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Editor and Proprietor.

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boilers, saws, raps, dies and drills, made and

repaired. Sewing, mowing and threshing ma-

chines, pumps of all kinds, pressed, guns, pistols,

knives, traps, &c., neatly and promptly repaired.

Steam and water piping done to order.

Norway Cigar Manufactory,

NORWAY, MAINE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine HAVANA and DOMESTIC CIGARS

Manufacturers of the celebrated brands,

"Royal" and "Oxford Bear."

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

O blessed Christ, once more in wildest weather,
While Winter reigns and earth is clothed
With snow,
And hapless creatures crowd for warmth to-
gether,
We, light and comfort from thy presence
know.

Once more the glow of thy divineness beam-
ing.

Rest like the sun on golden fields of corn,
And we, like tropic flowers, in bliss lie dream-
ing.

Beneath the light in thy dear presence born.

Thou art our light, in the dark, in the gloom,
We love to see thee shine in splendor keen,
No doubt of heart, no pain from thee can sever,
When once thy love in heart and soul are
seen.

We bless thee now and aye, for that sweet
shining.

For saving goodness, lasting like the day,
O cheer the sad, and sinful souls repining,
And teach them thou art still our light and
way.

—WILLIAM BRUNTON.

WINGS.

Mother, O make me a pair of wings,
Like the Christ-child's adorning;
Beneath the sky, with the gold star-eye—
I'll wear them on Christmas morning.

The mother worked with a careless heart,
All through that merry morning;
Happy and blind no saw behind,
The shadow that gives no warning.

He struck—and over that little face
A sudden change came creeping;
Twelve struggling hours against death's fierce
powers.

And then he has left her sleeping,
Strange sleep which no mother's kiss can wake!
Lay her pretty wings beside her:
Strew white flowers sweet on her hands and
feet.

And under the white snow hide her,
For the Christ-child called her out of her play,
And thus our earth life scoring,
She went away—What, dead, we say?

By the author of "John Halifax, Gentle-
man," in December WIDE AWAKE.

MR. NIX'S CHRISTMAS.

BEING THE FAITHFUL RECORD OF
WHAT BEFELL A QUIET RESI-
DENT OF A QUIET CITY.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF
THE COURIER-GAZETTE.

BY W. O. FULLER, JR.

In the dry and gritty little city of
Limestone—but whose aridness and grit
at the period of which I write were hid-
den beneath the soft, white snows of
Christmas time—lived Napoleon W.
Nix. He was a curious little man, and
kept a curious little store, in a curious
little court opening off one of the prin-
cipal streets of the place.

Years before the time of which this
faithful record treats, there was born into
this world of vexation and woe, a
curious little baby, without a vestige of
hair or eyebrows, and whose eyes stared
relentlessly out at a future, which was
mercifully veiled, though a set of lids en-
tirely bankrupt as to the important aux-
iliary of lashes. This curious looking
baby, with a commendable view to the
eternal fitness of things on the part of
his happy parents, was christened Napo-
leon Washington—the felicitous blending
of the names of France and America's
mighty generals being received by the
neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Nix as a happy
augury of the child's future. The
high hopes which this confidence on the
part of their neighbors aroused in the
heart of the proud parents, were destin-
ed never to be realized, for at an early
period in the child's life, his father fell
off a building, where he was pursuing
his calling of a carpenter, and broke his
neck, and his untimely death was soon
followed by that of the child's mother.
So the whirling wheel of time whirled
the orphan into the charge of a maiden
aunt, who "brought him up by hand," a
circumstance which he never in after
years ceased to remember, from the fact
of the hand being an unusually hard one.

The boy grew and flourished in his
own curious way. As years passed on
he developed a moderate quantity of hair
upon his head, and in the fullness of
time a very weak and abstruse growth
of whiskers appeared at ragged intervals
upon his chin, and was cultivated with
jealous care; but it never passed beyond
a certain stage of incipency. He was
subject in a weak an imperfect degree to
the harmless dissipations incidental to
young manhood, the chief of which con-
sisted in writing his name N. WASHING-
TON NIX; in one instance even proceed-
ing to the bold extremity of inscribing
in it an autograph album, embellished
with sundry ornamental flourishes, ac-
companying it with a poetical request
that in the Casket of memory the owner
of the book would Drop One Pearl for
N. Washington Nix. Eyebrows and
lashes he never succeeded in disclosing,
and despite the unlimited anointing of
the portions of his countenance devoted
to those important and indispensable ad-
juncts of the human face with numerous
lotions and balms, whose virtues were
glowing set forth in testimonials from
unknown parties, writing from unheard
of localities in the west, Napoleon stared
through manhood's estate as he had
stared at his nurse, and glowered upon
mankind all through life, with a fierce-
ness of expression totally irreconcilable

with his puny frame, and the natural
modesty and reticence of his disposi-
tion. And as the whirling wheel of
time whirled and whirled, it whirled him
into matrimony; but how, he never
knew; or, if he ever knew, he soon ceas-
ed to remember; and as the wheel whirled
and whirled, he often found himself
staring across the table at his wife, with
a faint and misty impression stirring his
feeble intellect, that she was at one time
the quiet young girl who had bashfully
besought his name for the autograph al-
bum; but the connecting current of
events which had displaced her round
face with wrinkles, and the golden hair
with a cap, was something so deep for
his comprehension that he gave up all
thought of striving to fathom it.

Behind the counter of the curious
little store, Napoleon stood day after
day, and doled out in such small quanti-
ties as his few customers might require,
the limited number of articles of which
his little stock in trade consisted. The
shop was a small squat room, dingy and
dark, being lighted by the few beams of
the sun which found their way into the
narrow court and straggled through the
small panes of the windows. A faded
and weather-beaten sign over the door
bore in subdued letters the inscription:

NAPOLEON W. NIX.

Upon either side of the entrance was
the legend "Nix Small Wares," while
sundry little placards in the windows ac-
quainted passers-by with the fact, or
would have acquainted them with the
fact if they had chosen to read them,
that goods were "Marked down to cost,"
and here was "The place to get good
bargains." But despite the glittering
offers which these announcements held
forth, the fancy goods on his shelves,
and the various articles on his counters,
went off rather slowly, and Mr. Nix,
finding that trade in this line was dull,
and appeared destined to be duller, had
added a small stock of candies, which
attractively displayed, had had for a time
the effect of alluring the youthful pen-
nies of the court and near vicinity, and
keeping the proprietor comparatively
busy. But a superstition after a time
had crept in among the youthful popu-
lation of the court to the effect that old
Nix, as he was irreverently styled, was in
the habit of cutting off a small piece
from each one cent stick of candy and
adding it to the mixed variety which
sold by weight, the decapitated stick be-
ing afterward disposed of to guileless
customers as of full size. Such a blow
aimed at the blood-bought rights of
childhood, was not to be lightly passed
over, and in a spirit of retaliation, the
boldest and most lawless among the
masculine youthful population, were
wont to express their feelings by indulg-
ing in demoniac dances in front of the
obnoxious Nix's shop, as derisive ac-
companiment to the lines:

"Nix, Nix,
Cut his sticks!"

—which were sung in a variety of keys
and a power of lungs simply wonderful.

Christmas day had dawned on Lime-
stone with steel gray sky, and all day
long the wind had torn and wrestled
with the dirty snow-drifts which fingered
in the little court from fall to spring,
lifting them up bodily and dashing them
with a gleeful shriek into the frosty faces
of pedestrians who passed the entrance
of the court, and who covered before the
onslaught and hurried away, glad to es-
cape from so inhospitable a locality. The
holiday season, with its crowds of merry
and eager buyers, meant little to Mr.
Nix. Rarely did a customer stray from
the busy streets, and the glittering array
of handsome goods, to his dingy shop,
with its meagre and much worn assort-
ment; and he had long ago ceased to
lay in an extra stock to meet an in-
creased holiday patronage. And now,
even the more prosperous dealers were
resting from their work, and the streets
were well-nigh deserted. In many a happy
home the joys of Christmas time were
reigning supreme. But these things
were not for Mr. Nix, nor yet the fierce
wind, before alluded to, and which at
this moment left off for a time its mad
struggle with the yellow drifts, and after
violently shaking the rickety doors and
shutters of the court, grasped, as its
legitimate prey, a woman closely veiled,
who had dared to enter its sacred pre-
cincts, and with a prefatory flirt of her
clothing, blew her bodily and with con-
siderable violence through the door and
into the little shop of Napoleon, and
which (the door) she with great difficulty
shut to in the saucy face of the uncer-
emonious zephyr.

Saving a little girl, who had come in
to buy a postage stamp, this was the only
customer of the day, and Napoleon bus-
tled out of the door leading to his apart-
ments at the rear of the shop, and smil-
ingly took his place behind the counter.
The woman laid a package upon the
small show-case, and raised her veil.
Little Mr. Nix gasped. He thought he

never in his life had seen such glorious
eyes and such a beautiful countenance.
The visitor flashed the eyes full upon
Napoleon's face, and said in a hesitating
voice:

"Is this—Mr. Nix?"

The voice was low and sweet, and it
thrilled Napoleon to his very boots. He
stammered an affirmative reply.

"You will excuse me," said the glori-
ous eyes (Mr. Nix thought it must be the
eyes that spoke), "for speaking to you
without the formality of an introduction,
but—"

Oh, she needn't mind that, Mr. Nix
murmured.

"But I am a stranger in your city,
which we reached only last night. When
I say we, I refer to myself and husband."

"Ah, she's married," soliloquized Napo-
leon, but for the life of him he couldn't
have told why the thought gave him an
involuntary feeling of regret. He bowed
his head in acknowledgement of the
receipt of the information, and the caller
proceeded:

"It is a very delicate matter of which
I have to speak," she said, and to the
unspeakable trepidation of Mr. Nix, he
detected tears in the glorious eyes, "and
I never could have been equal to the task,
had not the landlord of the hotel where
we are stopping told me you were a gen-
tleman of honor, upon whom a lady in
distress might safely call."

Certainly it did not need the landlord's
commendation to convince the woman
that the staring little man in front of her
was as guileless as a child. He stam-
mered a few broken sentences of assur-
ance, and begged his visitor that she
would command him in any way.

"My husband," the beautiful woman
went on, wiping the glorious eyes with a
delicate little handkerchief, "is an inva-
lid, suffering from a wound received in
the army—Major Henry Budd is his
name. Such is the peculiar nature of
his wound, that he is unable to work,
and recently his physician recommended
that he travel about from place to place,
in hopes that constant change of scene
might have a beneficial effect upon his
system. In order to accomplish this (for
we are poor, I unhesitatingly confess), I
have found it necessary to engage in
some light employment, to defray our
expenses. This I do by selling a book,
canvassing each place we visit, and man-
aging to secure money enough by this
means to support us both. I find it very
hard, but—"

To Napoleon's unspeakable horror the
eyes were at this juncture overflowing
with tears, and the beautiful countenance
was buried in the handkerchief.

"Don't cry, marm—don't cry," he
gasped, barely preventing his own lash-
less orbits from inundating. "I don't
know what you want, but if there's any-
thing I can do, don't hesitate to ask it."

