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AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

Correspondence on practical agriculture is solicited. Address all communications intended for this department to HENRY D. HAMMOND, Agricultural Editor Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me.

THE FARM HELP PROBLEM STUDIED FURTHER.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES DUE TO FOREIGNERS. THE IDEAL POSITION PRESENTED TO BOYS. EVENING SCHOOLS WITH AGRICULTURAL.

Recently in discussing the farm-help problem I quoted words of Editor Hoard in which he deeply regretted the scarcity of first-class farm managers available for the owners of large estates and dairy herds. In his address at the dedication of the new dairy building at Geneva, N. Y., the ex-governor expressed himself in a similar vein. In comparing the present with the past he said that in New York state there had been a tremendous decline in farm values during the past 40 years, and with it a decline in the true farming spirit. He believed that the depreciation in farm values in the last 25 years had exceeded the wealth gained. He could go into Madison county, his old home, and buy for from $20 to $30 farms that once sold for $100 an acre. The same decline was observable in the famous old farms of western New York, portions of New Jersey, and all the way westward through Ohio and Indiana. When he left for the west over 40 years ago as magnificent a body of farmers as the world ever saw controlled the destinies of New York state. They gave tone and direction to politics, they took pride in the appearance of their farms, they built fine homes and spacious barns and gave evidence everywhere of thrift, energy, ambition, taste and intelligence.

The farmers' sons in those days partook of their fathers' spirit and ambition, and thus created a demand for farms. They were not so completely smitten with the idea of being lawyers or doctors, or of living in the village or city. To a certain extent there has been the same exodus of the American element from the farm to the city in the West, but fortunately, as the speaker believed, as the sons abandoned the farm there came a strong influx of the farm peasantry of Germany and northern Europe whose sons did not wish to enter the professions, but who wanted new homes near those of their parents, and thus created a constant and steady rise in farm values; but, more than this, these European peasants came to us filled with European ideas of good farming, thorough cultivation of the soil, and a determination to maintain and even improve the fertility of their land. To this class said Governor Hoard, we owe to-day the splendid advance that has been made in the agricultural wealth and progress of the middle west. An important lesson has been taught us by the peasant farmers of those northern European nations—that is, the advantage they derive in their early education in the elements of agriculture in the primary schools of their native land. Those nations to-day patriotically conserve the resources of the state by teaching the boys and girls the important elements of agriculture in their primary schools, the effect of which is to establish at an early age an intellectual understanding of the meaning of soil and soil culture. "We ought," he said, "to be ashamed to-day that these poor German farm peasants have a better agricultural education and judgment than our own farmers' sons."

I said last week that two words—higher wages—would answer the question asked. But farmers cannot pay higher wages with profit to themselves till they can learn how to make their farms pay better returns than the average farm has done in the past. If the remedy for this low condition of agriculture in America is a better education for the farmer and better primary schools for the training of his children and those of his neighbors, I cannot see how first-class farm help is going to be very abundant for some years to come, for it will take considerable time to bring about the radical changes required.

Changes in national life are naturally slow in their operation. Compared to the eastern continent this country is yet new. Farming lands can be bought for prices that lands in Europe rent for, and in large portions of the country it has been believed better economy, when lands are exhausted by cropping to move upon new, wild land than to enrich the old by higher culture. American farming, to too large an extent, has been a system of soil robery or soil exhaustion. We have paid national debts by exports of wheat and corn, beef and pork, but we have left the land poor, and poor land growing annually poorer must, sooner or later, make the owners poor too.

It has been said that the first step towards gaining knowledge is to realize one's ignorance. A continous demand for a better class of farm help must, in time, bring a supply. The agricultural colleges are doing something in that direction, but these alone can never fully meet the demand. The term "first-class farm help" does not mean foremen for gentlemen's estates exclusively, but it means also young men and women able and willing to work for hire on ordinary farms upon such terms as the present generation of farm owners can afford to accept. The founder of the Storrs school in Connecticut had such a class in mind, but changing the school to a college has hardly been in accord with the original idea.

Governor Hoard is not alone now in advocating the introduction of lessons in the foundation principles of agriculture into the common public schools of the country. This proposition however, will not make converts rapidly so long as the schools are chiefly in the hands of professional men who believe that farmers, because of their occupation, must forever hold a position, socially, below themselves.

The ideal held up to the boys of our schools to-day is a position of some sort requiring little toil but bringing liberal pay. Here are two extracts from the "New England Journal of Education" in a recent article on evening schools that will illustrate my point. It says: "There are thousands of men in successful and happy professional life today who would be grinding at uncongenial toil but for the evening schools." And again: "Boston has made it possible for hundreds of men to prepare themselves in drawing and commercial studies alone to double their salaries, while they have changed their work from a condition of uncongenial toil to pleasurable occupation." A young person reading the above would most certainly get the impression that professional and commercial life is far preferable to most other kinds.

When the time comes that the "genteel" classes begin to fear a shortage in the fruits of toil they will not be the last to encourage an increase in the ranks of the toilers. It is true that different people have different tastes regarding an occupation, and fortunate is the man who finds his appropriate place among the useful industries without making many expensive changes. But in no direction has one a right to expect any marked success without first making an earnest and persistent effort. And such efforts are usually very near akin to toil.

There is "grinding" in all forms of service that turn out a respectable grist. I cannot but hope that the electric cars and lower railroad fares will eventually make country life relatively more attractive than it has been during recent years. The cities are now largely filled with persons drawn there by expectations that have never been realized. I am not sure but evening schools that would teach men practical soil culture and food production would prove as popular as those that attempt to fit students for the professions.

Present conditions surely cannot always remain. While good farm help continues scarce and hard to obtain there is usually one way in which farmers can lighten their own burdens—they can make a more economical use of their own powers. A better management of fewer acres will often enable one to reduce the number of hands employed. Many men have found small areas well tilled by their own hands bringing better net returns than larger places worked chiefly by hired help.—A. W. Cheever in New England Farmer.

A HUSTLE AFTER STOCK.

As anticipated by the Farmer weeks ago there is great activity in stock circles. Speculators are scurrying in every direction gathering in every loose animal offered for sale, while farmers are equally active in purchasing stock with which to fill up their barns for winter feeding. To the surprise of many not well posted in the stock situation there are large numbers of cattle of the different kinds for sale. Correspondents of the Farmer last spring raised an alarm over a claimed reduction in the numbers of cattle in the state. This is true only of oxen and steers. Large numbers of calves are being raised each year. There are lots of young cattle coming up to fill the places of older and more valuable animals offered for sale. The situation is well shown by a farmer just interviewed. He offers six cows for sale for the reason that he has not room to house them through the winter. "I raise a half dozen calves each season," said he, "and these cows represent my surplus. I know of no better way to manage to get money out of my stock than to grow up young stock and sell mature animals."

