as highly complimentary to myself, still believing that whatever action that endangers the success of the R. Republican party at the coming election will also be disastrous to the great cause of temperance, I cannot, in justice to my own sense of right and duty, give aid or encouragement to another party, by accepting your nomination.

Yours respectfully,  
E. C. FARRINGTON,  
Fryeburg.

### Mr. Burbank Declines.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space to say, that while a firm believer in the principles of prohibition, I am not in sympathy with the third party movement, and positively decline the use of my name there-with.  
A. L. BURBANK.  
Bethel, September 7th, 1869.

### Senator Bolster.

It is now openly asserted that the principal opposition to Senator Bolster, is on the Capital Punishment question, rather than the temperance. What we object to in this, is that it is done under the guise of temperance. The question of capital punishment is kept in the dark, in the party platform, and a day will be for our politics when it shows itself in it. Let every temperance man be warned, that the opposition to Mr. Bolster is not on the temperance question. He has always been true to the reform. As a prosecuting officer for the County, for six years, the court Dockets show that he was instrumental in enforcing the Liquor law beyond any of his predecessors. And now a temperance party cannot support him, because of his views on Capital punishment. "Oh! Consistency, what a jewel!"

It does not appear to be generally known that at the coming election in this State the people will be called upon to vote on an amendment to the constitution that the Legislature may by law authorize the dividing of towns having not less than four thousand inhabitants, or having voters residing on any island within the limits thereof, into voting districts for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, and prescribe the manner in which the votes shall be received, counted and the result of the election declared. The design of the amendment is to give large towns the same opportunity as cities to have various voting places.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE have completed as accurate canvass as can be made under the circumstances, the results of which indicates that in very few towns in the State, will Mr. Highborn receive twenty votes, while in very many he will not receive any. The great body of the Republican party remains true to the organization and the principles it represents, says the Portland Press.

### Vermont all Right.

The State Election in Vermont occurred on Tuesday of this week. The vote was light, but the republican majority is estimated at about 20,000; Maine will follow suit next Monday.

### The New England Fair.

At Portland, this week, is largely attended, and great interest is manifested in the display of cattle products, &c. The showers of Tuesday and Wednesday night make the race course a little heavy—but some good speed will be shown, nevertheless.

### Horrible Casualty.

A fire broke out in a Pennsylvania Coal mine last Monday, which resulted in the death of two hundred miners, by suffocation—their means of escape being cut off by the burning of the shaft. The mines had not been worked for three months. It was a heart-rending affair. At last accounts the bodies of the men had not been reached. The Superintendent was among them.

### Death of Senator Fessenden.

William Pitt Fessenden died in Portland at 5 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 8th inst. in the 63d year of his age. He was sick about a week, and since the disease appeared threatening, much interest has been manifested throughout the country to learn the state of his health, from day to day. He belonged to the Nation, as well as his own State, and his loss will be universally deplored. As an able lawyer, a gifted statesman and an upright man, his memory will be treasured, far and wide. We have not time this week, to give a more extended notice of this eminent statesman.

He is to be buried on Saturday. The Press and Advertiser are in mourning, on account of his loss.

### Death of Secretary Rawlins.

General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died at his residence, in Washington on Monday. A little before four o'clock there was read to him a telegram from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan addressed to Gen. Sherman, as follows:—"Will you please give my love to Rawlins. All the officers here send their love to him." With scarcely a breath to speak he said "Gen. Sheridan is very kind. I appreciate and am very grateful for his kindness. If the love of my friends could do it I would soon be a healthy man." About five minutes past four o'clock he asked them to raise him up. His eyes at once became fixed and without a struggle he died at twelve minutes past four o'clock. During the day he often expressed a strong desire to see President Grant, but was fearful he would not live long enough to do so. General Grant came on a special train but learned on his arrival that Secretary Rawlins had been dead an hour.

General Rawlins was at the beginning of the war a lawyer in Galena, in good practice. When General Grant raised his Regiment he offered Rawlins the position of adjutant which he accepted. When General Grant was promoted Rawlins was attached to his staff, and in this capacity rendered the most valuable and faithful services throughout the war. For his bravery he was commissioned Brigadier General in the regular army to date from the battle of Appomattox Court House.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT BANGOR.

We have been honored, by the Committee of Arrangements, with an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of this enterprising city, on the 30th inst. The occasion, we doubt not, will be one of great interest, as the Bangorians have entered into the matter with a due sense of its importance. Hon. John E. Goldrey, Judge of Probate of Penobscot County (our old law partner) is to be the orator. We shall endeavor to be present, for our eight years residence in that beautiful city are freighted with the most pleasing recollections and endearing friendships. Every year of life confirms our opinion that the Queen city of the East is one of the most desirable places in the world to call "home," and its people the most genial, enterprising and agreeable to be found anywhere.