"You are very good," rejoined the
woman, staying her sobs with a great
effort. "It is an embarrassing thing,
thus to approach a stranger, but my
trouble left me no alternative. Last
night my husband suffered a relapse, and
is now confined to his room at the hotel.
All the forenoon I have sought in vain to
sell a copy of my book," (here she me-
chanically unrolled the package she had
laid on the show-case), "and I find my-
self in a bad situation, our money being
all expended, my husband very sick, and—"

And here there was another alarming
relapse into the handkerchief.

"Well, marm," said Napoleon, in an
awkward, soothing voice, "don't cry—
don't give away to your feelings so. It's
always darkest just before the dawn." He
threw this out as a comforting reflec-
tion, though he failed to discern its par-
ticular bearing on the case at issue.

To shorten a somewhat lengthy story,
the eyes and the countenance and the
handkerchief quite melted the by no
means adamant heart of the artless Napo-
leon, and when his visitor eventually
went out the door, with a sunny face, he
not only had bought a copy of the book,
the title of which he was profoundly ig-
norant of, but had actually promised that
he would that evening call upon Major
and Mrs. Henry Budd at the hotel, and
do what he could to aid a wounded and
distressed soldier and his devoted and
beautiful wife in their moment of dis-
tress.

No man can explain the motives which
prompt his every action, and every man
at some time in his life commits an act,
so utterly at variance with every phase
of his whole previous and after existence
that he would not seek to explain its
motive if he could. Napoleon Nix stood
behind his counter in the dingy little
shop, staring at the place where he had
last seen his visitor, and rubbing his lit-
tle bald head in a dazed and bewildered
manner. He didn't seek to analyze his
feelings, nor explain what chain of cir-
cumstances had led to his making such a
rash promise, as totally unlike himself

as the beautiful woman was unlike his
wife. His wife? Napoleon did not ac-
quaint his wife with what had taken
place in the shop that afternoon. Just
why he made this first secret of his
life, he could not explain, not even to
himself. Better for him that he never had
shut Mrs. Nix out from the knowledge of
even this occurrence.

Come eight o'clock, and Napoleon at-
tired in a suit of aged brown, which he
donned only on state occasions, stepped
tremblingly into the hotel office, and was
shown up to "the room of Major Budd,"
the young man who performed that ser-
vice, stopping at frequent intervals—as
they ascended the stairs, to exchange ex-
pressive grins with another young man,
behind the hotel counter, a proceeding
which Mr. Nix viewed with unmixed
wonder.

"Come in," said the sweet low voice
in response to the thundering knock of
Napoleon's guide on the door, and Mr.
Nix, stepping hesitatingly into the room,
beheld his caller of the afternoon, sitting
by an open fire engaged on a piece of
fancy work. She rose with modest and
bewitching grace and extended a small
white hand—which the bashful Napo-
leon took as if he didn't know what to do
with it, as indeed he didn't—and in the
same sweet and gentle voice murmured a
welcome, and bade him be seated.

"You will forgive me, my dear" (Napo-
leon started). "Mr. Nix for my
thoughtlessness," she began, and to
Napoleon's unfeigned alarm bringing
the handkerchief again to the surface,
"for permitting you to obey the dic-
tates of your generous heart, prompted
by your sense of misfortune. Oh, Mr.
Nix you will forgive me?"

Certainly—certainly he would, Napo-
leon stammeringly asserted, but what
was there to forgive? he wanted to know.
"Oh, Mr. Nix," exclaimed the beautiful
Mrs. Major Budd, burying the glorious
eyes again in the handkerchief, "I can-
not thank you sufficiently for your kind-
ness toward us nor can I blame myself
sufficiently for permitting you to offer as-
sistance to me. My husband has—"

"Go on, marm, go on," implored Napo-
leon, an uncomfortable sensation be-
ginning to creep over him, not unmixed
with an indescribable dread of unseen
danger.

"My husband," continued Mrs. Maj-
or Budd, with difficulty repressing the
sobs, "is a very nervous and excitable
man. When I returned to day and told
him of your kindness, he flew into a pas-
sion, and when I informed him you were
to call this evening, his rage seemed al-
most without bounds. It is all the re-
sult of his wound, from which he is suffer-
ing intensely. In vain I strove to explain
that your visit was to be one of assis-
tance to us both. He grew every mo-
ment more jealous, declared that I was
receiving improper attentions from the
opposite sex, and swore that he would
shoot any man who should venture to
call here at my room."

As she paused here to wipe her eyes
afresh, Napoleon, who had been staring
at her with overwhelming wonder and
alarm depicted in his fat, round face,
gasped for breath, and feebly mopped
his countenance with his coat-sleeve.
The weight of the intelligence imparted
to him was so crushing that the little
stock of wit he commonly carried was
completely forced out of existence.

"I was powerless," proceeded the fair

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—must pay for the paper.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

DOUBLE SHEET.

Our readers have a double sheet paper this week, and we trust it will prove an acceptable holiday gift to all. These supplements cost a great deal of money, and give more reading for the price, than can be obtained elsewhere. Our subscription list should have 500 new names at once, in consideration of these facts. We trust all friends will endeavor to add names, that we may receive this modest addition.

As all hands wanted a holiday, Christmas, we have postponed printing the DEMOCRAT till Tuesday, this week, bringing it one day later to our subscribers.

One of those little typographical errors which are so annoying, but which will occur in the best regulated offices, has marred the appearance of Dr. Holden's advertisement for the past two weeks. No doubt all noted the error, and knew that E. B. Holden, M. D., was offering attractions to the holiday trade, however.

EVERY circus has its clown; the Boston Post has its "All Sorts," the Herald its "Men and Things," and all the leading journals try to have a witty writer to dish up hash. Maine has not heretofore been blessed with such a department in its great dailies. But now that the Lewiston Journal has been so enlarged and improved, it does not propose to get left even here. So it puts in a department and calls it "And so Forth." The editor hides behind this nom de plume and gets off such bright and sparkling gems as this:

Life still holds out some inducements to struggle on when we remember that the peanut crop this year is worth over \$3,000,000. Spruce gum returns are not in yet.

We hope it is not the senior nor the junior proprietor who makes us wade through a quarter column of such, every night. It seems like a college Junior making a desperate effort to "get his hand in."

The proprietors of *Texas Siftings* have struck a bonanza in their interpretations of American humor. They have just put out a book of extracts, and 30,000 copies were ordered before it was printed. The lively sheet is printed at Austin, Texas.

The *Courier-Journal* of Rockland puts out the handsomest Christmas paper ever printed in Maine. We copy Faby's story from it.

It was officially announced, Saturday night, that Gov. Plaisted had purchased an interest in the *Lewiston Gazette*. He will take an active interest in the business after Jan. 1. This knocks the law partnership, noted elsewhere, and gives him an opportunity to "take in" Garcelon as we have suggested. No doubt the next move will be to sink some money in a daily opposition to the *Lewiston Journal*.

—One of our most esteemed contemporaries, the *Journal* has reduced its retail price from three to two cents, and its subscription rate from \$2 to \$1. This is very cheap for so good a newspaper. It also publishes certificates from the foremen of its press and mailing departments, to the effect that in no week during the last two years has the circulation averaged less than 31,000, per day, which is a very handsome circulation. We wish our esteemed contemporary continued prosperity.—*Boston Herald.*

The *Boston Journal* is not only a readable paper, but it is a sound Republican journal. It gains friends and patrons in Maine every year.

Holiday trade has been unusually large in this section, and the present week seems likely to be marked by continued large sales.

DR. WOODBURY of So. Paris, intended to refer to Dr. Israel T. Dana of Portland, not Dow as our types have it. Dr. Woodbury has gone into partnership with Dr. Rounds.

BENJAMIN L. ROWE has been appointed Postmaster at Milton Plantation in place of R. T. Allen, deceased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Professional card of Holt & Kimball, Lawyers, Norway, Me.

Probates.—Appointment of Ephraim Atwood adm'r on estate of Wm. H. Atwood of Buckfield; Robert T. Lunt ex'r on estate of Willis T. Lunt of Paris; Otis Hayford ex'r of Alvira Hayford of Canton; E. C. Walker ex'r of Catherine Walker of Lovell; Calvin Howe adm'r of Mary I. Howe of Rumford. Accts. of H. D. Abbott, ex'r of Wm. Adams of Andover; Sam'l P. Haines adm'r of Azel L. Haines of Paris; Ira Reynolds adm'r of James T. Reynolds of Dixfield; H. L. Harriman adm'r of Hazen W. Harriman of Portland; Oscar F. Trask adm'r of Gardner F. Randlett of Mexico; John Walker guardian of Susie E. and Alice M. Wood of Hartford; Chas. Y. Tuell guardian of Agnes I. Swift of Paris; Levi W. Kilgore guardian of Orville A. Kilgore of Newry; Albert S. Austin guardian of Emily A. Gust of Peru, and of Phoebe F. York. Petition to sell on estate of Lewis W. Brown of Brownfield by Percy S. Brown adm'r. Wills of Edwin E. Gray of Paris, by N. J. Cushman ex'r; of Oliver Nelson of Waterford by Zebulon Abbott ex'r; of Chas. Wood of Hartford, by J. T. Wood ex'r. Petition for allowance by Matilda Y. Allen widow of Reuben T. Allen of Milton; petition for appointment of Wm. E. Keeney adm'r on estate of Lyman W. Forbes of Lowell, Mass. Petition for enforcement of contract to sell real estate by deceased in estate of Alpheus C. Small.

Insolvency Notices.—Messenger's Notice by J. Blake in estate of Ephraim L. Jordan of Greenwood; Second Meeting in estate of Orion Gammon of Canton and Ephraim Wright of Gilead. Petition for discharge in estate of Chas. Pike of Norway.

J. F. Stanley, Register of Deeds, notifies the public that he will not receive postages in stamps for recording. His pay now comes mostly in stamps which are not legal tender for his grocery bills.

Non Resident Tax Sale town of Mason, St. Jacob's Oil.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

We were gratified to notice recently in one of our eastern exchanges, that the candidacy of Hon. R. L. Bowers meets with approval in that part of the State. In a recent issue we endeavored to show that the weight of the arguments which might be urged in behalf of each candidate was clearly in favor of Mr. Bowers. No reply to the statements which we then made has met our eye, but that our readers will not lose sight of the merits of the case which York County will present to the Legislature, we repeat the substance of the article referred to.

First: The Constitution prohibits any person from holding the office for more than five years, and since the adoption of the biennial system of elections, four years has become the longest period for which an incumbent can hold. Mr. Holbrook if re-elected will have served for five years, which is manifestly one year longer than any successor possibly can serve; he will have had three elections, which will just as manifestly exceed by one the honors that can be conferred upon any one hereafter, and his continuance in the office will have been for nearly twice as long as the average of his predecessors from the first year of the State government to the present time.

Second: The State Treasurer is from a county which during the last three years has supplied the State with a Treasurer, an Attorney General, and President of the Senate, and which now reckons a Governor-elect among its citizens. We refer, as most of our readers will suspect, to Cumberland. In contrast with this list of prominent offices, poor old York presents a naked page, no recognition whatever having been made of her in the distribution of State offices.