This case represents the situation with thousands of farmers. At this housing time there are lots of barns more than full of stock. Hence notwithstanding barns are overfull of hay and other fodders there is still a good deal of stock—more especially cows, that must be sold before winter sets in.

At the same time, and on the other hand, there are many farmers who are in want of more stock to feed in order to empty the barns for the hay crop another year. The demand for steers to fill this want is especially sharp. In many cases extreme prices are being paid. In this direction it will be well for would-be buyers to bear in mind there is no outlook prospectively ahead that warrants extreme prices for stock of this class. While there is every prospect that beef has risen up permanently out of the low values of a few years ago, yet the sources of supply of cattle are such that no bonanza price may be looked for, for a time so far ahead that present purchases will have to be disposed of without benefit from any extreme advance. Extravagant prices therefore are not warranted even with stock as desirable as good steers.—New England Farmer.

FEEDING THE GRASS FIELDS.

Comparatively few of the best farmers turn cattle on their grass fields in the autumn. Where the second crop grass is so rank and thick as to need to be removed, it is mowed and taken to the barn to be fed. Experience has proved over and again that as a rule this is the better way. The tramping of the cattle and the close and continued gnawing at the crowns of the clover and grass plants reduce the crops that follow more than is gained from the feeding. The cost of cutting and taking this second crop to the barn is now so trifling, with the mower and the rake, that this item puts a different phase on the practice from what was the case in the days of hard work.

Another advantage from the course recommended is, that all the former necessity for enclosing the fields with fences is removed. This is no small item. Under this practice all the fencing required on the farm is for the enclosure of the territory devoted to pasturage. This one item alone is enough of itself to warrant a discontinuance of pasturing the grass fields.

Sheep feeding of grass fields is not so damaging as cattle, inasmuch as the tramping of their light weight is of trifling account. But sheep are close gnawers, and the sweet, young grass plants and the fresh young clover tips hold their attention in preference to the standing grass. On fields of new grass the damaging result of this close cropping is a serious matter and is sure to have its effect.

If we would have the grass fields hold out in production it is as important to guard their condition and look after their management as with the other crops of the farm.—Maine Farmer.

DEVELOPMENT OF WINTER DAIRYING.

Winter dairying, years ago, was an undertaking little thought of in this state. Raising cattle for beef and oxen was more common than making butter, and at that date was more of a paying investment, but as the country developed and the population increased, butter making advanced. A cow that gave milk seven months had done her duty, and it was not very rich milk at that. In the sixties milk was worth at times $2 to $2 50 per 100 lbs. Butter was made from setting the milk in small tin pans, followed later by deep cans. About 1878 the cream separator was introduced and at present is used pretty generally. Both winter and summer dairying are carried on to a great extent. Although butter brings less per lb. than a few years ago, much more money to the cow is produced and winter dairying is found to be a paying business. There is a great amount of milk produced in the winter months and the quantity of butter is increasing each season. A few years ago creameries did not think they could run more than six months, as there was not milk enough. Now nearly all creameries run the greater part of the year.—L. R. Nye, New York, in Homestead.

Don't fail to do the spring's work—a good share of it—this fall. It is hustle on the farm now for a few weeks.

Look well after the young stock and see that it is kept growing.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

ALONE.

(Robert Burdette.)

Since she went home—
The evening shadows linger longer here,
The winter days fill so much of the year,
And even summer winds are chill and drear
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The robin's nest has touched a minor strain,
The old girl's songs breathe but a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden bitter pain
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed,
Untouched the pillows that her dear head pressed;
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The long, long days have crept away like years,
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears
Since she went home.

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY.

SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HUNDRED YEARS NOW CLOSING.

Alfred Russell Wallace, author of "Darwinism," in his latest book, "The Wonderful Century," thus summarizes the achievements of the nineteenth century and compares them with what has gone before: Taking first those inventions and practical applications of science which are perfectly new departures, and which have also so rapidly developed as to have profoundly affected many of our habits, and even our thoughts and our language, we find them to be thirteen in number:

1. Railways, which have revolutionized land travel and the distribution of commodities.
2. Steam navigation, which has done the same thing for ocean travel, and has besides led to the entire reconstruction of the navies of the world.
3. Electric telegraphs, which have produced an even greater revolution in the communication of thought.
4. The telephone, which transmits, or rather reproduces, the voice of the speaker at a distance.
5. Friction matches, which have revolutionized the modes of obtaining fire.
6. Gas lighting, which enormously improved outdoor and other illumination.
7. Electric lighting, another advance, now threatening to supersede gas.
8. Photography, an art which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought.
9. The phonograph which preserves and reproduces sounds as photography preserves and reproduces forms.
10. The Roentgen rays, which render many opaque objects transparent and open up a new world to photography.
11. Spectrum analysis, which so greatly extends our knowledge of the universe that by its assistance we are able to ascertain the relative heat and chemical constitution of the stars, and ascertain the existence and measure the rate of motion of stellar bodies which are entirely invisible.
12. The use of anæsthetics, rendering the most severe surgical operations painless.
13. The use of antiseptics in surgical operations, which has still further extended the means of saving life.

Now, if we ask what inventions comparable with these were made during the previous (eighteenth) century; it seems at first doubtful whether there were any. But we may perhaps admit the development of the steam engine from the rude but still useful machine of Newcomen to the powerful and economical engines of Boulton and Watt. The principle, however, was known long before, and had been practically applied in the previous century by the Marquis of Worcester and by Savery; and the improvements by Watt, though very important, had a very limited result. The engines made were almost wholly used in pumping the water out of deep mines, and the bulk of the population knew no more of them, or derived any more direct benefit from them, than if they had not existed.

In the seventeenth century, the one great and far-reaching invention was that of the telescope, which, in its immediate results of extending our knowledge of the universe and giving possibilities of future knowledge not yet exhausted, may rank with spectrum analysis in our own era. The barometer and thermometer are minor discoveries. In the sixteenth century we have no invention of the first rank, but in the fifteenth we have printing. The mariner's compass was invented early in the fourteenth century, and was of great importance in rendering ocean navigation possible and thus facilitating the discovery of America. Then, backward to the dawn of history, or rather to prehistoric times, we have the two great engines of Arabic numerals, leading to arithmetic and algebra, and, more remote still, the invention of alphabetical writing.