Paris, Sept. 8th, 1869.

MAJOR SLAW, Editor and Publisher Oxford Democrat:—I rec'd, yesterday, in connection with Pension applications, the commission of Hon. PETER C. VAUGHAN as a Justice of the Peace and Quorum for Oxford County, recently issued by Gov. Chamberlain. I have had the impression during the last thirty years, that Lawyer Virgin was a sort of *historical fact*, instead of a real actor of the present time. I knew that he was the pioneer lawyer of the Androscoggin Valley. I knew that he ably and honorably represented his section in the "General Court," at Boston, before Maine was a State. I knew that he was a member of the convention, which formed and submitted the constitution of Maine. I knew that he had been closely connected and identified with the early history of our County and State, in all important affairs. I knew that all the "Counsellors at law," in this County in practice in 1824 (the date of my first Maine Register) he, and the venerable Levi Whitman, are the only survivors.

I knew that thirty-five years ago, he, a white-haired gentleman of the "old school," was my Sabbath School instructor (and I am sorry to say the only one) and with knowledge of all these facts, I am called upon to certify that Peter C. Virgin is now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.

Were there "Giants in those days?"

THE WEATHER has been warmer the past week, the dog Star having resumed his sway and apparently holding over a few days beyond his wonted period as if to make up for lost time. We had a good rain on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, which will help vegetation wonderfully. More wells are giving out.

### South Paris.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, says:

The reports of frosts in low lands have been somewhat exaggerated. We could see no signs of injury in Oxford County, though travelling over parts where the damage has been reported severe.

This is a beechnut year. The trees are covered with burrs. This tree is said to produce an abundant crop once in four years.

I met a few days since Rev. R. Dunham, of Bryant's Pond, the skillful horticulturist—he is of big squash memory. He states that he has twenty fine ones growing on his vines. The largest will weigh about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. This has been a very unfavorable season for his vines, in consequence of the cold weather. Mr. Dunham has a large garden, which produces a great variety of rare and elegant flowers, as well as an abundance of vegetables. He has a fund of valuable and practical information on his favorite occupation. His little cottage in the edge of the forest just beyond the station is a very charming residence, and bears testimony to the taste of the owner.

The apple trees all along the road look as though the usual crop had been gathered; yet there will be exceptions to this rule. Sometimes an orchard is quite well filled. Mr. Zenas Holmes, of Hartford, we hear is raising a crop of two or three hundred bushels. A few such cases are reported, but the crop may be set down as a complete failure.

The corn crop is not suffering in all parts of the State so severely as has been feared. In spite of the cold season, if frosts held off there will be quite a yield. In sandy and light soils it seems to have nearly dried up.

You noticed recently an instance where potatoes were forming on the tops. A farmer says that this is an evidence of the deterioration of the variety. A hill of this kind produced eighty-one little tubers, not one of them large enough to be of any value.

Business led me a few days since, to visit the Paris Flour Mill, at So. Paris.

This establishment, since it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been enlarged, and is probably one of the best appointed flour mills in the Eastern States. Much care has been taken to introduce devices to economize manufacture and produce a perfect article. One of these takes from the outside of the kernels all the dirt and even a part of the hull. The waste is a dirty looking mass, but is a valuable feed, and meets a ready sale. The flour passes from the stones directly to the attic of the mill, where it falls directly into a cooler—a circular bin fifteen feet broad, in which turns a horizontal bar, fitted with boards at such an angle as to draw the flour in furrows gradually to the center, where it falls into the bolts. In connection with this is an apparatus for rubbing the bran, after it has passed through the bolt. The flour thus saved is worth more than the bran formerly sold for. An apparatus in the attic, in connection with elevators, moves the wheat and corn to any part of the mill required. The company manufactures 15,000 barrels of flour annually. They have sold this year up to the present time, 30,000 bushels of meal. At present they are far behind their orders, in consequence of low water, to remedy which a new turbine wheel is to be put in this season. The company make their own barrels, taking the material from the log. The barrels have usually cost fifty-two cents each, but they think the manufacture has been so systematized that the cost will be brought down to forty-five cents. The business at South Paris is in charge of F. H. Skillings, Esq.