In view of these facts, of the general merits and special fitness for the position of Mr. Bowers whom she now brings forward as a candidate for the Treasurership, and of the additional fact that she cheerfully concedes all other honors and emoluments to other sections, we trust that the York delegation will use all honest efforts to have the single claim of the County recognized, and to thwart the selfish ends of those who have received more than an equitable share still clamor for other honors. Conceding that her claim is reasonable and fair, York will confidently speak the aid of all legislators, whatever party of the State they may represent, who desire to have fairness and harmony maintained.—*Biddeford Journal.*

We commend the foregoing article to Oxford Delegation. Mr. Bowers, during his term as Councilor for this district has interested himself for Oxford county wherever an opportunity offered. He is well qualified for the place, and if there is to be any change in State officers, it seems fitting that he should be accorded this position. It is not well for one man to hold a Treasurer's birth too long, no matter how honest and reliable he may be. There should be rotation, here, if anywhere. If the present Treasurer holds over, it must be for two years to the constitutional limit, while more of his successors can have more than four years under the provision for biennial elections. York County is entitled to the consideration claimed for it, by the *Biddeford Journal*, and this courtesy exhibited to it would assist greatly in keeping her in the Republican column.

—If our memory serves us, we have read several pretty sharp paragraphs from the pen of the editor of the *Oxford Democrat*, rebuking his brethren of the press for appropriating items of his without giving due credit. We now rise to request this same editor to justify himself for publishing a half column article written expressly for our columns, headed "A Bowed-Backed Fellow," without giving due credit.—*Winslow Valley News.*

The article referred to was surely cut from the columns of the *News*, and the lack of credit was an oversight. We apologize. The *Democrat* is very careful about giving credit to the original source of its copied articles, and does freely and frequently criticize those Maine journals which make a practice of stealing every item of interest which can be found in their exchanges.

—The Chinese bill of last May bears a curious fruit that should be gathered in by the good philosophers who advocated its passage. The latest, for instance, that might be harvested grows out of a request from a Chinaman in Pittsburgh, Pa. John, it seems, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury to ask if he can marry the choice of his heart who is now under the roof of his paternal cot in the Flowery Kingdom. But Secretary Folger—such it is to be the stern administrator of the law—has decided that John cannot bring into this country, under the Chinese restrictions, a wife that he intends to marry in China, though if he was already married and his wife was in China, she could come. So it now remains a question for John to settle at his leisure, whether he will stick to the land of the free and the home of the brave as a forlorn bachelor, or give up the land of his adoption and return to the country of Confucius.—*Ex.*

And yet a law operating so unjustly, was passed by the "leading minds of the country," in Congress assembled. Hasty legislation, both in Nation and State is the cause of great annoyance and injustice. Our legislators should take time to examine the probable workings of all bills which come before them, and not trust too much to committee work. Injustice to the Chinese may please certain sections of the country, for a short time, but it will not pay in the long run. Give the Chinese a fair chance with the Liberator, and let the best man win.

A. L. BURBANK.—The familiar apothegm "few die and none resign," as applied to government employees, has recently been outraged by A. L. Burbank, esq., the old-time clerk of courts for Oxford County, and for thirteen years past the accomplished Marine Clerk at the Portland Custom House, he having recently resigned that position to engage in the crockery business at Portland, under the firm name of Burbank, Douglass & Co. Mr. B. is an accomplished gentleman and a thorough business man, who cannot fail to succeed in his new vocation.—*Bridgton News.*

LOVELY day, Christmas, bright, clear and warm.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SHOT DEAD.

LANSFORD, ILL., Dec. 24. A notorious character, named Patrick Donnelly, this morning entered a saloon in Peru, and without apparent cause, drew a revolver and fired three times into the crowd. Michael McDermott was fatally injured. Donnelly immediately stepped outside the saloon and met officer Patrick Scott, at whom he also fired. He missed his aim, and Scott a moment later sent a bullet into his brain and he fell dead on the sidewalk.

That's the way to serve them. The authorities should be as prompt as the ruffians in such cases.

LECTURE.—General Joshua L. Chamberlain will deliver his eloquent and thrilling lecture "Surrender of Lee" at the New Church Fryeburg, on Fri. eve., Dec. 29th. This will afford the community the opportunity to learn from the lips of one of our finest orators, and bravest generals, a truthful history of the last scene in the great war of the rebellion.

OXFORD COUNTY LOCALS.

ANDOVER, Dec. 21.—A Lyceum has been organized by the scholars in Dix No. 4. At the first of the series, held in No. 4 school house last Saturday evening, the following programme was successfully carried out:

1. Music—"Scatter Seeds of Kindness."
2. "Lights Ahead"—Miss Josie Campbell.
3. "The Patter of the Shingle"—Master Arthur Meserve.
4. Discussion: "Is Foreign Immigration a Curse or a Blessing to this Nation?" Affirmative—E. M. Bailey, J. O. Newton; negative—L. J. Akers, A. K. Bryant.
5. Music—"Give Me the Wings of Faith."
6. "Gates Ajar"—Miss Alice Campbell.
7. Reading of the Paper, *The Snowflake*—Miss Hattie Newton.
8. "The Polish Boy"—Miss Sadie Akers.
9. Music—"Where are the Reapers?"

After which the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Married—Monday, Dec. 11, at the residence of E. A. Neff, esq., of Vinland, N. J., by Rev. J. A. Wells, Rev. C. S. Cummings of Andover, Me., and Miss Carrie Neff of Vinland. The presents were numerous and valuable.

D. G. Berry slaughtered, Dec. 15th, a Berkshire that he rightly named "Jumbo." It was 8 months and 15 days old, and weighed 465 lbs. It was weighed by distribution of State officers.

Charles E. Cushman lost a pair of valuable horses last Friday, by their breaking through the ice on Richardson's Lake.

Five four-horse teams passed here last week on their way from Lewiston to Cal Turner's camps, near Birch Guideboard.

Rev. Mr. Dame, of the Cong'l Church, gave an able temperance discourse last Sunday a. m.

Sleighing is getting quite good after the large storm of last week.

BETHLE, Dec. 20.—The second entertainment in the Bethel Lecture Course took place last Monday evening at the congregational church, and consisted of readings by Miss Mary M. Parker, varied by instrumental and vocal selections by Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Mrs. F. B. Tuell, and Miss Alice J. Gould. The programme opened with an organ solo which was well executed by Mrs. Johnson. Miss Parker then gave "How the Storm Came" and "Rings of Jennie McNeal." Mrs. Tuell gave a pleasing vocal selection after which Miss Parker recited "Charlie Macree" and "A Little Girl's View of Life in a Hotel." Miss Gould followed with a solo. Miss Parker then read "King Robert of Sicily," and "Archie Dean," which closed the evening's entertainment.

Miss Parker, who is Teacher of Education in Gould's Academy, is a graduate of the Boston School of Education and of the Boston School of Education and of the expression, of which the late Lewis B. Monroe was Principal. Her readings evinced thorough study and fine conception of the author's ideas, and were rendered in an almost faultless manner. Her rendition of "King Robert," was exceptionally fine, and she held her audience almost breathless to the close. In her first number the sighing and sobbing of the wind were vividly brought before the minds of her audience. But we think Miss Parker's forte lies not in selections of this style alone. Her reading of "A Boy's Composition in the House," which she gave in response to an encore, and of "Life in a Hotel" showed a lively conception of child nature, and she could as well portray the humorous as the dramatic.

We noticed also an entire absence of affectation and staginess so often seen among public readers, and which many mistake for display of passion. Miss Parker's manner was easy and self-possessed and it is easily seen that she will never fail to please her audience. Gould's Academy is to be congratulated on having a person of her abilities among its corps of teachers, and we hope to hear her again this winter.

BUCKFIELD.—Edward Cole has rented the shovel-handle factory of Maxim & Waldron. He has bought the carding-mill in the same building, which he will operate after repainting.

G. A. Gordon, apothecary, is getting a good trade in his line, in the old Hines' store.

Sheriff Whitten has made three seizures of spirits lately at the express office. Ira Ames says he shall object to the said officer shaking his boxes of harness trimmings at the express office.

Leighton & Forz passed this village on the 17th inst., with a number of hundreds of sheep, on their way to Gray.

Alfred Cole is in Portland as a jurymen.

E. BUCKFIELD.—A Christmas Festival will be held at East Buckfield Chapel, on Monday evening the 25th, under the direction of the Crystal Water Lodge of Good Templars. Free to all.

Programme.—Music, speaking, select reading, declamations, poem and other exercises.

On Dec. 21, widow Rachel Turner of East Buckfield, while driving her cow to the barn, the animal, while turning round, pushed her down and broke her hip.

Brigham and Caldwell were soon on the spot to render assistance, her only child Mrs. Abel Irish, with husband and son, have moved into her house to take care of the mother while helpless.

BROWNFIELD.—A. J. Dorgan of this town lost his house and barn by fire. Very little furniture saved. Hay, grain, farming tools, one horse, one cow, one pair of steers and one heifer burned. Insurance, \$850.00. Cause unknown.

DENMARK.—Pendexter & Sanborn of Denmark, have reopened their saw-work shop, and are doing a large amount of work.

The winter term of the village schools commenced Monday. This is Miss Pingree's ninth term in this district. A sufficient proof of her popularity with the little people.

The Methodists held a quarterly meeting at East Denmark, last Sabbath.

Mr. Silas Bennett, a substantial and respected citizen, died last Wednesday. The funeral, Friday, was under the charge of the Masonic Order.

ceremonies of the occasion were performed by Rev. Dr. J. K. Mason. His text was from the nineteenth chapter of Acts, the 25th verse. His discourse was able and masterly, speaking in accents of praise of the women's labors in the glorious cause; also condemning the rum-seller, and urging the enforcement of the Maine law, if there is such a code in our Revised Statutes. They can not say that Fryeburg has forgotten that law, by her late endeavor to exterminate the sale of the accursed stuff within her historic borders. All through the exercises he held the close attention of a large audience, who departed from the sacred temple with words of praise to our worthy pastor. On the same evening the Fryeburg Temperance Association held their meeting at the New Church, in presence of a large gathering. By the illness of the President, Mr. Carlton H. Walker, which we are sorry to announce, A. O. Pike, esq., the Vice-President of the Association, was called to the chair, the duties of which position he performed with the grace of our leading tribunes. He first requested a prayer for the prosperity of the cause from the Rev. B. N. Stone. At the close of Mr. Stone's prayer Mr. Pike addressed the meeting at some length telling us of the evils of tarrying too long at the wine glass, supporting himself at intervals by referring to the Word of Words, which silences all other rhetoric. At the termination of his able remarks he was followed by others, and the meeting was closed by prayer and benediction by Rev. J. K. Mason, and adjourned for two weeks.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Ex-Gov. Chamberlain will address the citizens of this place, taking for his subject the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House. We expect our citizens from all quarters will rally under the roof of the New Church to listen to the oration. To transpire December 29th.

At the annual meeting of Pythagorean Lodge, F. and A. M., held in Fryeburg, Dec. 18, 1882, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- B. W. McKee, W.;
- W. R. Tarbox, S. W.;
- F. E. Howe, J. W.;
- John Locke, Treas.;
- T. L. Eastman, Sec.;
- Ed. Weston, S. D.;
- F. W. Spring, J. D.