Summing these up, we find only five inventions of the first rank in all preceding time—the telescope, the printing press, the mariner's compass, Arabic numerals, and alphabetical writing, to which we may add the steam engine and the barometer, making seven in all, as against thirteen in our single century.

Coming now to the theoretical discoveries of our time, which have extended our knowledge or widened our conceptions of the universe, we found them to be about equal in number, as follows:

1—The determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat, leading to the great principle of the conversation of energy.
2—The molecular theory of gases.
3—The mode of direct measurement of the velocity of light, and the experimental proof of the earth's rotation. These are put together, because hardly sufficient alone.
4—The discovery of the function of dust in nature.
5—The theory of definite and multiple proportions in chemistry.
6—The nature of meteors and comets, leading to the meteoritic theory of the universe.
7—The proof of the glacial epoch, its vast extent, and its effect upon the earth's surface.
8—The proof of the great antiquity of man.
9—The establishment of the theory of organic evolution.
10—The cell theory and the recapitulation theory in embryology.
11—The germ theory of the zymotic diseases.
12—The discovery of the nature and function of the white blood corpuscles.

Turning to the past, in the eighteenth century we may perhaps claim two groups of discoveries:

1—The foundation of modern chemistry by Black, Cavendish, Priestly and Lavosier; and
2—The foundation of electrical science by Franklin, Galvani and Volta.

The seventeeth century is richer in epoch making discoveries, since we have:
3—The theory of gravitation established.
4—The discovery of Kepler's laws.
4—The invention of fluxions and the differential calculus.
6—Harvey's proof of the circulation of the blood.
7—Roemer's proof of finite velocity of light by Jupiter's satellites.

Then, going backward, we can find nothing of the first rank except Euclid's wonderful system of geometry, derived from earlier Greek and Egyptian sources, and perhaps the most remarkable mental product of the earliest civilizations; to which we may add the introduction of Arabic numerals, and the use of the alphabet. Thus in all past history we find only eight theories or principles antecedent to the nineteenth century, as compared with twelve during that century. It will be well now to give comparative lists of the great inventions and discoveries of the two eras, adding a few others to those above enumerated:

OF NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Railways.
Steamships.
Electric telegraphs.
The telephone.
Lucifer matches.
Gas illumination.
Electric lighting.
Photography.
The phonograph.
Roentgen rays.
Anæsthetics.
Antiseptic surgery.
Conservation of energy.
Molecular theory of gases.
Velocity of light directly measured, and earth's rotation experimentally shown.
The uses of dust.
Chemistry, definite proportions.
Meteors and meteoric theory.
The glacial epoch.
The antiquity of man.
Organic evolution established.
Cell theory and embryology.
Germ theory of disease, and the function of the leucocytes.

OF ALL PRECEDING AGES.

The mariners' compass.
The steam engine.
The telescope.
The barometer and thermometer.
Printing.
Arabic numerals.
Alphabetical writing.
Modern chemistry founded.
Electrical science founded.
Gravitation established.
Kepler's laws.
The differential calculus.
The circulation of the blood.
Light proved to have finite velocity.
The development of geometry.

Of course these numbers are not absolute. Either series may be increased or diminished by taking account of other discoveries as of equal importance, or by striking out some which may be considered as below the grade of an important or epoch-making step in science or civilization. But the difference between the two lists is so large that probably no competent judge would bring them to an equality. Again, it is noteworthy that nothing like a regular graduation is perceptible during the last three or four centuries. The eighteenth century, instead of showing some approximation to the wealth of discovery in our own age, is less remarkable than the seventeenth, having only about half the number of really great advances.

It appears then that to get any adequate comparison with the nineteenth century we must take, not any preceeding century or group of centuries, but rather the whole preceding epoch of human history. And if we take into consideration the change effected in science, in the arts, in all the possibilities of human intercourse, and in the extension of our knowledge, both of our earth and of the whole visual universe, the difference shown by the mere numbers of these advances will have to be considerably increased on account of the marvelous character and vast possibilities of further development of many of our recent discoveries. Both as regards the number and the quality of its onward advances, the age in which we live fully merits the title I have ventured to give it of—The Wonderful Century.

Suffered 20 Years.

MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Musicians Live Long.

A French writer notes that, though a few great musicians have died young—to wit, Mozart at 35, Schubert at 31, Bellini at 33, Mendelssohn at 38 and Weber when he was but 40—a large number have lived to be very old men. Those who died between 60 and 70 years of age include Bach, Von Bulow and Rubinstein. Living beyond 70 years came Gluck, Gounod, Handel, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Spontini and Wagner, while the great age of 89 was attained by Auber and others. Dying at more than 80 were Cherubini, Cramer, Lachner, Palestrina, Rameau, Schutz and Taubert. The average age of musical celebrities is about 67 years.

Good Reasons For Giving.

At the meeting of the Fifeshire association held in London Dr. Wallace told a story of a pensioner who used to stand with a placard on his breast enumerating his claims to the coppers he begged. The list ran thus: "Battles, 4; wounds, 5; children, 6; total, 15." This is almost as good as Sir M. Grant-Duff's story of the Irish beggar who prayed, "For the love of God, sir, give me a crust, for I am so thirsty that I don't know where I shall sleep tonight!"—London Globe.

The Bishop's Advice.

A clergyman once complained to Bishop Blomfield of London that his parishioners were indifferent to his teachings.

"No sooner," said he, "do I begin to preach than they begin to doze."

"Do you," asked the bishop, "preach your own sermons?"

"Always, my lord, always."

"Then, my good friend, suppose you try some one else's," retorted the bishop.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric, he usually has more or less money. When he is poor, a man is simply odd.—Boston Transcript.

Twenty-three men in every 1,000 serving in the British army are 6 feet and upward in height; 33 in every 1,000 are 5 feet 11 inches, and 58 in every 1,000 5 feet 10 inches. There are 785 in every 1,000 army men under 5 feet 9 inches.

PLAYING AT WAR.

The little folks are playing war;
They're in the garden closes,
In bright brigades, with shiny blades,
And storming forts with roses.
We care not which side wins, you know,
We love the little armies so!

From left to right, with flags of white,
They muster to the drum;
Their curls stream golden in the fight—
The conquering heroes come!
And love shall crown, no way but this,
Victor and vanquished, with a kiss!

They speed o'er mimic ford and glen
On little painted nags;
The rose sweet captains cheer the men
Who rally round the flags!
They march on fairy towns in state
And all our hearts capitulate.

Not far away from love's dear eyes
Shall these brave armies roam,
For when in song the daylight dies
We'll call the soldiers home,
And love, where every white tent gleams,
Shall kiss the soldiers in their dreams.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE PLASTERER.