Close at hand is the corn packing establishment of Messrs. Burnham & Morrill. This building has been erected the present season, and is fitted with a shop for the manufacture of the cans, a huge pile of which stand ready to be filled. The cooking is done in vats heated by steam, from a large upright tubular boiler. They have two hundred and thirty-five acres of sweet corn growing, from which they hope to realize enough to fill 400,000 cans. The corn is brought in cart loads as it is broken from the stalks. A large number of people are constantly employed in husking the corn, after which it has to be cut by hand from the cob. A small press is used to fill the cans, after which the covers are soldered tightly and large batches are put upon frames into the vats to cook. When the process is partly completed the frames are lifted out of the water, and minute holes punched in the cover of each can. The steam at once forces out every particle of air. After the steam ceases to be forced out a drop of solder makes all tight again, and the cooking is completed. After cooling, the sinking in of the top shows whether the work has been successfully done—if not the can is opened and its contents—now spoiled, are thrown out. These gentlemen are also the proprietors of the large packing establishment at Westbrook.

THE PENNACUSSE WOODEN MILL, at Norway is receiving new water wheels, and will be ready to start up shortly. Messrs. W. A. Barrell and Capt. H. C. Little are the lessees, and they have the energy and knowledge of the business sufficient to make it a successful enterprise. It will add much to the business interest of this thriving village. They will manufacture first class repellant, to be sold by a leading Portland firm, Deering, Milliken & Co. This is a two-set mill, and when in full operation will run eighteen looms, ten of which are new Gilbert looms, and will manufacture about 400 yards of this class of goods per day.

At Step Falls, several manufacturing enterprises are being carried on. A large building is being finished, which will large accommodate business. Lately Capt. Blake has commenced the manufacture of pulp from wood, for paper. The material will be furnished to manufacturers situated at a distance from the wood.

### A Bear Hunt.

RUMFORD, Sept. 4th, 1869.

Mr. Editor: The past week we have had one of those exciting chases, a bear hunt.

A bear had been visiting the cornfield of Mr. O. Pottingill, of this town, for two nights, making sad havoc with the corn. Now as corn is to be a very poor crop with us this year, Mr. Pottingill naturally objected to feeding bears at the expense of a diminished corn-crop. Notice was sent round, and seventeen of his neighbors assembled to hunt out bruin. A council was called, and it was concluded that the bear was in a piece of pine woods of some forty acres on Mr. P's farm, and near his cornfield, and it was decided to surround the woods while two or three went in with the dogs to drive him out.

The woods were surrounded accordingly, and the dogs put on the track and his bearship was soon discovered sleeping at his supper. The dogs awoke him and a shot from Prent Kimball convinced him that to flee would be wise. He was worried by the dogs and closely followed by the hunters in the woods till he came in sight of the road leading from the Point to the Center, when a shot from Dawson brought him to the ground with a broken leg, and he was dispatched with an axe.

A procession was formed, C. A. Kimball taking the bear into his wagon, and the huntsmen following behind and marched to the common at the Point, when a salute was fired over his remains. After he had been duly shown to the crowd, he was divided—the older hunters each receiving a foot as an ornament, and the younger ones the cash proceeds to invest in ammunition for the killing of the next bear, that happens this way.

Thus ended the hunt, which was voted a most exciting affair by all who participated, for in twenty minutes by the watch from the time we started to surround the woods, bruin lay dead in the road, and all who saw him united in saying that it was the largest bear they ever saw. Whether it was the original Oxford Bear, or not, I cannot say, but have not the least doubt in my mind that it was that famous animal. ONE OF THE HUNTERS.

### State Aid to Destitute Orphans of Soldiers and Seamen.

The appropriation of 1869 for aid to indigent orphans of soldiers and seamen, was \$20,000—and the commissioners desire that all children of this class who are destitute and needy may receive aid from this fund. Applications for aid should be made to the municipal authorities to whom blanks have been furnished. In case any authorities should neglect or refuse to act in behalf of such orphans, applications may be made direct to the Board of Guardians, at Augusta. Any information from any one regarding the condition of such orphans, who have no stated homes, or are subject to immoral and vicious influences will be thankfully received. We append the circular by the Board of Guardians:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Augusta, Aug. 1st, 1869.  
To the Municipal Officers of the several cities, towns, and plantations of the State of Maine, and to all others who feel an interest in the welfare of the destitute orphans of the soldiers and sailors of the recent war:

The Resolves of the Legislature, approved March 1, 1867, relating to destitute orphans of soldiers and seamen of the late war, are continued in force during the present year. Justice requires that the disbursement should be made upon equitable considerations. It is therefore incumbent upon the commission who have this matter in charge—in order to meet the expectations of the State, and to subserve the true interests of the above named class of our children—to earnestly ask the municipal authorities of the several cities, towns, and plantations, to give their special attention to this subject. We desire to possess the names, condition and circumstances of each of the destitute orphans of any soldiers or seamen made so in consequence of the late civil war. It is our duty and pleasure to provide homes for the homeless, and as far as possible to change the condition of such as are under improper influences. We desire to know of any instances where the National or State pensions in aid of orphan children are misapplied, or their rights in any way unjustly withheld. It is our intention, as far as possible, to make suitable provision that the children of the above class may be put under suitable moral and intellectual culture. In furtherance of these objects, blanks will be forwarded to the several municipal officers of cities, towns and plantations in the State. We ask an early and full answer to the questions propounded, with such information and recommendations as the spirit of this circular may suggest. For the past two years several towns have not responded. Such neglect should not be continued.