And the above were installed by M. W. John Bradley, D. D. G. M.

GREENWOOD, Dec. 14th.—School in the Cole neighborhood, District No. 11, closed Dec. 14, with an exhibition consisting of select readings, recitations, dialogues and singing. The names of those who took a part in the exercises were as follows: Miss Elvira B. Dunham, Lois Swan, Lydia Cole, Birdie Cole, Allan Cole, Stanton Cole, Stillman Cole, Nuel Hicks, Elmer and Alphonso Cole, S. Cummings, Daniel Cole, Fred Cole, George Cole. Nuel Hicks and Lois Swan were present each day of a term of 13 weeks. The scholars acted their part well and by their good behavior have merited the approbation of their teacher. The names of those who were present at the exhibition as visitors were: Mrs. Ira Swan, Mrs. Nuel Swan and Mrs. S. B. Cummings. Although there had just been a deep snow Messrs. Hix and Swan started out with an ex team and took the teacher and scholars to the house of learning where everything looked pleasant and the exercises closed in a pleasant manner.

NONDEPLUME.

HIRAM.—Mt. Cutler House at Hiram, has been sold to Mr. S. Evans.

KEZAR FALLS, PORTER.—Dr. E. R. Chellis of Kezar Falls, Porter, has sold his house and lot to Moses Fox.

James C. Hunt sold his house and lot to Leonard Walker.

John F. Taylor has just finished his house on School street.

Eben Cousins has commenced to build a house for his son-in-law, McKee, who will move here from Bangor, as soon as completed.

Jordan Stacy is putting an addition on the stable.

Margaret Hill is building a new cell to her house.

F. W. Reddon, esq., has just finished and moved into his new law office.

Samuel Ridlon, Jr., is making repairs on his house with vestry.

Daniel L. Clemons has nearly completed his house.

Orrie L. Mason has nearly finished his new stable and work shop.

The trustees of the Methodist church of Kezar Falls are building a new church 50x60 with vestry. It is said to be one of the best modeled outside of the city. Mr. F. Foss and Charles March have charge of the work. C. H. Kimball of Portland, architect. Among the many donations toward building the church for the good men of the church, gave smaller sums, viz.: Hon. Thomas Monilton, Hon. Moses S. Moulton, John Devereux, Jordan Stacy, Hon. F. W. Reddon, Dr. E. R. Chellis, Darius Wormwood, R. F. Wormwood, John and Ashley Weeks. The building committee are: W. Turner, J. F. Taylor, and E. R. Chellis. The old sailor preacher, Rev. Alpha Turner, chairman of the committee, may be seen almost every day, traveling upon the highest points of the building as spry as a boy of sixteen, although he is now most seventy years of age. He has the pluck, however, and says "the church must be completed."

LOVELL.—The Annual Convocation of Oriental R. A. Chapter was held at Lovell on the 20th inst. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- A. P. Gordon, H. P.;
- S. O. Wiley, K.;
- Josiah Heald, S.;
- P. P. Burnham, Treas.;
- Geo. S. Farnsworth, Sec.;
- Barnes Walker,;
- Isaac Davis, Finance Com.

Otis True.

MEXICO.—Clinton Lamb, of Carthage, working for John B. Staples, logging near Birch Brook Pond, had a shoulder-blade, collar-bone and three ribs broken by a tree swinging on its stump in falling, last Monday afternoon. Dr. Dobbett was with him Monday night. Tuesday morning he was taken to his house and Drs. Abbott and Bartlett went there to consult on his case. The result of the consultation I have not learned.

MEXICO.—We now have fifteen inches of snow that fell within the last twenty-four hours. It is the intention of Charter Rankins, James Wood and George Staples to haul from five to ten millions to Swift River in Byron and Bangor this winter.

George W. Roberts will close a very successful term of school in district No. 5, next week.

A. S. Robins is having good success with his first school in district No. 4. Herbert S. Sleeper of Lewiston, is having good success with the school at the Corner.—*Journal.*

PARIS.—Porter's fish cart will be here Tuesdays and Fridays, not Thursdays, as the types made us say last week. And the Saturday oyster trade will be continued so long as profitable.

Hon. Geo. F. Emery gave his interesting lecture, as advertised last week. Our people did not give him half the audience they should; but those who attended had a rich treat. Mr. Emery has searched the original records of Massachusetts, and gathered therefrom many facts concerning men who then resided in the District of Maine. He showed that Maine men were then powerful in political affairs, as they are to-day. He quoted largely from their speeches, when Massachusetts was debating the question of adopting the National Constitution, and while most of them were opposed to the adoption, they wisely withdrew opposition when it was voted to adopt. Mr. Emery was well received, heartily applauded, and almost all who were present took occasion to thank him personally for his interest in the work of repairing our Academy building.

J. H. Rawson now drives his black span in a light sleigh to the depot, and makes good time between the two villages.

S. U. Hawkes has the largest display of holiday goods ever shown in this village.

O. A. Thayer has a large line of holiday goods, and among them we note the granite ironware, in teapots etc. This ware is well endorsed by leading chemists, and is prettier and more durable than earthen.

Hutchinson & Newell have completed the enlargement of their store by cutting through into the addition. They have more than doubled their counter room.

The Committee who were appointed to arrange entertainments for the benefit of the Academy building, have decided to give a supper and sociable with a stage entertainment in the Hall, next Monday evening, New Year's night.

The supper and sociable will be held from six to eight. The supper will consist of oysters, sandwiches, cake, tea, coffee, etc. A separate table will be set for the children.

A committee of ladies will call on each one of the villagers to contribute something to help along the worthy cause.

The stage entertainment will consist of a farce, "Popping the Question," music and the operetta, "The Seasons." Admission to supper and entertainment will be twenty-five cents. Children under 12, 15 cents. Persons who wish to attend the entertainment only will be charged 15 cents.

So. PARIS.—At a regular meeting of Aurora Encampment, Dec. 18th, 1882, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing term:

- H. A. Fuller, C. P.;
- S. S. Caldwell, H. P.;
- F. L. Starbird, S. W.;
- W. B. Edwards, J. W.;
- S. M. King, Scribe;
- A. E. Shurtiff, Treasurer.

N. D. Bolster, Eugene Fletcher, Trustees. P. G. Lovering.

RUMFORD.—Holland Eastman of East Rumford, was struck by a piece of flying limb, Thursday, while felling trees. It knocked eight teeth from his upper jaw, cut his lip quite badly and gave his lower jaw a terrible jar.—*Journal.*

NO. RUMFORD, Dec. 22nd.—A meteor of great brilliancy, apparently but a few hundred feet from the earth, was seen here, Wednesday evening, about 5 p. m.

Mr. Geo. Richardson of South Pueblo, Col., is visiting his brother, Enos Richardson, of this place.

A pleasant sociable that which met Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoyt last evening.

Wm. Caldwell sold a pair of oxen for \$175 not long since, and Benj. Simpson a pair for \$185; all were large cattle.

SUMMER.—Arrangements for a Christmas Festival to be held at the hall at E. Summer, are being made.

Mr. Wyman, of Canton High School, supplied the pulpit at the Baptist church, in E. Summer, last Sabbath very acceptably.

Frequent regrets are expressed at Rev. A. A. Smith's resignation of the W. Summer pastorate. It will leave two churches in town without his earnest, faithful ministrations.

Messrs. Field & Thomas will do an extensive business at this station in wood and bark. One man has contracted to 200 cords of wood. Some 2,000 cords will probably be drawn in from what is known as the Deacon Bisbee lot. A large amount of hemlock timber will probably be hauled from the same lot. Mr. Jack Russell has a crew of men and four yokes of cattle lumbering from the Cushman farm.

Mr. Ira Palmer, jr., is running a team hauling pulp to be shipped to Yarmouth pulp mill.

Everything indicates that business will be lively this winter. Plenty of snow for sledding now.

R. A. Huse & Co. have started up their machinery for the manufacture of dowels and other wood turning products. Owing to scarcity of water, part of their machinery is run by steam power. Their facilities are adequate to turn out quite an amount and variety of wood-work. Good white birch finds a ready market and prompt and ready prices.

LaForest Howe, the well-known temperance lecturer, addressed the citizens of Hartford, Thursday evening, at the hall at Hartford Centre.

Wednesday morning week, the mercury was 12° below.

MARYLAND TO THE FRONT.

The Hon. Oden Bowie, Ex-Governor of Maryland, President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co., also President of the Maryland Jockey Club, says: "Both in my family, and in my private studies, as well as those of the City Passenger Railway Co., I have for several years used St. Jacobs Oil most satisfactorily." Such a statement ought to convince every reader of this paper.

"Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefit derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, and mattery sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discomfited by it, eight months ago, has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

—A little pun for Gov. Butler: "I shall not be Governor Long."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Monday: Congressman Dingley's Shipping Bill was adopted by the Commerce Committee.—The United States Supreme Court, Justice Bradley dissenting, decided that political assassinations were unconstitutional.—Henry James, sr., the philosopher and metaphysician, died at his home in Cambridge.

Tuesday: Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was given a reception at Bangor.—The annual meeting of the Me. State Grange occurred at Bangor, where a severe earthquake shock was felt in many localities in New Hampshire.

Wednesday: Hon. Tenor W. Park of Bennington, Vt., died; he was a well-known financier.

Thursday: The Commercial Advertiser building, at Buffalo, was burned; loss \$300,000.—One hundred and fifteen Congressmen were absent from roll-call.

Friday: A ten thousand dollar suit against the Connecticut Life Insurance Company was decided in favor of the Company on the ground that the persons whose death claim they refused to pay, died of delirium tremens.

MASONIC.

WHEREAS, In the providence of Almighty God, our worthy brother, John H. Douglass, has been removed from earth to the spirit world, in the zenith of his manhood and usefulness, Therefore,

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the wisdom of our Heavenly Father; and by this sorrowful event are reminded of our common destiny, and the uncertainty of life, and that we should be ever preparing for the great change from this mortal to immortality.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of his many virtues, and sadly miss his presence at our communication, where he was always glad

Rooms over OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
Paris Maine.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that threatening to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

SUPPLEMENT.

Reported for the Democrat.
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

According to previous notice, the annual Convention of Teachers in Oxford County met at Gould's Academy in Bethel, Friday, Dec. 15, 1885.

Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, President of the Association, in the chair.
Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Garland of Bethel.

A severe snow storm the day before had blocked the roads, but teachers flocked in and the first forenoon exhibited a fine assemblage of teachers and friends of education.

The first subject in the Programme was on
OPENING EXERCISES.—PURPOSES; CHARACTER; METHODS OF CONDUCTING. By DR. N. T. TRUE, OF BETHEL.

I deem this one of the most important exercises of the school day. Children are generally full of glee before the opening of school. They need something to calm their minds and fit them for study. They should learn to feel and recognize the existence of God as the Supreme Being, and themselves as dependent on Him for everything, and should learn to reverence and respect everything that is good.