"Maria," observed Peter Grigwell to his better half as he decapitated his second egg—laid in Germany—at the domestic breakfast table, "I suppose your strongly developed feminine proclivities will not allow of your foregoing for once in a way the delirious delights of a thorough 'spring cleaning?'"

"If, Peter, in plain English, you mean that you wish me to shirk my duty as a British housewife by neglecting to clear away a twelvemonth's accumulation of grime and cobwebs, you suppose correctly," retorted Mrs. Grigwell in a dry, matter of fact tone of voice that ought to have silenced any average man.

But Peter had become so acclimatized, as it were, to his wife's very own style of oratory that it had ceased to impress him ever so slightly.

"Twelve months' accumulation!" he cried in well feigned astonishment. "Why, I have always labored under the impression that the house was kept pretty clean week in and week out!"

"Pretty clean, of course," returned Mrs. Peter, with a sniff and toss of her head, "but the carpets are not taken up weekly. But perhaps you have been so absorbed in the consideration of weightier matters that you have failed to notice such a detail as that." This was said in Mrs. G.'s most sarcastic vein, but it only elicited a gruff "Humph!" from her husband, so she returned to the charge with: "Then look at the ceilings. You cannot truthfully deny that they require whitening, and badly too."

"I suppose the process is inevitable," observed Peter a trifle wearily. "No home complete without it, so to speak."

"I should think not!" exclaimed the lady in a ringing voice of triumph.

"There is one thing I am fully determined upon though," said Mr. Grigwell calmly, "and that is I am not going to be mulcted to the same tune as I was last year. Dasher's bill was a paralyzer. A few more like it would compel me to undergo the process of whitewashing myself."

"What do you intend to do then?" asked Mrs. Grigwell in a voice as hard as the primest cut of beefsteak.

"I intend," answered Peter in a self reliant tone, "to whitewash myself."

"Yes," observed Mrs. Grigwell sweetly—bitter sweetly, in fact—"but who is going to whitewash the ceilings?"

Peter gave his wife a penetrating glance, having a hazy notion that she was trying to get at him, as the saying goes, but as she bore his gimletlike stare without flinching he appeared satisfied and said:

"Yes, I am determined to distemper—they call it that now in the bill—the ceilings entirely myself. See?"

Mrs. Grigwell felt the situation to be desperate indeed, but knowing from experience gained in the past how utterly futile would any attempt be on her part to reason with the self opinionated Peter, she determined to try the effect of ridicule.

"Peter Grigwell," she said in her most withering manner, "you will surely never be quite such an idiot as to attempt to whitewash the ceilings of this house?"

"Madam," retorted Mr. Grigwell grimly, "your remarks are in exceedingly bad taste and ill become the wife of a farseeing husband whose sole intent is the welfare of his family and to preserve them from being plundered by rapacious distempering demons."

"You will find that your silly fad will cost you dear in the end," retorted Mrs. Grigwell, with a derisive laugh.

"Bosh!" said Peter hotly. "That's just the way—but, there, what's the use of arguing with a woman? Lemme see, today is Wednesday. I shall make a start with this room tomorrow at 10 sharp. You hear, Maria, at 10 o'clock."

Peter spent the remainder of the forenoon in getting together all the old newspapers in the house, and with the aid of a large lobster tin full of paste, a brush and a pair of garden shears he fashioned from several of the broad sheets mysterious looking things bearing a weird resemblance to inordinately roomy trousers and an expansive coat with balloonlike sleeves.

Next morning Peter was up in good time and set about mixing his whitewash in a zinc bucket, so as to be in readiness for his work as soon as breakfast was out of the way. By 10 o'clock the course was clear for Peter to commence his wrestle with the distemper business. He, with calm politeness, requested that he might be left alone, as he required no assistance and the whole thing would be done within an hour. Mrs. Grigwell gave her husband a pitying look, then silently left him to his own devious devices.

Then Peter set to work in desperate earnest. With a number of newspapers he enshrouded the various articles of furniture, then spread a further quantity all over the carpet. Next he proceeded to invest the walls with the order of the paper collar, as one might term it. All this done, Peter looked around upon his handiwork, a smile of satisfaction meandering across his face as he did so.

"Who said it was impossible to whitewash a ceiling without spoiling everything in the room?" he soliloquized. "I'll show 'em how it's done."

The self satisfied Peter then proceeded to conceal his own rotund form with the mysterious paper combinations previously mentioned. Certainly his appearance was more that of a circus clown than of a respectable ratepaying citizen, especially when he concluded his toilet by placing on his massive (some called it fat) cranium a paper cap of the orthodox sugar loaf shape so much affected by grotesques of the sawdust. However, there was nobody present to see him. So what did it matter?

Up the handy pair of steps sprang Peter, bucket and brush in hand, and without unnecessary delay he made dash No. 1 at the ceiling—which, by the way, he had forgotten should have first been water washed—with the brush heavily charged with the beautifying mixture. The result was not quite as the amateur distemper could have wished. A far greater percentage of the whiting descended in a thick shower on Peter's paper dittoes than went on to the ceiling, to say nothing of sundry big splashes dropping upon various parts of his upturned face, causing him to sneeze so violently as to very nearly lose his balance and topple off the steps ignominiously to the floor.

After ten minutes' wild dabbing and splashing Peter thought he might as well assist exhausted nature by blowing the fragrant weed during work, just as though he were a real British workman. So he came down from his perch, found his beloved brier, charged it with some of Taddy's "Myrtle Grove" and lighted it with a British made match. This latter he—British workmanlike—dropped while still aflame on to his improvised paper drugget.

No sooner had Peter again mounted his rostrum than, glancing downward, he saw, to his dismay, the devouring element skimming along the floor. Down scuttled the alarmed distemperer, with the intention of stamping out the blaze. But, alas, in the excitement of the moment poor Peter forgot the nature of his improvised overalls! The next moment the tongues of the fiery serpents crawling on the floor had licked Peter's "ready mades," and he was soon frantically occupied in tearing off the paper covering and burning his hands to a rather "sulphury" tune.

The situation threatened to develop into something serious, as the fire had commenced to mount the walls, so Peter was reluctantly compelled to fling open the door and yell for assistance.

Mrs. Grigwell rushed forth from the back regions, and, giving a wild look into the room, fled screaming to the street door, which she flung open, and then she proceeded to shriek out:

"Fire, fire! Police, police!"