It is not necessary that the class of orphans referred to, should have lost their mother, in order to make them proper subjects of the State appropriation.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
FREDERICK ROBEY,  
Board of Guardians of Indigent Orphans.  
Augusta, Aug. 1st, 1869.

### Rumford.

The Republicans of Rumford met agreeably to call, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature for the District composed of the towns of Rumford, Andover, Peru, Byron and Roxbury. There was a very good attendance. H. M. Colby Esq. was chosen Chairman, and John N. Irish, Secretary.

The caucus proceeded to vote with the following result:  
Whole number of votes cast 118  
Jonathan K. Martin had 117  
Scattering  
and Jonathan K. Martin was declared nominated.

Major Harrison Baker has leased the Augustus House, Augusta, for five years, and will take possession the first of October.

### A School Examination.

Mr. Editor:—As you was pleased to publish a notice some time since, of a visit to Miss Virtue Howard's school in Bethel, I have thought that a report of my visit at its close will be of interest and profit to teachers especially. Experienced teachers are always glad to catch at every new method of imparting instruction. To such a teacher nothing is trivial, while the young teacher, who would be successful, must take advantage of the experience of others. It is for this reason that I shall be as minute as possible in my descriptions. The subject will lose none of its interest by this method.

Miss Howard's school has been in session eleven weeks. A public invitation was extended to teachers to visit her school in the tenth week when twenty-five availed themselves of the privilege. The final examination was attended by the parents who filled the house. I shall describe the exercises in their order.

The scholars were all taught to read and speak in a clear ringing tone of voice. The smallest child could be distinctly and easily heard all over the room. They learned this simply by imitating her. Two of them read a piece in concert on the same pitch of the voice, then another two. Everything throughout the reading exercises was talked out, not sung out, as is too often the case. Great attention was paid to emphasis and all nice shades of sentiment. Easy pieces were selected, even for the advanced scholars, and extracts from newspapers were selected and read.

The meeting was held in a pine grove near by where seats were arranged for the occasion.

The spelling exercise excited anything we ever witnessed, and I can only partially describe it. A class of small children was called out. They selected words at random which they pronounced, and sometimes spelled singly, and sometimes in concert; this was done with great rapidity. Their mode of giving their own definitions in their own language, was admirable, and worthy of imitation by all teachers. I will give a familiar illustration of their actual definitions. "Spell sugar; what is its definition?" answer: "what we sweeten our tea with." "Wood?" "What we put on the fire." "Cheese?" "what mother makes." "Yes," replied the teacher, "and she makes excellent cheese." "Bread?" something to eat. "Lady?" A very good woman.

In this way the exercise went on in the most rapid manner, the children having acquired the admirable habit of expressing their ideas in the most ready manner. She then gave a list of words where several are pronounced alike. When she gave out a word they exhausted the list. For example, "spell Cain." C-a-i-n, Cain, a man's name. C-a-n-e Cane, something to walk with, and so on through a long list. Sometimes she would throw in a bit of instruction while spelling. "Spell tea." T-e-a tea, something to drink. "Do little children drink tea?" "No, they drink water." "Oh yes, was the reply, "because tea curls up their cheeks."

This was better than an hour's lecture on tea drinking. "Spell knock." K-n-o-c-k knock. "Which letter is silent?" k. "How ridiculous to have a silent letter!" It will be remembered that this exercise was with the youngest children of the school. She then made them recite the multiplication table in concert, and then gave them a bag of marbles and told them they might go out doors and play a while. A feature of this spelling exercise worthy of note is, that each letter must be distinctly pronounced, and in this way the organs of speech become strengthened.

She then called for declamations. The scholars arose in their seats at once when called upon, and repeated their pieces in that clear, ringing voice which they practiced in reading. They were required to talk out their declamations, and not sing them. One little girl read a piece when she had learned to keep like a bird. Single declamations were given throughout the day. They also sang in concert, so that every pupil, even the youngest, seemed to have the organ of speech well developed. Little verses are repeated and a running commentary is sure to follow low from the teacher.