After a trial of many methods of conducting these opening exercises for many years past, I have adopted the following for two or three years, which has worked so admirably, that I wish to give it in detail. My first object is to enlist every scholar in taking a part. This requires some tact at first. Instead of reading a long chapter from the Bible, myself, I spend only a very few minutes in the whole exercise. I ask each scholar that can read at all to be provided with a Testament. They now turn to the Beatitudes. How shall I begin? Many of the children in our mixed schools cannot read fluently. A good teacher like good general looks out for the rear of his army. The great point is to secure the attention of the poorer readers. I simply say to the school, I will read the first half of the verse and you may read the last half in concert. So far this is nothing new in many of our schools, but as soon as they have finished the verse, I now ask them to read the whole verse again in concert. In this way I encourage the feeble scholars to read with the rest. I follow this plan until they can do it with readiness. If any point in a verse requires special attention, I explain it to them, and kindly ask them to read it again, and they always cheerfully comply. I frequently ask the class to tell me what the writer was thinking the most about when he wrote that verse. To illustrate. They read the verse, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." What word in this verse shows what he was especially thinking about? They readily see and answer, meek. I then give them a simple rule. Whatever the writer is thinking about, is always emphatic, and requires the falling inflection. Or in a briefer form, The Emphasis of Force requires the falling inflection. I keep this rule constantly before them, because it serves better than any commentary, and soon breaks up the old school house sing song style of reading. I allow them to read only a few verses at a lesson, and select the easiest passages at first. Sometimes I call on some older and advanced pupil to rise and read a verse, and the whole school repeat it in concert. Sometimes I call on several in succession to read, care being taken to select those at first who can read with some facility. If any scholar allow his mind to wander, I call on him to read, and his confusion from losing his place will prevent a repetition of the offence. All this exercise should be done in a cheerful and pleasing manner on my part, and I strive to inspire confidence in all to do as well as they can. Sometimes I select a single favorite verse, as Come unto me, Let not your heart be troubled. I take out my watch and say to them, I want you all to study that verse just two minutes, so you can repeat it from memory. I hold my watch in my hand, and study the verse with them, thus setting the example. At the expiration of the time the word "Position" brings them at once in an erect attitude, and at the signal, they repeat the verse. The next day I take the next verse and treat it in the same way and review the verse of the previous day, and so on until I have several verses committed to memory. These may be used occasionally instead of the Lord's Prayer. Any word mispronounced, or wrong inflection given is kindly noticed and corrected by the whole school in concert. There is no better commentary in the world than correct reading, and if the teacher has any tact he can make the exercise interesting and profitable. Do not attempt any method that is repulsive to your school. Anything of an arbitrary nature defeats itself. Be cheerful and

interesting yourself, and you will gradually make your pupils so. In other words, strive to conduct the opening exercises with the school, not for them. If the morning begins well it may continue so through the day.

I have thus been quite minute in the description of my method of conducting this opening exercise of the school. Other teachers may have other equally successful methods. I would simply add, that the teacher may close the exercise with a short vocal prayer, or let the school repeat the Lord's Prayer, or some passages previously committed to memory. Let the whole exercise be short, and there will be but few who will not soon fall in with it and it will not only be made interesting as a devotional exercise, but a source of improvement also in reading. Let the method employed be what it may, avoid all harshness of manner so as to repulse the pupils, but let everything be done in a gentle and confiding manner. Let these things be received by you as hints, but always done in a devotional spirit.

Rev. Mr. Garland said that the teacher should come before his pupils with a feeling of self-respect, and manifest the same towards his pupils. Show your good will towards your pupils.

HON. N. A. LUCE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

Made a few introductory remarks. This is a Convention, a coming together of teachers in which we mutually aid each other. In the old-fashioned Institutes, special teachers were appointed to give instruction. We wish to be as informal as possible, and make use of our local talent. This has worked admirably well throughout the State, the present year.

The next in order was a
PRACTICAL EXERCISE IN ARITHMETIC BY MR. H. W. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL OF GOULD'S ACADEMY. Subject.—Percentage.

Taking a class from his school, he showed how to treat Percentage in all its bearings. It was a fine exhibition of both thoroughness, classification and promptness can accomplish. The importance of a careful study of terms employed at the very outset was finely exhibited. The exercise was essentially faultless, and made a strong impression on the teachers present. The nature of the exercise prevents a written report. It could only be seen to be appreciated.

AFTERNOON.

The next subject was on
ARITHMETIC FOR PRACTICAL ENDS: HOW MUCH; HOW TAUGHT. MR. W. O. COLLINS, PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL, NORWAY.

I will tell what I teach. In the first place, time enough is not spent on the fundamental studies. I find it necessary to use simple addition as an exercise for a whole year, until they can be sure in their work. I sometimes teach the contracted forms, then United States Money, then Common Fractions, and the Tables in common use at the present time. Practical Arithmetic should be divided into two parts, the practical and the useless parts. They should be thoroughly taught in Percentage, and Interest. Let Latitude and Longitude come later in their course. They should have written tests on the subject every week. Make them copy Bills, Notes and Receipts as carefully as possible. Let Medial Proportion and Series come in the appendix, or second part.

Dr. True spoke of several methods of preparing young men for business, especially in acquiring the facility of correct addition, and would, after a scholar can perform his work by the why method with promptness, omit that and use the how method. Business men always use the latter. He then gave several examples of the how method in business. The teacher may instruct his class for weeks how to explain Division of Fractions. This may be well, but you never hear a merchant stopping to explain why he inverts the divisor. All he wants is how to do his work the most correctly and expeditiously. We old teachers sometimes become too schoolmasterish in our work, and forget the actual wants of the business man.

Mr. W. W. Mayo, Principal of Hebron Academy, said that teachers should make use of what will be most useful in the future. If a teacher goes into a school, and omits any point he is set down as knowing nothing of the subject. Simple Fractions and Interest should be taught. What does the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant most need? This should be taught, and this is Practical Arithmetic. It is of no consequence if he cannot do the grindstone example. The first part of an Arithmetic should be practical, the last part more theoretical. The time spent on Arithmetic is out of all proportion to other studies.

Mr. Luce would give a single suggestion. Much of the business of life is done mentally; then let much of their Arithmetic be done mentally. Mensuration is a practical part of Arithmetic. Pupils are often wronged in doing what has no future value. Teach scholars to measure things.

COMPOSITION IN MIXED SCHOOLS: WHAT SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED; METHODS OF TEACHING. BY HON. N. A. LUCE.

The pupil finds when he goes out into the world that he has to use his mother tongue a hundred times where he uses arithmetic once. They need systematic teaching in the use of their own language, in other words, the subject of

Composition. Do not use the term composition in your school. You can accomplish the same object without the use of that term. Practically the sources of power are wasted in so much parsing of grammar. Composition can be successfully taught only by successful teachers. Pupils can learn composition without their knowing it. Teach them to write simple sentences first, and combine with compound and complex sentences. Let them learn to describe what they see. Let pupils write a description of some building so that others can recognize it. Describe some person—a difficult thing—so as to be recognized. Finally, the schoolmaster should be described. Next, pass to Narration. Tell them a story, and let them make one from it. This discloses their imagination. Letter writing comes first in practice. Blackboard exercises should always be employed for criticism.

His remarks were eminently practical as hints for both teacher and pupil.

EVENING.

SUBJECT.—MORALS AND MANNERS: NECESSITY FOR TEACHING; INCIDENTAL INSTRUCTION; DIRECT TEACHING. BY MISS SUSIE B. TWITCHELL, BETHEL.

Miss Twitchell's essay was finely written and was full of valuable suggestions, which is published herewith in full. It was too good to be simply reported:

ESSAY.—MORALS AND MANNERS. BY MISS SUSIE B. TWITCHELL.

It is with much reluctance that I come before this association to-night, for my experience is so very slight as compared with the subject, given me.

In my childhood days, I was often entertained by my grandmother with little anecdotes of the early settlers of the town and their customs and manners; and one, I especially remember (perhaps because it was used to point a moral), was concerning the good minister who lived here nearly a hundred years ago—Parson Gould, as he was reverently called. She said, "As he went about from house to house, he would gather the children around him and in an impressive tone of voice tell them 'They must be manly.' " Long before this, I think the word he used, must have become obsolete but, that the principle he strove to inculcate might continue to be taught to the young of the community, he endowed this institution which now bears his name, and left us all a legacy, in his very good example. Pope says, "Manners make the man," and as we know "This Nature's plan the child grow unto the man," perhaps the citizens of this town owe the good minister a greater debt of gratitude than they know.

"This education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." And, as a young tree is taken from its native soil and placed by the roadside, that it may be pruned and trained, so it shall offer beauty, shelter and shade to the traveler, so the child is sent from his home, and the watchful care of his parents, to the school-room, that he may grow strong in body, mind, and heart, fitted to fill his place in the world, sturdy, well-balanced and just a blessing to all. Perhaps the first thought of the faithful teacher is, the necessity of enforcing laws which shall be conducive to a healthy, well-developed body; while Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, with the attendant arts and sciences, fully occupy the second thought. But, does not the moral principle which directs and regulates the strong body and powerful intellect, call for the first and best consideration? It is often the fact that the pupil of quickest wit and brightest intelligence, influences and leads the whole school. Shall he not be taught, that his brilliant powers unless controlled by strict integrity, are but the more capable of doing harm? Must he not be impressed that all his arrangements and plans should be governed by the Golden Rule? We all know that "Knowledge is Power" and do we not as truly know, that "Knowledge without principle may make a man a powerful villain?" Does it not follow then, that the teacher must give his pupils such moral instruction, as shall make it safe to give him knowledge?

We see, therefore, the necessity of moral instruction that the child shall progress toward a true manhood. Morals and Manners—our subject, the latter the outgrowth of the former, for, while we can hardly affirm that Manners produce Morals, we are sure that Morals are seldom found without Manners. How often as we approach the school-room are our nerves and finer sensibilities shaken and shocked by rudeness of speech, by rough, unkind treatment and by unfair dealing? Surely, we think, these children have not attained that happy way of saying and doing things which Emerson calls, manners; and we wonder how we can best meet this confusion and discord of sights and sounds. It is said, that a teacher will govern more by his manner, than in any other way, and we are almost always sure to notice, how readily the child responds to courtesy in a teacher. I have even heard that "true politeness will always win its true reciprocity." If the scholar receives polite notice from the teacher, he will be more likely to treat his fellow-pupils with politeness. Two teachers were once walking together in the streets of a large town. Several boys whom they met on the sidewalk, raised their caps as they exchanged the common salutations with one of the teachers. "What boys are these that pay you such attentions?" inquired the other. "They are my scholars," answered his friend. "Your scholars? why, how do you teach them to be so polite? Mine are pretty sure never to look at me, and generally they take to be on the other side of the street." "I am unable to tell," said his friend; "I never say anything about it; I usually bow to them and they are as ready to bow to me." The whole secret consisted in this teacher meeting his pupils in the spirit of kindness. We must, I think, in some degree, repose confidence in our pupils, and at the same time show them that our chief interest is their highest good. Day by day, we must strive to reach the higher feelings of the young, relying upon the power of conscience, and the law of reciprocal affection. We often hear it said, that "None are so hardened but they can be reached in some way." Could teachers only find the avenues leading to these better parts of the child's na-

ture, how few would resist even his seemingly unexerted influence! Possibly, not a moment passes while in the school-room, but we are teaching incidentally or unconsciously, certainly we are leaving an impression on some mind, the influence of which, time alone can disclose. I have read that it is the teacher's sphere even to improve the community in which he moves, not only in learning, but in manners and morals. He teaches wherever he is: his manners, his appearance, his character, are all the subject of observation and to a great extent of imitation by the young.