Suddenly a great commotion was heard in the front, the street door was thrown violently open, and a brass helmeted figure loomed faintly through the thick smoke which filled the entrance hall. The next instant a shining copper tube was pushed forward into the room, and before Peter could find breath to tell the man who pointed the nozzle full at him that all danger was past he was almost off his feet by a powerful jet of water which drenched him to the skin.

However, he soon found his tongue sufficiently to overwhelm the fireman in some choice vernacular that nearly had the effect of starting the fire afresh.

With an injured look beneath his metal headpiece the fireman threw down his hose, and, going to the street door, growled out to his colleagues outside:

"Turn off!"

* * * * * * *

The following day the professional "distemperers" came as heretofore, and at Christmas their little (?) bill will come to Peter Grigwell as usual. The house furnishers, too, will benefit by Peter's laudable but misdirected efforts to economize. Taken altogether, Mrs. Grigwell's prophecy was pretty accurate.—Exchange.

Lightning's Assaults.

One of the best evidences of the value of lightning rods up to date has been afforded by the Washington monument. It is capped by a small four sided pyramid of aluminium, which metal, so cheap today, was very costly at the time of the building of the greatest obelisk that the world has ever known. This aluminium tip is connected with the ground by four copper rods which go down deep into the earth. On April 5, 1885, five immense bolts of electricity were seen to flash between the monument and a thundercloud overhanging in the course of 20 minutes. In other words, the monument was struck fiercely five times, but it suffered no damage whatever.

On June 15 of the same year a more tremendous assault was made upon the monument from the heavens, and the result was a fracture of one of the topmost stones. The crack still remains to show what nature can do in the way of an electrical shock, but the slightness of the damage is evidence of man's power to protect himself from such attacks. The obelisk is ideally located for attracting electrical assaults from the skies, and yet, while many times hit, it has suffered only once, and that time to a trifling extent.—Boston Transcript.

The Hour of Lincoln's Shooting.

A highly interesting story is told to account for the fact that almost every wooden clock in America has its hands painted to indicate the hour of 18 minutes past 8. It is related that most such watchmakers' signs were originally made by one man, who was at first in the habit of painting the hands to indicate any old or young hour that struck his fancy when he came to that part of the job. But when President Lincoln was assassinated he conceived the idea of commemorating the event by recording the hour and minute thereof upon all his wooden timepieces, a custom ever since perpetuated. There is something striking and dramatic about this notion of time standing still forever after an event of such tragic significance. There is no doubt about the fact that nearly all the wooden clocks do indicate the hour of 18 minutes past 8. You can see that for yourself. But if the clockmaker thought he was thereby recording the hour of the assassination his intelligence was as wooden as his wares, for President Lincoln was shot not at 18 minutes past 8, but at about 15 minutes past 10.—New York Post.

A Timely Event.

The bell at the parsonage went tinga-ling, and, as the dominie was in his study and his wife getting the baby to sleep, Master Harold, aged 7, went to the door. On opening it he found a couple, evidently from the country, both young and bashful; but, after looking at the boy a moment, the young man queried, "Is the parson to home?"

"Yes," said Harold. "Do you want to get married?"

"That's just what we're here for," said the prospective bridegroom as he looked fondly at the blushing girl by his side.

"Well, come right in, then," said the boy, ushering them into the parlor, and when they had seated themselves on the edge of two chairs side by side he started off, saying: "I'll call pa, and ma too. She'll be awful glad, for she has all the marryin money, and I heard her tell pa this mornin that she wished some folks would come to get married, 'cause she hadn't 'nough money to buy her new hat."—Chicago News.

Habits in Tuscany.

Many mediæval habits still survive in Tuscany. The dead are buried by mysterious men in long, black masks, carrying huge torches. "Palmers" walk the streets with bare feet and ragged cloaks, telling their beads on their way to pilgrimage; mendicant friars, with colored crosses sewed upon their breasts, solicit alms, and religious processions, comprising all sorts of ecclesiastics in old fashioned vestments, are so familiar that they scarcely attract any attention as they pass.

NEPTUNE'S FEAST.

[Festo quid potius die.—Horace.]

What shall we do, my Lyde, say,
To celebrate this festal day?
See, the sun wheels to his decline!
Haste, then; 'tis time to broach the wine!
Our oldest wine shall quit its rest,
For Neptune's feast demands the best.

Neptune, the green haired nymphs among,
We'll praise in antiphonal song;
Your lyre shall themes divide between
Latona and the huntress queen.

Then in a song we'll celebrate
The praise of her who keeps her state
At Cnidos and the Cyclades,
Which gleam afar across the seas
And oftimes chooseth to repair
To Paphos' sweet, pellucid air
When through the blue is borne afar
By snow white swans her glittering car.

And, last, to Night we will rehearse
A holy, high and solemn verse.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

The Oxford Democrat,

ISSUED TUESDAYS.

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE, NOV. 8, 1898.

ATWOOD & FORBES,

Editors and Proprietors.

GEORGE M. ATWOOD. A. R. FORBES.

TERMS:—$1.50 a year if paid strictly in advance. Otherwise $2.00 a year. Single copies 4 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—All legal advertisements are given three consecutive insertions for $1.50 per inch a length of column. Special contracts made with local, transient and yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING:—New type, fast presses, steam power, experienced workmen and low prices combine to make this department of our business complete and popular.

SINGLE COPIES.

Single Copies of the Democrat are four cents each. They will be mailed on receipt of price by the publishers or for the convenience of patrons single copies of of each issue have been placed on sale at the following places in the County:

South Paris,	Shurtevant's Drug Store.
	Shurtleff's Drug Store.
Norway,	Noyes Drug Store.
	Stone's Drug Store.
Buckfield,	Alfred Cole, Postmaster.
Fryeburg,	A. F. Lewis, Insurance Office.
Paris Hill,	Mrs. Harlow, Post Office.
Bryant's Pond,	H. J. Libby.
West Paris,	Samuel T. White.

COMING EVENTS.

Nov. 9.—Oxford County Sunday School Association, Mechanic Falls.
Nov. 17, 18.—Teachers' Institute, Kezar Falls.
Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving.
Dec. 6.—Oxford Pomona Grange, South Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sorosis Boots.
Blue Store.
For Sale or Exchange.
For Sale.
Criminal Costs Allowed by S. J. Court.
Prospectus of The Independent.
Seize It.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings He has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving.

We have been blessed by abundant harvests; our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased; our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of national purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of so brief duration, and losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon and to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do, therefore, invite all my fellow citizens, those at home, and those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of National Thanksgiving; to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year; for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil; for the continued prosperity of the people; for the devotion and valor of our countrymen; for the glory of our victory, and the hope for a righteous peace; and to pray that the guidance that has brought us heretofore to safety, to honor, may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, etc.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION.