They now sing the multiplication table to the tune of Yankee Doodle, which was followed by a brilliant exercise which she called quick addition. Each scholar makes his example on the spot, recites it, gives the result, and then analyzes it, to see if it be correct. I give one example out of many.

The square of 6 is 36, add 20 and it makes 56, add 30 and it makes 86, subtract 80 and 5 is left. Square 5 and we have twenty-five for the answer. They performed their mental exercises with remarkable facility. All the school from the oldest to the youngest who could only say two and two make four, were engaged in the exercise.

### Concluded next week.

### Norway Items.

Dull as the times are said to be, there is more building, repairing, and putting in machinery, in connection with the water-power, in this place, than for many years previous to this.

At the outlet of the pond, stands the Bennett Mills, now owned by those enterprising, young men, Messrs. J. W. & A. G. Parsons, who have run them on their own account, for three years past, turning out some 3000 barrels of nice flour annually besides their custom-work. The flour manufactured by them is pretty extensively known, as of superior quality. They have been engaged some weeks in making improvements, both in the grist and saw mills. In the first place, they dug out the bed of the stream below the dam, lowering the water wheels from three to four feet, giving by the operation a greater head of water, having now, from 14 to 16 feet head. They have put into the saw mill, a circular saw with the machinery necessary to operate for sawing boards or other lumber, and are now cutting some 1000, or 1200 feet per hour, which is a very great improvement over the old upright saw. They are putting

in four new Turbine wheels of the Chase Patent, into the flour mill, and two runs of new stones, one run expressly for grinding wheat for their customers, the other for barrelling. They also talk of putting in one of Clark & Elting's Excelsior Belt & Bran Dusters, recommended as superior to any other Duster in use, for making flour. It is their intention to make the Bennett Mills equal, if not superior to any other mills in the country. The estimated cost of these improvements, is some six thousand dollars.

About 200 feet below these mills, Messrs. Mixer & Watson are putting a Chase Wheel in to carry the machinery connected with their Tannery, the water being carried from the pond in a penstock, running from the pond to the tannery, giving them about 20 feet head, for which they pay the Messrs. Parsons \$100 per annum for fifteen years, thus amicably adjusting all disputes as to the rights of the parties, which at one time had fair to involve them in a suit at law to settle their respective rights.

The cost to M. & W. in putting in the wheel, with the necessary change of machinery, will be \$1000 or 1200, but the advantages to be derived from the change will more than cover the outlay. They will have about twenty feet head, which will give sufficient power to carry all the machinery necessary for their operation. The saving of fuel, heretofore used will much more than pay the water rent.

The next below, undergoing changes, is the Pennesseewassee Woolen Mill, operated for three or four years past, by C. C. Sanderson, Esq., now owned by Mr. Deering of Portland, and leased for five years to parties from Lewiston. Twenty-six feet have been added to the front, and a dry room 16x20 feet on the westerly side of the building. Eight additional looms are to be put in, making eighteen in all, also a new water wheel, of the Chase patent, and other improvements being made, the whole cost of which is estimated at \$5000. It is expected they will start the looms on Monday, 6th inst.

Capt. Blake's new building, at the head of Steep Falls, for manufacturing paper pulp from wood, is approaching completion. The building is 40x60 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, which is to contain the machinery and steam boiler for heating. The building is put up and finished by Capt. Blake, who also puts in the water wheel and main shafting, and the machinery is put in by Mr. Newman, Lessee. There are to be three machines for grinding the wood, and reducing it to the proper consistency for the pulp. This pulp, made from paper wood, is said to make very good paper, and the material being abundant, may have a tendency to reduce the price of paper.

To carry the machinery, power equal to ninety horse-power is required, which is probably more than is necessary for any other machinery on the stream.

The work is being done in thorough and substantial manner, and the cost of building and machinery is estimated at \$12,000 to \$14,000. Other improvements are being made in the village, but these alone involve an expenditure of about \$25,000, and it is hoped that those investing their funds in these improvements, may meet with abundant success.

Mr. Joseph Churchill of Norway, fell from an apple tree, which he was engaged in trimming on Monday, breaking three of his ribs and otherwise seriously, but not dangerously bruising him.

### Hart







## Agricultural.

### Benefits of the Drought.

In this section vegetation has suffered more from drought than in any previous season for many years. In 1865, rain deferred to a later day in August, but the ground was more thoroughly soaked in the spring and early summer, and, consequently, trees and deep-rooted vegetables did not suffer from its effects.

This season the early fruits, grass and most kinds of grain advanced beyond the effects of drought before it came severely upon us. But much vegetation—garden crops generally, corn, early potatoes, vines, and recently set trees—have been greatly injured.