Notwithstanding the great good that is to be the result of the example and influence of the teacher, it is well also to teach by precept, and especially in that school where the unconscious moral suasion of the teacher is greatest, will the direct teaching be the most effective. There is an old proverb that "one swallow does not make a summer," and in the many different schools, the intuition and tact of the teacher will best show how, when and where it is to be given; and speaking at the right time, every ear will listen, every heart respond.

With the greatest affection and respect, I recall the faithful teacher who within the walls of this new-old Academy, embracing his one golden opportunity, by requiring each of the students under his tuition to pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks and from using profane language during the term. Who can calculate the results of the good seed thus sown? In some cases it seems already to have brought forth "an hundred fold."

True morality walks hand in hand with Religion, and this affords the earnest teacher one of the best opportunities to call the attention of his pupils to the highest and strongest obligation resting upon him—his duty to the Great Teacher sent from God, who gave to all, the one command which contains the whole duty embraced in both Morals and Manners—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

The discussion followed by six-minute speeches from several gentlemen who were not allowed by the President to make use of apologies or introductions.

Mr. W. W. Mayo said a teacher should lead the school to govern itself as far as may be; to observe proper regulations because it is right. Thus the moral nature of the scholars is strengthened. It is not a teacher's principal work to teach morals, but this kind of instruction is all important, and a teacher may do much in this direction without neglecting his work of educating the intellect.

Mr. H. W. Johnson continued the discussion.

If we are to teach Morals and Manners in our schools, we must decide upon the best way of doing it. Two ways have been set forth here by previous speakers, direct and indirect. I would combine the two methods. We should teach this subject both by precept and example, bearing in mind that the stream never rises higher than its source, and that as the teacher is, so is the school. If we expect our pupils to be polite and manly we must set them an example. Every teacher impresses his individuality on his school. He can't help it, whether he wishes to or not.

The morals of a school are seen in its behavior in school hours. This touches on school government, and it has been my experience that the fewer regulations, the better the order. The average boy knows what is expected of him without being told, and the teacher who puts up a list of regulations on his doors, and undertakes to tell his pupils what they shall and shall not do, spends his breath for nothing.

If I were to teach this subject directly, I would use Gow's "Good Morals and Gentle Manners," and I would take the first ten minutes of every forenoon for this work, reading a few passages, and commenting thereon as I read. But, in my opinion, example is better than precept in work of this sort.

Mr. Collins said I use in my Reading Class text book on *Morals and Manners*. Class read and then I question them on what they have read. The results of this practice are excellent. Order is more easily preserved through this than any other method. Pupils understand what is for their best good, and readily follow the right.

Rev. Mr. Garland said that scholars are good artists. They are sure to take a good likeness of their teachers. If the teacher possesses the principle of morals and manners he will show it in his face, and exert a good influence on his scholars. The teacher should never correct his scholars in ironical language. The teacher should never correct his scholars in a scolding tone of voice. The teacher in correcting his scholars for errors should not seek to produce a spirit of mortification.

The next exercise was an

ADDRESS BY MR. LUCE:

New England Schools were established under the shadow of the Church. It was not a Godless school in those days. The control of the schools was under the direction of the Clergy. The laws of Maine do not say you shall teach Arithmetic, Grammar and other studies, but you must have a good moral character, you must have certain moral qualities before you should be allowed to teach but in too large a sense they have been fossilized. It is the paramount duty of teachers to build up a good moral character. Children come into our public schools from all kinds of surroundings. Here is a solemn duty resting on the teacher as well as the parent, to see that impurity shall give way to purity. We often build better than we know. We know not how great our influence may

be in forming the character of the pupils under our care. We must build ourselves up manfully into a God-fearing and God-loving character. We should make all that we can of ourselves. This is indirect teaching. We have abundant opportunities for direct teaching. The first ten minutes in the morning can be devoted to direct instruction with great effect. Drop into the hearts of pupils some seed thoughts that will germinate and bring forth that which shall build up a noble character. Search the Scriptures for truths to communicate to your pupils. You will find no objection from any religious sect in teaching morals from the Bible. The teacher is responsible to society to a certain extent. There is need now that we do this work. Society will be what the young are now to a great extent. There is something in the memory of the French of Madamaska from which we could learn some good lessons. They are polite to the stranger however degraded in other respects. If the teacher is polite toward his pupils, they will pay back in the same way.

Our work is more than mere intellectual culture. There is the manly and moral character to be built up by us teachers. All of possibility in us we should do with all our might.

Mr. Luce's address was exceedingly well received by the large audience present, of which we can give only a brief report.

A committee consisting of Mr. Johnson and Miss Twitchell of Bethel, and Miss Pendexter of Norway were appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

SATURDAY—7:30 A. M.

Met according to adjournment.

The Association listened to the report of the Committee appointed to nominate a Board of officers for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.

President—Mr. Wm. O. Collins, Norway High School.

Vice President—Mr. W. W. Mayo, Hebron Academy.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Ada Haskell, Norway High School.

Executive Committee—Dr. N. T. True, Bethel; Mr. H. H. Hutchins, Rumford; Mr. R. J. Everett, So. Paris High School.

Adopted by the Association.

Subject for discussion:

REVIEWS:—PURPOSES; FREQUENCY, METHODS. MISS FANNIE O. PHILBRICK, LADY PRINCIPAL OF GOULD'S ACADEMY.

By a vote of the Association her excellent essay is inserted here:

REVIEWS:—PURPOSES, FREQUENCY, METHODS.

MISS FANNIE O. PHILBRICK.

Within the domain of teaching are included three provinces, the first is that of instruction, by which the mind of the learner is presented with important truths and principles. Then follows the work of drawing out what already exists in the pupil's own thoughts; and we come finally to the process of training, or the drill, by which the knowledge presented may be retained, and used with facility.

It is in connection with the last mentioned department of our work, that we may consider the subject of reviews, for there is no more important aid in improving the power of memory, and forming habits of thoroughness and accuracy, than by this method of competition.

In considering the purposes of reviews, we notice, first, the effects produced by them upon the memory.

If we should make a classification of the available mental property which we possess, we should find, that the greater part of it is the result of "line upon line and precept upon precept," and that not until continued recurrence to a subject has made it familiar, can we call it our own. What teacher has not noticed the fact, that no matter how many times he may bring a subject before a class of various grades of ability, there will always be some one who, for the first time grasps it, and gives it lodgment within his memory, seeming to prove that this faculty of the mind has its moods and its golden moments which must be waited for with long patience.

We also recognize frequent reviews as an important agent in the formation of habits of thoroughness and accuracy. By the former term let me not be understood as meaning, what so often parades itself under this guise which, satisfied only with a glib and parrot-like recitation of mere words, would speedily reduce its victim to the intellectual status of a mummy, but rather that thoroughness which is needed in every department of practical life.

It has been very truly said, that there is a great deal of difference between doing just right and a little wrong, and much time must be spent in correcting the natural tendency of the scholar to go a little wrong. We will suppose a class who are beginning Latin or Greek to recite an advance lesson. The teacher criticizes the pronunciation of this word, and corrects the translation of that; he calls attention to a vowel, which has the wrong breathing or a syllable which is improperly accented. Now if this lesson is to be reviewed upon the following day, there will exist, in the mind of every faithful pupil, a determination to make the wrong right, which will strengthen the habit of accuracy; while the careless and negligent, if he be wisely and persistently corrected, cannot fail to be influenced by the devotion to law and order which he sees to prevail.

It is only by reviewing a subject as a whole, that we can gain an idea of its true proportions and its logical significance. Take for example the study of history, for one day's lesson, we are concerned with the Battle of Bunker Hill. We are for the time being engrossed with this subject alone; we picture to ourselves, the positions occupied by the contending armies, we relate all the incidents we have gleaned in connection with the event and we discuss the character of the patriot leaders. We become so interested, that this seems the one battle of the Revolution. In suc-

ceeding lessons, we consider other events, and then follows a review of the period. We can now view the Battle of Bunker Hill in connection with the causes which led to it and the results which followed, and having studied of other decisive struggles, we can assign it to its proper place among them.

As to the frequency of reviews, I have always made it a point to review each day the work of the preceding. The first time a lesson is recited, there are often detailed explanations to be made, additional information to be given, and criticism on the manner of recitation to be offered. It seems, therefore, necessary that this should be followed by immediate review, that the teacher may judge of the faithfulness with which what was given has been received.

I think there should also, be periods of review, both written and oral, in the middle and at the end of each term, the time given to this work to be governed by the length of the term, and attendant circumstances.

I was once connected with a public school the committee of which had a hobby, and this was the subject of written reviews. These occurred every two weeks throughout the term, and it is my opinion, that the frequency with which they came, was injurious in its effects upon both teachers and scholars. The spiritless faces and the poorly-learned lessons which followed the confinement of writing all day, and the strain upon the nervous system had hardly passed away, when preparation must be made for another test; while the accumulated examination papers were an "Old Man of the Sea" for many a weary day to the luckless teacher.

In general, however, I think that the frequency of reviews must be left largely to the judgment of the teacher. Classes and scholars differ in ability and various branches of study require different modes of treatment.

This general principle may well be laid down, that we should not allow the scholar to think that what he has once learned is to be stored away in some remote corner of his mind to remain until called for. Rather should he be made to see, that it is the knowledge which he can use, which is available, that can alone benefit him. Borrowing a homely illustration, we may regard available knowledge as fresh fruit, while the mere facts themselves may be compared to dried apples and canned peaches.

There must naturally be as many methods of conducting reviews, as the ingenuity of the teacher is able to devise. The great object must be, that the machinery of working may be as simple as possible, and accomplish the best results.

When the time of review comes, there is a call for all the enthusiasm and energy which the teacher possesses, for the novelty of a subject being exhausted, scholars are apt to grow listless, and revolt at the idea—as they consider it—of passing through the staid to make a scanty gleanings. It does sometimes seem hard to keep one's enthusiasm above the zero point, when after weeks of patient drill, some incorrigible unabashedly declares that, "Columbus was an Englishman who introduced the use of tobacco, and came to the New World in search of the fountain of youth," nevertheless, if one looks at the results accomplished by the majority, rather than a few isolated cases, it is possible to keep his spirits at a normal temperature.

If there is much ground to be gone over in review, we may formulate the work into a system by means of an outline or a summary of the facts to be remembered. This may be placed upon the blackboard by the teacher, and copied by the scholar, or the latter may be required to do it for himself. Thus possessed of a framework, he can by the laws of association fill in and elaborate with the details and incidents which give it life and coloring.

Topical reviews may also be profitably employed. The work in a particular branch of study is classified upon certain heads. These are placed upon cards which, after being numbered, are distributed promiscuously among the members of the class who recite, upon the topics assigned, in the order of the numbering upon the cards. The advantages of this mode of treatment are these: The pupil learns self-reliance, for he is to tell what he knows without help from his teacher; he learns accuracy of expression and system in the order of arrangement; and he is freed from slavish dependence to the text-book, for he must discuss his subject in its entirety, distinct from any other, which is not always "the way it comes in the book," and he is also expected to give information derived from other sources than the printed page. A good proof of the success of this method is, that I never heard a scholar say that he did not like it. Of course it varied by a lively fire of questions, calling forth from a class a generous rivalry as to which one shall answer first.