The Oxford Association of Universalists held its annual meeting with the church in Norway, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Wednesday was devoted to the sessions of the Oxford District Young People's Christian Union, which is composed of delegates from the several unions in the district.

The meeting opened at 11 A. M., Wednesday, and was led by Rev. F. E. Barton of Bethel, president of the District Union. Miss Carrie Tucker of Norway briefly but cordially welcomed the delegates. President Barton responded in a happy vein, and the meeting adjourned for dinner, which was served in the hall below.

The afternoon session was opened with a praise service, led by President Barton, following which was a platform meeting. Rev. Isabel McDuff of Berlin, N. H., read a thoughtful paper on the topic, "How Can we Hold Our Young People?" and the topic was further discussed from the floor. Principal A. G. Wiley of the Norway High School read a paper on "The Christian Unioner and His Church," and Rev. Mr. Barton spoke of "The Christian Unioner and His God."

A business session followed, at which the following officers of the District Union were chosen:

President—Rev. W. J. Taylor, Lewiston.
Vice-President—Stephen B. Cummings, Norway.
Secretary—Miss Annie H. Stevens, Lewiston.
Treasurer—Miss Carrie Tucker, Norway.

At 7 P. M. a conference meeting was led by Miss S. B. Prince of Norway, after which there was a preaching service, with sermon by Rev. A. M. Bradley of Winthrop, from the text, "Lord, teach us to pray."

Thursday was devoted to the meetings of the Oxford Association of Universalists. A conference meeting was held at 8:30, and business meeting at 9:30, followed by addresses by Rev. I. J. Mead of Augusta and Rev. Marcia M. Selman of Mechanic Falls.

In the afternoon there was a preaching service, with sermon by Rev. H. R. Rose of Auburn, one of the ablest and most popular young clergymen in the denomination. Mr. Rose's topic was "The Force of Example," and his sermon was very earnest and thoughtful.

Following this was the final business session. Routine business was transacted and resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to all who had rendered assistance in connection with the meetings, noting with pleasure the increased interest of the young people, and calling special attention to the importance of the temperance question. The following officers of the association were chosen:

President—Dr. S. A. Bennett, Norway.
Vice-President — Mrs. George B. Attwood, Auburn.
Secretary—Rev. John Kimball, Turner Center.
Treasurer—Rev. F. E. Barton, Bethel.
Executive Committee—Rev. E. W. Webber, Rumford Falls, Mr. Kelley, Lewiston, Rev. F. E. Barton, Bethel; S. B. Cummings, Norway; Rev. A. Gertrude Earle, Gorham, N. H.

An invitation was received to hold the spring session of the association at West Paris, and was accepted by a unanimous vote.

In the evening a praise service was held, after which a symposium on Good Citizenship was given. Rev. Miss Earle spoke on "The Good Citizen and Society," Rev. W. W. Hooper of Deering on "The Good Citizen and the State," and Rev. John Kimball of Turner Centre on "The Good Citizen and the Church."

The meetings throughout were well attended, with a large representation from the several parishes in the association limits. There were present eleven clergymen belonging to the association, four of them ladies, and five visiting clergymen, one of whom is a Congregationalist—Rev. G. M. Woodwell of Bridgton, who came with his neighbor, Rev. H. A. Markley, expressly to visit this association.

HERE AND THERE.

Students of the Maine marriage and divorce problem, who are concerned at the rapid increase of divorces in Cumberland, Penobscot and other counties, might turn their attention to an Oxford County case, which out-Lillians Lillian Russell herself in the rapidity with which marriage obligations are made and sundered. Among the divorces granted by the Oxford County court at the February term, 1897, were two in which we will call the parties respectively Jones and Smith, because those are not their names. On the 1st day of March, 1897, ten days after the adjournment of the court, Mr. Jones married Mrs. Smith. On the 14th of October, 1898, a divorce was granted Mrs. Jones from Mr. Jones. Two days after court adjourned, Mr. Jones entered upon a third matrimonial experiment, and ten days later Mrs. Jones followed his example. Each is now seeking connubial bliss with the third legal spouse within a space of twenty-one months, and all the parties to the several experiments are living. Is divorce a failure?

NEW POSTMASTER.

Abbie S. Roberts has been appointed postmaster at Greenwood.

THE OXFORD BEARS.

THE DOINGS OF THE WEEK IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTY.

PARIS HILL.

First Baptist Church, Rev. H. A. Roberts, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Sabbath Evening Service at 7:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 P. M.

Universalist Church: Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 12 M.

Advertised letters in Paris post office, Nov. 1st:

Mrs. Carrie Rollins.
Signor Antonio Casaletto.
Mrs. B. F. Hicks.
Mr. Frank Harriman.
Mrs. Kate M. Harraman.
Lewis Gilbert.
H. H. Maxim, Esq.
E. A. Tapley, Esq.

Rev. Edwin W. Pierce will remain on Paris Hill for the present. He has regained his health and will answer all professional calls.

A letter from Lieut.-Commander W. W. Kimball, U. S. N., gives the information that he has been transferred from the torpedo flotilla to the ship Caesar, now stationed at a Porto Rican port and has gone to his new station.

The students of Paris Hill Academy will give an entertainment and sociable at Academy Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 18. The sociable will assume the character of a "Measuring Party," that is, those who attend will be expected to pay an admission fee according to their height, 2 cents for every foot and 1 cent for every extra inch. Thus if one is 5 feet 6 inches, the fee will be 16 cents. After the entertainment a social time will be enjoyed by all, during which ice-cream, cake and coffee will be on sale. The friends and patrons of the school are cordially invited to be present and enjoy the good time which everybody will surely have. The following programme will be rendered:

1. Singing.....Chorus.
2. Reading.....Miss Ruth Stearns, 1901.
3. Singing.....Male Quartette.
4. Singing.....Chorus.
5. Reading.....Mr. Richard Eastman, 1901.
6. Music—cornet and clarionet, Messrs. Thayer, '99, and Roberts, 1900.
7. Singing.....Chorus.
8. Reading.....Miss Stella Houghton, 1900.
9. Singing.....Male Quartette.
10. Reading.....Mr. Horace Roberts, 1900.
11. Singing.....Chorus.

Mrs. E. Grant Harlow entertained ten of her Sunday School class at her home last Saturday evening. Games were enjoyed, refreshments served and a most pleasant evening was spent by the young people.