But now rain is again upon the earth, our fields revive, our confidence in nature's economy is restored, and we begin to feel that our loss in consequence of the continued drought is not so great as our fears led us to anticipate. Indeed, there are benefits to be realized by the withholding of the rain—not merely moral benefits, but blessings of a physical character that may be traced to this very source.

It is admitted that many diseases incident to dog-day weather are caused by the decay of vegetable as well as animal matter about us. During a warm and rainy period, there is more rapid decomposition than in dry time, and, as a consequence, more malaria and its attendant diseases. In a season of drought, the waste of vegetation withers, crumbles, and is preserved from decay. Absence from fevers and similar diseases may then in part be attributed to dry weather. Now that the rain has come again, especial care should be exercised, and the effects of decomposition be counteracted by disinfectants and deodorizers.

Another benefit of a drought is the destruction of many insects injurious to vegetation. It is pretty generally admitted that much advantage comes to the cultivator in consequence of that destruction of insects and their eggs by continued dry weather.

Still another advantage, as claimed by chemists, is wrought upon the soil by continued absence of rain, which we shall discuss at another time in a special article.

The effects of dry weather on many productions of the soil are certainly beneficial, producing excellent flavor in fruits, and meanness in the potato, and equally desirable qualities in other productions.

So we might enumerate other advantages arising from drought to offset the losses to crops and other disadvantages caused by the same agency. Producers are apt to look only at the losses; never or seldom at the benefits.—[N. E. Farmer.]

### Clean Culture.

It is a fact that ground that is kept from vegetation of any kind, will not dry up so much as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt, but if they would make a proper investigation their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment—take a piece of ground and let it every day, or often enough to keep all kinds of vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass, or some kind of grain. After a drought of two or three weeks examine both pieces by digging into them with a spade or shovel. The earth of the grass or grain plot will be found very dry, like ashes, to the depth of a foot or more. The other will be dried in only two or three inches; below that it will be found moist.

Examine the ground in an orchard, for instance in a dry time, it will be found dry to a great depth. If there is a tree in your orchard, see if the ground is not much drier near it than on similar ground away from the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring up the moisture from a great depth below the surface than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be known by noting how much more moisture is required to support a crop of corn when the stalks are nearly full grown, than in its earliest stages.

Now from all this we deduce an argument in favor of clean culture—that is, a culture that produces no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops—the advantage of which would be to give the crop the whole benefit of the soil, instead of giving a portion to weeds.

In a dry time we frequently hear farmers say, "It will not do to work my corn; potatoes; they need all the grass and weeds to keep the ground from drying up." Now this, as we have shown is all a mistake—the grass and weeds make the ground drier and deeper.

But it has been alleged that corn has been injured by ploughing or working it when the weather is very dry. We admit that this effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is that the roots have been extended, and the plough cuts off so large a portion of them that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is the way the "fired" corn sometimes spoken of at the South and West, is generally produced.—[Ruralist.]

### Stable Windows.

Diseases of the eye in horses may, in many cases be traced to the wretched custom of confining animals in dark stables. Any one who has been for some time in a dark room, knows what the effect is of coming suddenly out into the sunlight. The horse is no less sensitive. Bring him suddenly out, and you notice that he stumbles against almost everything that is in his way, and steps with the utmost uncertainty. This blundering is not the fault of the poor brute, but of his owner. The eye must gradually become accustomed to the change. The effect of the common mode of treatment cannot fail eventually to be disastrous to the eyesight. The detention in dark stables must have a deleterious influence upon the optic

nerve by weakening it. The retina feels it also. Objects are reflected upon a dull surface and are not clearly discerned. The master wonders what is the matter; his horse used to be sure footed, but now he stumbles entirely too frequently for his credit in the market. He used to be very gentle and could be warranted as altogether safe, but now he shies so abominably that several times he has nearly upset the carriage, and the ladies of the house are afraid of him. He is losing character and rapidly getting a bad name, when the poor brute is as deserving of confidence as ever. The animal would in fact be safer with absolute blindness, than with imperfect vision, for it is constantly alarmed by objects which are seen indistinctly, whereas in the former case it trusts entirely to the bridle. Farmers will do well to make a note, and let their horses have light.—[Journal of the Farm.]