Special methods are particularly adapted to different branches of study. Reducing the work to a few formulas and principles may be used in connection with mathematics and natural sciences, arranging out topics in the case of history and literature, while in the languages there is, or practically should be, a review all the time.

We cannot easily err in our use of methods, if we wisely subordinate them to the ends to be gained, otherwise by a servile respect for forms, we shall like Hamlet come to read only "words, words, words."

Miss S. Anna Heath of Rockwood, Ill., said that education belonged more to the mother than is generally supposed. The child commences its education before it is born. Self-control is all important on the part of the pupil, but all the responsibility in the education of the child should not fall on the teacher. I heartily agree with the paper on daily and weekly reviews.

Mr. Collins said that nothing is more important than frequent reviews. Nothing serves better to fix knowledge first acquired.

Mr. Johnson said that Arithmetic should have continued drill in order to succeed. History must have it, so as to make the subject a united one.

Dr. True said that the subject of reviews and examinations is one of the most important now before us. Examinations may be carried to excess, and

possible reviews may. It is not possible for a scholar to remember anything after only one recitation. It must be iterum iterumque,—again and again. A class may do well, while the next teacher with different modes of illustration and phraseology may place the pupil at a great disadvantage. It is sometimes, especially in our mixed schools and after long vacations necessary for scholars to review some of their studies. Great care should be exercised not to discourage the scholar, and especially to avoid speaking disrespectfully of his predecessor. Pupils are sharp critics and will soon detect a teacher's motives and will defend the character of a beloved teacher from any aspersions unwisely thrown out. In a life of more than fifty years, more or less spent in the school-room, no one ever heard me speak in language derogatory to the work of my predecessor. If it is necessary to put a class back, especially in Arithmetic, address them in the most encouraging manner, and strive to ascertain as far as possible the dividing line between what they know and what they do not know, and then you can carry them along with you, and they will soon be delighted with their own progress. The same subject has one layer of knowledge upon another like strata among the rocks, each having its own story to tell. Collect all the classical teachers in Maine, and we have scores of superior ones, and I will guarantee to tear them all to pieces in five minutes in Latin and Greek, while any one of them could serve me in the same manner. We cannot expect perfection in any subject, as each teacher has his own way of presenting the truth, but cannot present it exhaustively.

Mr. Mayo said that reviews must be constant. If they are necessary in Academies and Colleges, they are equally necessary in our common Schools. We cannot expect any scholar to be perfect. Moved by Mr. Collins that we publish the essays of Misses Twitchell and Philbrick with the proceedings of the Convention.

The next subject was
SCHOOL GOVERNMENT: PURPOSES; MEANS AND ENDS; METHODS. ESSAY, MR. R. J. EVERETT, PRINCIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH PARIS.

At the conclusion of his excellent essay, it was voted that it be published with the proceedings of the Convention.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

BY R. J. EVERETT.

In ye olden time, when in the school-room, as now in politics, might made right; when the concentration of physical force was the principal factor in school government, the question, "how shall I govern my school," had but to be asked, to be answered. It was a question of physical ability. Muscles were the court of law, in the last resort, there was no appeal, and to which, I am sorry to say, both scholars and teacher had recourse. A man, strong of muscle, quick and athletic was thought to possess the qualifications, necessary to govern. Now the masses of the people are more enlightened, our school systems under better supervision, our teachers better fitted for their calling and we have the bright noonday of a new era in school discipline. Popular opinion, especially when backed by whatever is good and noble, is irresistible; and when the old methods began to come into disfavor with the people there was no choice,—even if it had been desired. It is true, the people (as a whole) were not apt scholars, but in a long time they came to learn that the child is the epitome of future manhood and womanhood, and that the true way to development was not through harshness and brute force, but through firmness of character and kindness of heart. Hence to-day comes from earnest teacher the eager inquiry—"How shall I govern my school? how shall I make my pupils work more pleasing and my own, more useful?" I am glad to believe that there are very many in our own State who combine the rare elements of the true teacher and yet they are not satisfied with present attainments. They feel that the Ultima Thule in the science of school government has not been reached; that there are still better methods which the ingenious mind of the patient worker may yet unfold. But, my friends, shall these be left to bear alone, the brunt of the battle while we, the great army of teachers, follow apathetic in their line of march to enjoy the fruits of the campaign? No, a thousand times no! It may be said we do well if we follow where other lead, and so we do, but we can do better. The weakest may draw at least a spark from the boundless regions of truth and progress. Every one of us to be true to self and faithful to our trust must be alive to this work. Active, eager, searching, studying that no day close without adding, at least, its mite to our knowledge of school discipline, as well as something to our methods of teaching. The two are so closely allied that it is nearly impossible to add to the one without aiding the other.

Let us consider some of the purposes of school government: I can conceive of a school-room, large, well-lighted, furnished with all necessary apparatus, conveniently fitted with the many modern improvements—yes, even well ventilated—in fact, a model school-room, containing whatever money and anxious effort could provide for the education of youth. I can imagine this room filled with bright, intelligent, rosy-cheeked children of the various school ages. I can see in their eyes the merry mischief of childhood. I can see, also, plainly written upon their happy faces and fleetly shaped brows, capabilities of great intellectuality. The question, here, arises which shall be developed and cultivated in this school-room: The merry, playful, mischief-nature or the intellectual? There can be a healthy growth of but one of these. One must give way to the other; one will lead, the other must serve. Which shall be the master and which the servant must in ninety-nine cases be determined by him who calls himself teacher. Is not this a mighty responsibility? If you

should see these children whispering to one another, laughing, leaving their seats, and doing the one hundred and one things which are done in a disorderly school would it take you long to decide (the question)? Have you ever been called to decide such a question? Is this a leaf from the secret book of your own experience? Did you ever find yourself in just such a school-room? and surrounded by just such a rolling sea of fun-loving children? If so you were not long in deciding that something was wrong and probably not only that something was wrong but that nothing was right, and that, from the nature of the case, something on your part was imperative. The question "what?" was answered almost before it was asked. I must secure control of these pupils in some way, for no progress in studies can be made while that condition of things exists—a very natural and logical conclusion. The question "How?" was not perhaps so readily answered. The first purpose then, I think, is plain. There must be good order, a proper decorum must be maintained, that the pupil may pay proper attention to his book. But this is not the only purpose. Were this the great end of school government, I believe that the means and methods through which it is reached would be of little account.

MIND DISCIPLINE.
Every teacher knows that the child must first learn how to study. In fact, the whole school course is a discipline in this direction. Progress seems slow during the first terms of a child's school life, since it has not learned how to work; and in all the school years, I dare say that, other things being equal, the discipline in this direction will be commensurate with good school government. Under poor management pupils become listless, inattentive, and careless of their own good standing. There is not that energy which is indispensable to a healthy growth of mind. If from a sense of duty or previous good training some pupils do attempt good work, there is not that zealous application, eager questioning and clear perception which produces satisfactory results to-day and makes the tomorrow's task easier. The mind must be trained to think consecutively, to apply itself vigorously and with its whole force to whatever it expects to accomplish.

There may be, perhaps, a sufficient amount of memorizing done under poor school government to keep up the appearance of average school work. The day's recitations may pass without serious breaks. The terms may close one after another and classes go forth member by member to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of life; but if the mind has not been schooled to such wise and judicious restraint as the rigid discipline of a good school government affords, they will be found weak to surmount the obstacles and solve the problems, which are ever inseparable from life's duties. The artist makes his beautiful lines only after long years of laborious and rigid discipline of eye and hand, and the greater and more perfect the discipline, the more beautiful and lasting is his tracery.

In a school room where disorder and mismanagement exist even in a slight degree the world government becomes a misnomer and the amount of true mind discipline, if weighed in the most sensitive balance would be found wanting. But there is another, it seems to me, potent reason, why our schools should be well governed. It is the last I will mention as all others culminate here.

I believe that it is the aim of every teacher worthy the name to make his pupils better. Now this may mean a very little or it may mean a great deal. Under the teacher's control, pupils give their attention to books, by his tact and guidance they learn to study methodically and thus do effective work. Under his supervision and influence, if it be of that high order which the profession requires, the bud of childhood, the partly blown flower of youth, slowly expands into the more perfect blossom of manhood and womanhood. And that this development may reach its highest like perfection, there must be gained at school something beside book knowledge. I believe there must be a healthy growth of the moral nature. A certain, dry, "go-as-you-please" discipline may perhaps cram the head with drier facts and in the eyes of admiring friends the pupil may seem educated. But in my opinion a man may be a mental giant and not be educated. "Hersey," do you say? Perhaps so. I believe that here, at least, there is no chance to question the wisdom of co-education. The moral and intellectual must climb hand in hand, rise side by side—be developed together, and that training which does not do this fails to do its whole work. In a school where the scholars, instead of the teacher, rule there can be no moral growth, but on the contrary such a place is a source of ignorance and mischief. How many times have we heard from him who stands high in the world of letters, heartfelt thanks for wise restraint and kindly guidance in the school-room. How often do graduates, in after years, when loaded with many honors, when they have climbed well up the hill of fame, look back with trembling to those wild college days, when they were led by the firm hand and wise counsel of a beloved teacher! How many of us, in turning the leaves of memory, do not linger fondly over those pages which so silently yet so forcibly speak to us of those terms when under firm but kind teachers we were led to think for ourselves, more seriously about ourselves, about the true growth of mind and the great future before us. Now the question might very naturally be asked, "What do you consider good school government?" Did you ever hear such remarks as these? "Brown's school is terribly noisy," or "that teacher in the hill district is awfully strict," and again, "We have a splendid teacher in our school, clever fellow, lets us do just as we please." Now believe that school is not good government. Because that teacher is so very strict I should not feel confident to assert that he is governing his school well. The outward appearance of a school is not always a true index to the kind of government under which the school is working.

That school government reach the necessary standard of goodness, I would have it meet these three requirements: Hold the attention of the pupil to his work; give mental discipline; assist in development of moral nature. That it may do this let us glance a moment at the means for its attainment. Without question the very first thing is the preparation, careful training and discipline of teachers self. That "manners make the man," is an ancient motto, but as good as it is old and as applicable in school as out. It has its lesson for teacher as well as for pupil. If the teacher is listless, aimless and indifferent, he need not expect more from his scholars. But if he is zealous in his work, devoted to his profession, determined to succeed, this spirit of progress will become infectious and he need not fear for success. "As manner is the external index of mind, we should remember that a good manner is impossible without self-control." There are many little things occurring every day which naturally tend to disturb and rattle an even disposition. Hence the teacher must train himself to endure these things calmly. He must have perfect confidence in his ability to govern well. He will then do his work well and with ease. Self-consciousness is destructive of this for if the teacher is continually thinking of his own appearance, he will inevitably be affected and his work suffer accordingly.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT BY NECESSITY.
I believe that the scholar should be impressed with the necessity of general good order, of ready, personal obedience to whatever is right and helpful in attaining it. They should be taught that whatever takes their minds from school work, during the hour allotted for study, is out of place. They should be made to feel, as far as possible and as deeply, how important a factor is school life, in preparing themselves for the active pursuits of life which are soon to follow. They should be made conscious of the responsibility which rests upon themselves individually in making this short life a success.