Hon. George F. Hammond has begun work on the cellar of a new house north of the other buildings at "The Beeches." It is understood that Dr. Charlotte F. Hammond will occupy the whole of the original house as a sanitarium next season.

Rev. Edwin W. Pierce supplied for Rev. H. A. Markley, Sunday, Oct. 30th, at Bridgton and South Waterford.

EAST SUMNER.

Friends in Kansas report a snow blockade out there. Old Maine is not the coldest place in the country, nor the worst place to live. With our charming summer resorts and sportsmen's paradise and the glorious Australian ballot to purify the political atmosphere, we are not eager to change our homes for a residence in the Philippines.

Despite the apple failure two car loads of apples have been shipped from the station.

Stock is selling well and farmers have no reason to complain or hanker to go west. One of Maine's beautiful lakes is worth a score of western deserts. Stand by old Maine.

ROXBURY.

Men and teams continue to go into the woods and the logs begin to come out on the cars.

John Reed has put a furnace into his cellar to warm his house—the first one in town.

The Touchetts are yarding birch for Swain & Reed.

Mrs. Packard, who has been at work for Mr. Locke, has finished and gone home to Canton.

Mrs. Carrie Gammon has gone to quarterly meeting at Canton.

WEST BUCKFIELD.

Gertie Bonney is at home from Norway. She has been having the mumps.

Shirley Bonney is at home. H. Buck butchered a pig for him Wednesday.

Joseph Bohes stayed all night at H. Buck's, Tuesday night.

Romanzo Lowe raised a turnip this year that measures 3 feet around it.

Our school closes this week. Miss Heald met with her usual success with this school.

SOUTH HIRAM.

Seth Spring shot a deer one day last week.

Will Dyer and wife of East Hiram have been visiting relatives in this place.

The South Hiram Dramatic Club presented their popular drama, "The Country School," at the Opera House, Kezar Falls, on Thursday evening, Nov. 3d, followed by a dance. Music was furnished by Cole's Orchestra of Cornish.

Arthur Ridlon visited friends in Limington this week.

The school in this district closed Friday, Oct. 28th. The closing exercises were held Thursday evening at C. F. Wadsworth's hall. The programme for the evening consisted of the drama entitled, "The Country School," presented by the South Hiram Dramatic Club, songs and recitations by the scholars, and music. After the entertainment ice cream and cake were served. About $17 was realized, which goes to furnish curtains and pictures for the school house.

BROWNFIELD.

Mrs. L. J. Chadbourne of East Fryeburg, and her daughter, are visiting friends in the village.

Mrs. Inza Johnson Kenison died Saturday, after a long, severe sickness.

Mrs. S. N. Adams has returned from a week's visit to Boston.

Jacob E. Spring, Esq., is visiting his brother, W. W. Spring.

Mrs. J. L. Frink has returned from a two weeks' visit in Portland.

Miss Lena Perkins has returned home from Conway where she has been staying.

EAST BROWNFIELD.

Mrs. James Wadsworth is spending a week in Portland.

Miss Jennie O. Cole of Boston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hill have returned from their wedding tour.

Mrs. A. F. Johnson entertained the Ladies' Circle Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Miller have a baby girl, born one day last week.

Mrs. Alvin Richardson of Denmark has moved into the house recently occupied by Wesley Perkins.

Early Wednesday morning, L. A. Bradbury's house caught fire. An alarm was given and neighbors hurried to the scene. Fortunately the fire was extinguished with very little damage to the house.

DENMARK.

Mr. C. H. McIntire and wife and S. T. Jewett and Mrs. E. E. Swan have returned from their trip to Canada and report having had a fine trip and visit.

Mrs. A. K. Belcher, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Belcher the past two weeks, has gone to visit friends in Portland and New Gloucester.

Mrs. Elwood Pendexter and Roy Seaman are camping out at Peabody Pond for a few days.

Miss Katie Ingalls has returned from her vacation trip.

Mr. Leon H. Ingalls has trapped three foxes and two coons the past week.

Mr. Advial Whales is painting his house.

MASON.

Charles Blakney of Massachusetts is working in the woods for Arthur Morrill and boarding at Douglas Cushing's.

Some people are getting quite bold in this town or surrounding towns; some one went into Arthur Morrill's cellar while they were eating supper the other night and carried off some fresh meat.

Mrs. Emma McLeod and her sister, Rose Mason, of Portland, who is enjoying a vacation at home, made a pleasant call at their cousin's, Mrs. Georgie Cushing's, Wednesday evening.

Bert Fancie and John Westleigh have got through working for Arthur Morrill.

Arthur Morrill's teamsters have got through hauling wood and returned home.

RUMFORD FALLS.

Rev. J. L. Hoyle, who has been visiting his former home at Bath, Me., returned to Rumford Falls to-day. He is full of praise and admiration for the new baby.

John E. Stephens and Henry Burgess have returned from their trip to the Moosehead Lake region. They bring back goodly reports. They report there are plenty of game, but not in the way of John's gun. Game is very plenty, deer and partridges exceedingly so. So many hunters are in that region that it is unsafe to leave your camp, since many of them are very nervous, and so fearful that any game should escape them, that they will raise their gun and fire at the least noise or motion of a twig.

Game warden, W. W. Small, is visiting at his parental home in Kingfield.

Rev. E. T. Barentzen, who has been attending the ministerial meeting, passed through our village last Wednesday, en route for Andover.

The happiest young men in this town are Jene Davis and Sid Vaughn. Last Wednesday morning they left their nests at 5:30 A. M., with guns in hand, and started over Eaton Hill, just above the falls. They had traveled but a short distance when Davis espied a beautiful buck deer. One shot from his unerring rifle brought him to the ground. They then lashed him to a pole, took him on their shoulders and brought him to Rumford Falls. They were gone from home only about an hour and one-half. The deer was one of the fattest and prettiest that has been shot in this vicinity for some time.

Mr. Doube has his new house nearly completed. Mr. Gallant is the boss carpenter.

Mr. R. J. Virgin, Franklin Street, has his new stable nearly completed.

Miss Bernice Cates has returned from her visit to friends in Boston and vicinity. Her many friends at Rumford Falls are glad to welcome her back again.

A. E. Stearns, Esq., has his new house on Maine Avenue nearly ready for occupancy. It will be an ornament to that part of our village.

One of the most attractive residences in our town is that of Mr. Joseph Jackson of Virginia. The body of the house is painted a bright green and the trimmings (we hope) are to be a bright red. With that it is the neatest house around here.

Mr. Cary delivered an interesting sermon at the Methodist church last Sunday morning.