To PICKLE CUCUMBERS.—We have had numerous queries for pickling cucumbers, and wishing just that information ourselves have appeared to several good housewives with the best results. Hereafter it has been our own practice to let cucumbers from the vines, wash them and put them into a large fish or tub into which sufficient salt is put to nearly cover them. The moisture from the cucumbers dissolves the salt, forming a brine which completely covers the cucumbers. But when wanted for use it is necessary to freshen them by soaking them in soft water, changing the water often, and when sufficiently freshened, vinegar is added. This forms something of a task and it is far better to put them directly into vinegar. For this purpose a friend has furnished us with the following receipt, which is pronounced "the best thing for pickling." Cut the cucumbers from the vines, wash them in cold water, and place in an earthen jar. Put salt enough to make a strong brine into boiling water on top; repeat this three successive mornings, and the fourth cover with cold vinegar, adding a small quantity of mustard seed to prevent from moulding. Thus pickled they will remain good and hard for one year. This information we hope will answer the query of our correspondents.—[Maine Farmer.]

CARBOLEATE OF LIME AS A DISINFECTANT.—The Tribune will do a good service to the community just at this time by calling attention to the very great value of carbolate of lime. It is not as well known as it should be, nor is it as easily found at the druggists as it ought to be. Carbolate of lime is probably the most effective substance for all ordinary disinfecting purposes now known. It is a preparation of carbolic acid, one of the many productions of coal tar. When rightly prepared it is in the form of a very pink powder, with a strong odor, to many persons pleasant—of cold tar. A very small portion, say, a teaspoonful or so, will destroy almost at once the effluvia of a pesty, a little sprinkled round the barrel of garbage will remove its smell, the box or paper left open in a sick room will sweeten the atmosphere in a very short time. The writer of this had occasion to recommend its use to a family living in a very small house, with one of its members nearly gone under the spread of a terrific cancer extending over an immense surface, and in its worst stage. The horrible odor filled the whole house, when he sent a package there. On his next call there was not a trace of effluvia, and the thanks of the family were given with almost tears of gratitude.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

To CAN GREEN CORN.—The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye inquired last summer for a recipe to pickle this delicious vegetable. This drew out a lady correspondent, who said that by shelling or cutting from the cob, and boiling it in a very little water in a pot, till thoroughly heated and cooked through, adding a small teaspoonful of tartaric acid to each quart bottle, and stirring well all the time. Closing and sealing the can, it will keep perfectly for years. My better half was not very credulous, but put up eight quart cans according to direction. They all kept perfectly, and were used during the winter with great pleasure, the fresh flavor of the vegetable being preserved more perfectly than is usually the case with canned goods. Before cooking the contents of the cans for eating, add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, and let it stand for half an hour. This recipe may be depended on, and is certainly the best one for the purpose that I have ever tried.—[Rural New Yorker.]

Overteaching Children in School.—At the recent meeting of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, a paper was read by Dr. Waterhouse, of Portage City, on the subject of Debility in Children, especially with reference to the evils of overtaxing children in our schools, the facts and suggestions of which were deemed so valuable that a resolution was adopted requesting its general publication by the press, for which purpose it has been revised by the author. We copy a passage:

In our common schools of the present day (everywhere, but more especially in cities and larger villages, where the best teachers are sought and generally of trained) every incentive that can be devised and brought to bear to stimulate and encourage study is faithfully and persistently applied. The consequence is that many of our brightest and best children of from six to ten years of age are performing more study, more mental labor, than most of the business men, or more than their teachers. I am aware that many children are sluggish in temperament, and will bear and seem to require great urging to get them to learn; yet many of many of this class, it is their rapid growth that takes away their energy, and even ability to study; and, consequently, you must fail to get them to learn much until they cease to grow so rapidly; or, if you succeed in getting study out of them, you induce anemia. What else can you expect? You cannot get more from the blood than there is in it; and since the blood must supply nourishment to the brain and the body and all its

organs for their growth, besides repaying the waste of all their exertions, it follows that, whenever you tax the fluid beyond its income anemia is the result.

### Farm for Sale.

Woodstock, containing one hundred acres of land—5 acres of woodland, and 200 tons of hay. Also, Farming Tools, and two horses, one cow, 12 yearlings, one wagon, and one sleigh. For particulars, apply to MOSES SWAN, Woodstock, June 21, 1890.

### Farm for Sale.

SITUATED at Rumford Corner, within a quarter of a mile of a School House, and a mile of three Meeting-houses. It contains thirty-five acres of good Intervale Land, and has a two-story house, well finished, with full connecting the barn, and a blacksmith Shop upon it. There is a young orchard, a sugar shed and house, good pasture, plenty of wood and timber. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, GEORGE A. RAY, Rumford, Aug. 1, 1890.

ANDREWS HOUSE! (Formerly ATLANTIC HOUSE.) South Paris, Me.

This well known House has recently been refitted and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. The building is conveniently located, and from a Depot free of charge.