AID OF PARENTS.
I sometimes doubt very much if parents are aware of the influence that they exert upon their schools. They should be extremely careful that this influence counts on the side of right and progress. A careless word at home has caused many a trouble at school. If parents rigidly educate their children at home, both by precept and example there will be much less for the teacher to do in the way of government.

Now I would urge this: Associate as much as possible with your pupils, visit them at their homes, become well acquainted with parents and show to them that you have an interest in their children. Persuade them to visit your school frequently as possible. I am sure that you will find these pleasant tasks and the control of your pupils easier and more complete.

Lastly, as a means, let scholars be judge of their own actions. Teach them to rise from wrong, and give them the privilege to govern themselves. Place a boy upon his honor and he will not fail you. I do not like the motto of that wise man who said "all men are bad"—all men are not bad, neither will all children be mischievous if rightly taught.

If a wrong is done let the school judge of the punishment. If there is a fault to be corrected let the scholars decide upon the method. Let them feel that you have confidence in them and they will strive to maintain it.

METHODS.
I have already incidentally spoken of some of the ways, which I believe lead to good government, and which are calculated to give scholars right ideas of school life and its duties. I am aware that teachers make use of different methods in governing their schools. The same end is to be reached in all cases; and if this is done, perhaps it matters little about the method. Different cases require different treatment and I doubt if any rule can be made that will apply to all, under all circumstances.

Temperaments of scholars vary so much that this is difficult. It requires a great deal of tact and ready discrimination on the part of the teacher to do the right thing at the right time. Relations also between teachers and scholars vary by no fixed scale. That mode of treatment which will make John a good boy will very likely have little effect on James. In mathematics we apply the same rule again and again, and always with the same result. We feel confident that a certain process will produce a desired answer. Cause and effect are always equal; but rules in pedagogy cannot always be relied on to produce the same result. Here without doubt, cause and effect will ever stand equal to each other, but what form the effect will assume is astonishing. And, yet, there are great first principles which will ever be found the same. Upon these it is safe to say, that every teacher may stand in security, and from those, he may frame his methods of governing as he finds them necessary. Success in governing as in other parts of the teacher's work will be promoted by the spirit in which it is carried on. The teacher must bring himself to look at things very much as his pupils do. He will then be in a condition to judge correctly, and to form a true estimate of their doings. He should be considerate and not look for perfection.

When he finds it necessary to correct a fault, he should be careful that the child see the justice of the punishment. Everything should be done with firmness but in the spirit of kindness and good will. It was said of Arnold of Rugby that "He had such a gentle mode of correcting their faults that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them." Now if a teacher does not possess this tact, this "great versatility and readiness of resource," he should be eager to acquire it, and if it cannot be acquired he may conclude very soon that he has taken hold of the wrong profession. There should be as little display as possible of authority. That school is best governed which is least governed. Constant demands are made in some way for obedience, but this mode should not irritate. "True tact will avoid the use of rough words and a rough manner which assumes the fault of disobedience to be intentional. There seems to be in the lives of some persons an innate disposition and chief purpose to compel others by stern commands, unsupported by reason, kindness or logic, to do their bidding. Another class, equally powerful in the arena of life, gain their ends as readily through kind words and simplicity of manner. In harmony with these two classes, two rival principles are carried forward into the school room, an

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THE SPRING TERM
OF
THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT
WILL BEGIN
TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1883

And continue 13 weeks, under the following instruction,
W. H. MAY, A. B.,
Principal.
Agnes M. Lathe, A. B.,
Preceptor,
Nellie L. Whitman,
Hattie T. Mayo, B. L.
G. M. ATWOOD,
Principal of Commercial Department.
HATTIE P. BAILEY,
Teacher of Music.

The Academy will begin the Spring Term with an annual conference on the 1st of February, at the Academy building, in the morning, for the purpose of discussing the various subjects of the term. A large variety of subjects will be taken up, and the conference will be held in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the various subjects of the term. A large variety of subjects will be taken up, and the conference will be held in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the various subjects of the term.

STATE OF MAINE.
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

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BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

STATE OF MAINE.
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

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BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

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BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

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BISSEK & HERSEY, Attys for Plaintiff.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

res Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic
st, General Debility, Catarrh, and all
orders caused by a thin and impoverished,
corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling
blood-poisons from the system, enriching
the circulating blood, and restoring its vital-
izing power.

During a long period of unparalleled unfa-
s, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its
rfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases
gnating in poor blood and a wasted vitality.
It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsa-
parilla and other blood-purifying roots,
combined with Iodide of Potassium and
Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most
economical blood-purifier and blood-food that
can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.
 "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the
 inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have
 suffered for many years."
 W. H. MOORE.
 Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheuma-
 tism so severe that I could not move from the bed,
 dress, without help. I tried several remedies
 without much relief, until I took AYER'S
 SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of
 which I was completely cured. I have not been
 troubled with the Rheumatism since. Have sold
 large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it
 still retains its wonderful popularity. The many

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking Dr. J. C. AYER'S SERRA-PARILLA, and before I had used five bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life, have been at work now for two months, and I link your SERRA-PARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world. JAMES MAYNARD, 320 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

Scarcious complaints, Erysipela, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles, \$5.

BUY DIAMOND DYES
AND ALL OTHER
DYE STUFF
AT
Noyes' Drug Store,
NORWAY, ME.
CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS !
J. RICHARDS,
Has now a Complete Stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles, Eye Glasses,
and every article usually found in a first-class
Jewelry Store.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,
and quality of goods guaranteed. Please call
early and select your presents before the rush.
S. RICHARDS,
South Paris.

Dec. 11, 1884.

LUMBER WANTED.

The Undersigned will purchase at their mill the present winter a large quantity of Brown, Ash, White growth Yellow Birch, Poplar, Bass, and White Oak Lumber. Only the best quality Lumber is wanted, for which a good price will be paid. They also have a large job cutting and hauling Wood and Lumber, to let some suitable terms. PARIS HILL MANUFACTURING CO.

AGENTS! WANTED! AGENTS!
OSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
 NEW
 HOLIDAY **BOOK**
 "MISS RICHARDS' BOY," 20 a day easily
 led. We want an Agent in every town; Send for
 particulars, terms, and agency to **W. H. THOMP-**
SON & Co., 32 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.

Notice of Foreclosure.
 Whereas, Elijah B. Goddard of Bethel, in the
 County of Washington, and State of Maine, by his

trange died, dated the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1870 and recorded in the Oxford register of Deaths, book 162, Page 295, conveyed me, David F. Brown, and Robbins Brown late said Bethel, now deceased, then copartners in said under the firm name of D. F. Brown & Co., certain parcel of real estate situated in Bethel, aforesaid, on the southerly side of High street on either side, beginning at a stake and stones at the northeasterly corner of land owned by Gilman Chapman, thence running along the line as said Chapman has laid out and staked, to the roads, thence along the roads with the first one, to a road to

of other land of said Chapman; thence on
re of said last mentioned land six rods to said
street; thence on said street to place of begin-
ning, with the buildings thereon; and whereas
the condition of said mortgage has been broken,
now, therefore by reason of the breach of condi-
tions thereof, I, David F. Brown, Surviving Par-
ty of the said copartnership of D. F. Brown &
Co., claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.
December 11th, 1884.

DAVID F. BROWN, Surviving
partner of the Copartnership of D. F.
Brown & Co.

SHEEP ASTRAY.
Come into the enclosure of the subscriber at

est Paris, about Nov. 29th, one ewe sheep, marked S. D. on the left side, and a cross on the right side. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

I. F. EVERETT.

West Paris, Dec. 11, 1882.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the estate of JONATHAN SARBORN, late of Fryeburg, Me., deceased, by giving bond as the

be directed; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ABEL SANBORN.

Dec. 5, 1882.

EXORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Eyreburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Dec., A. D. 1882

A. ALBERT COLBY, Guardian of Betsianna Colby, minor child and heir of Marianna Colby, of Eyreburg, in said County, having presented his account of guardianship of said ward for allowance.

Witness my hand and the said Guardian give notice

all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on said county on the third Tuesday of Jan. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

RICHARD A. FRYE, Judge
A true copy, attest:—H. C. DAVIS, Register

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Eryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, the first Tuesday of Dec. A. D. 1882.

ON the petition of Eli B. Bean, Administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Bean, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased at public or private sale for the payment of debts and for the residue,

That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday next, to wit, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

R. A. FRYE, Judge.

A true copy attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

HOLIDAY GIFTS !
ELEGANT AND USEFUL.
The choice book,
Woman in all Lands.

00 pages, 300 engraving, and a reliable, stem
winding
WATERBURY WATCH
FOR \$5.50.
Splendid Gifts for Young Lady and Gents.
Sold on receipt of price, by
W. H. Thompson & Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST AND GREAT-EST MEDICINE

It will drive the humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. It cures all kinds of blood diseases, and is the only medicine that can be taken in a short time, and who will not be sick of it.

SULPHUR BITTERS is a perfect blood purifier, and will cure all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other eruptions of the skin. It will also cure all kinds of internal diseases, such as indigestion, constipation, and all other disorders of the bowels.

Send 25c in stamps to A. P. O'NEILL & CO., Lawrence, Mass., and receive an original set of the book "The History of the Bitter" free.

CATARRH DIRECTION.

LY'S CREAM BALM

For Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and all other parts of the system. It is the only medicine that can be taken in a short time, and who will not be sick of it.

HAY-FEVER

A thorough cure for Catarrh, Hay-Fever, and all other disorders of the nose and throat. It is the only medicine that can be taken in a short time, and who will not be sick of it.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

AN IRON TONIC

Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Makes the Weak Strong, Builds up the Broken-down, Invigorates the Brain, and Cures

Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhea, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and

ALL DISEASES ORIGINATING IN A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR ACCOMPANIED BY DEBILITY OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

PERUVIAN SYRUP

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Large & Select Stock

Pianos, Organs, STOOLS, Instruction Books, PIANO COVERS,

At Reduced Prices during the Holidays.

Prices Lower than ever offered before.

No. 3, Odd Fellows Block, SO. PARIS, ME.

W. J. WHEELER.

ALROY NOYES, Traveling Agent.

A Good Smoke.

CALL ON

G. H. Porter, So. Paris.

Near the Post Office.

He keeps a splendid line of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

Also a full stock of CONFECTIONERY.

He also has all the CANNED GOODS now in the market, including the California fruit.

Confectionery, Fruit, Nuts, &c., of all kinds always on hand in large quantities at the proper season for each.

Give G. H. PORTER a Call.

The best granite and best work in the County for the money.

MONUMENTS, CURBING, TABLETS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Cemetery Work done to order.

W. S. ROBINSON, HARTFORD, CONN.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Prepared by W. H. EASTMAN, East Summer.]

I.—ENIGMA.

Composed of 23 letters.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 is part of a rail-car.

My 10, 11, 12, 13 is a statement of account.

My 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 is a model.

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