A. H. & A. A. ANDREWS, Proprietors.

EAGLE HOTEL, Mechanic Falls, Me. The present Proprietor having leased this Hotel for the purpose of the travelling public, he is now ready to receive guests. To travellers, boarders and transient guests, the hotel offers moderate and comfortable charges, we would say without contradiction, this Hotel stands without a rival.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his property, known as the Bryant's Pond Village, Maine, consisting of House, woodshed, stable, and one acre of land. The building is connected, nearly new, well finished and convenient. Land under a good house with cheerful surroundings, in a quiet and growing village, will find the very place desired, and if applied for soon. CHAS. B. LOVEJOY, Bryant's Pond, April 8, 1890.

For Sale, or To Let, THE BATES STORE, on Paris Hill—favorable location for trade and having a large stock of goods. Also, the story and a half house on Tremont St. For further particulars, apply to A. F. FARRAR—having a good garden plot.

For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, EMELINE S. CUMMINGS, Paris Hill, April 12, 1890.

Freedom Notice. This certifies that for a valuable consideration I have this day given to my minor son, WILLIAM D. FARRAR, his time to trade and transact business for himself and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—FARRAR FARRAR, Father. SUMNER, Aug. 23, 1890.

Freedom Notice. This certifies that I have this day given to my minor son, WILLIAM D. FARRAR, his time to trade and transact business for himself and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—J. J. PERCY, Father. OXFORD, Aug. 23, 1890.

Freedom Notice. This is to certify that I have this day given my son, GEORGE H. SEAVEY, the remainder of his earnings to trade and act for himself, and I hereby certify the public that I shall claim none of his wages or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—A. E. SEAVEY, Father. Bethel, July 9, 1890.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S Semi-Weekly Line. On and after the 18th inst., the fine steamers Orono and Elsie will run as follows: Leave Bangor, Bangor, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M. For Bangor, Bangor, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M. For Bangor, Bangor, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.

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1500 Rooms Room Papers! NEW PATTERNS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH. Also, Curtains, Curtain Paper

Which will be SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. A. OSCAR NOYES, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. Wilton's Catarrh CURE. CURES CATARRH, and all NERVOUS DISORDERS about the head, and is warranted to cure it, if not, the money is refunded. Price 50 cts. per bottle. Address, GEO. S. MILLER, Lewiston, Me. Agents—Dr. D. B. Sawyer, South Paris, Me. Dr. W. E. Chase & Co., Bethel, Me. G. Small, Waterville, Me.

HORSE TRAINING.—Just out a book containing a new system of horse training, the well known and successful "Horse Training" by Dr. T. D. Ball, the well known and successful "Horse Training" by Dr. T. D. Ball, the well known and successful "Horse Training" by Dr. T. D. Ball.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY. For Man and Beast. It will Cure Rheumatism. The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection.

ON MAN it has never failed to cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, STIFFNESS AND PAIN IN THE JOINTS, STITCHES IN THE SIDE OR BACK, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SORES AND FROSTED FEET. Persons affected with Rheumatism can get relief by using this Remedy. It is a simple and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Sole Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure you that it is the only reliable and perfect hair restorer. It restores the hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken; the scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean, and the hair grows thicker and stronger. It is a tonic property, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands. By its use the hair grows thicker and stronger. It is a tonic property, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands.

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## Pratt's Tubular Wells

HAVING purchased the patent the right to construct the above Wells in Oxford County, I am prepared to receive orders from any who may desire my services.

In locations favorable for boring them, these Wells are now conceded to be the best.

Economical and Best in Use, always affording an abundant supply of PURE WATER.

Non-Resident Taxes. In the Town of Paris, County of Oxford, Me., for the year 1888.

The following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Paris, for the year 1888, in bills committed to the Collector of said Town, on the 25th day of May, 1889, has been returned by him to me as Collector of said Town, on the 4th day of July, 1889, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest are not paid to the Treasurer of said Town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold at public auction at the store of A. M. Hammond, in said Town, on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Non-Resident Taxes. In the Town of Stoneham, County of Oxford, Me., for the year 1888.

The following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Stoneham, in bills committed to the Collector of said Town, on the 25th day of May, 1889, has been returned by him to me as Collector of said Town, on the 4th day of July, 1889, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest are not paid to the Treasurer of said Town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold at public auction at the store of A. M. Hammond, in said Town, on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock P. M.

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Non-Resident Taxes. In the Town of Stoneham, County of Oxford, Me., for the year 1888.

## Non-Resident Taxes.

In the Town of Paris, County of Oxford, Me., for the year 1888.

The following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Paris, for the year 1888, in bills committed to the Collector of said Town, on the 25th day of May, 1889, has been returned by him to me as Collector of said Town, on the 4th day of July, 1889, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and