Mr. M. E. Hersey, the genial baggage master of the P. & R. F. R. R., is visiting his former home in Auburn. During his absence Eugene Vaughn is taking his place at the depot.

F. H. Atwood is moving into Shaw's Block. He will now be found in the store formerly occupied by Harry Jordan.

An exceedingly profitable term of school is being taught at Abbott's Mills, by Miss Pearl A. Robertson. The parents in this district take great interest in school matters. On a recent afternoon ten of them visited the school.

Mr. Chas. Morse of Virginia is about to move to Rumford Centre.

Mr. Bert Caswell and family have moved to East Rumford where he is at work for Mr. Augustus Knight.

Mr. M. F. Corson has a Crawford bicycle that has been in use four years. During seven months of each year it has been in constant use—nearly every day having been ridden from five to fifty miles. The most of the time it has been used twenty or more miles per day. It is still in good repair and as easy running as any of the more modern makes.

NORTH PARIS.

Cyrus Hazletine went to Boston, Oct. 29-30, after his mother.

W. W. Andrews of Portland visited his parents and brother, Oct. 29-31.

Charles Edwards and wife were at A. D. Andrews' Oct. 29-30, and took in the entertainment at the school house also.

Rosa Littlehale is at work for R. L. Cummings at South Paris.

A. D. Andrews has got his stable well along.

Clark Wing was taken sick while at work for A. D. Andrews, farming, and had to go home.

EAST BETHEL.

All the excursioners have returned from Boston and report a good time.

Fred C. Bean is at work at Locke's Mills and boarding at home.

Mr. Z. C. Perry is in very feeble health and appears to be failing.

Mrs. Cox of Norway visited here last week.

Mrs. W. H. Tracy visited friends at Norway, also her son and family at Greenwood last week.

Miss Bessie Andrews was the guest of Hester Kimball last Saturday and Sunday.

HEBRON.

Dr. J. S. Sturtevant and family of Dixfield have been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. J. D. Sturtevant.

Mrs. T. Stowe Crocker and little daughter have returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Morris Wing of Bath is visiting her niece, Mrs. A. G. Bowman.

Mr. A. G. Bowman has just returned from Skowhegan where he has been canvassing for washing machines.

Mrs. Dr. Denham returned from Boston Saturday. Her mother kept house while she was gone.

The other excursionists got home later.

Fine weather for November.

Hebron Grange held their 24th anniversary Wednesday evening, Nov. 2nd. The exercises consisted of the Grange history, music, recitations and select reading.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. Carrie Green is visiting her father, A. J. Ayer.

Last Wednesday evening quite a thunder shower passed over this place.

Al Herrick shot a nice deer the other day.

Chris Bryant went to Berlin Falls Sunday of last week.

Dana Grant and family returned home from Portland last week. They were away some two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Doughty and family went to Portland last Monday to stop with his parents several days.

Mrs. S. S. Felt's mother is visiting her.

Mrs. Joe George entertained the Ladies' Circle at Mt. Abram Hall last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Joel Goodwin has moved into Mrs. Libby's house near the railroad crossing, and Mr. Cole has moved into Daniel Cummings' house.

There is to be a lecture in Mt. Abram Hall Monday, Nov. 7th, at 2:30 P. M., also one in the evening. The one in the afternoon is especially for the ladies. Everybody is invited to attend in the evening. The lectures are in behalf of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Crooker of Norway has moved to Howe Hill to live with her daughter, Mrs. Emery.

Mr. Hutchins, the teacher here, made a mistake in regard to the teachers' convention and so had a day to make up for. School closed Saturday, Nov. 5th, for a two weeks' vacation.

Harry Clark of South Paris was at W. H. Farnham's last week for a day's sport gunning.

The friends of Rev. Mr. Barton will give a circle at Mount Abram Hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th, the proceeds to go towards paying him for his services with us. We have spared no pains to make this circle well worth attending and hope to see many friends with us. Mr. Barton has been invited and accepted the invitation to be with us. Talent of various kinds has been solicited from Berlin and Gorham, N. H., Boston, Auburn, Albany, South Paris and other places. A baked bean supper, with pies, cakes, etc., will be served all for 10 cents. Come one, come all.

RUMFORD.

Herbert and John Buck are threshing in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin have returned from their trip to Boston.

Mrs. J. H. Barker went to New York October 24th, to visit her niece, Mrs. Hanscom.

Miss Cynthia Walker and Miss Josephine Roberts attended Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts' silver wedding at Mexico, Oct. 31st.

Fred Abbott is building an ice house.

Amanda York is at Mrs. S. R. Hutchins'.

Anna Tuttle has been visiting at South Paris.

BRYANT POND.

The labeling crew at the corn factory finished work Tuesday and celebrated the event with an oyster supper that evening.

B. N. Fernald was in town Thursday paying the labeling crew, also the farmers for their corn. Mr. Fernald left a good many hundred dollars in this vicinity this fall which is a great help to the community.

The Misses Grace and Annie Whitman of Haverhill, Mass., are visiting friends in town.

Winfield Ripley, Jr., of Wakefield, Mass., has returned to Boston to join his battery.

George Waterhouse has rented the F. Brown house and moved his family here for the winter.

Mrs. T. R. Day, Mrs. Nathan Small, Mrs. Annie Day and Miss Alice Day attended the Universalist convention at Norway this week.

Mr. Stanford of Portland was in town last week to make arrangements to change the instrument of the Andover telephone line from the depot to the post office. The telephone company sent the crew this week to put the lines in order and a switch board will be put in the office, making Bryant's Pond central for the stations above.

Ansel Dudley is stopping at Portland this week as there is to be an auditor's trial of the law suit in which he is engaged.

W. J. Wheeler of South Paris was in town Wednesday.

Hollis Cushaman of Berlin, N. H., is at home on a vacation.

Miss Lulu McAllister and friend of Oxford, Me., are guests at Andrew Hill's.

Irvin Bowker had a pull back last week but is improving again, but cannot sit up.

KEZAR FALLS.

The young ladies of the public library are more than elated in the receipt of a large lot of books from Mr. Edward J. Stanley, a former resident of this town. Mr. Stanley is in the book publishing business in New York city, and a young man of whom the town is proud. We, for the young ladies of the association, through the Democrat, ask him to accept our sincere thanks.

Born, Nov. 2, to the wife of E. F. Gentleman, a son.

Teachers' institute is to be held the 17th and 18th inst., at this place.

Schools in this town have closed for a week.

Mr. Edward G. Stanley of Charlestown, Mass., has been visiting relatives in this place the past week.

NORWAY LAKE.

Miss Lucy Hall visited Mrs. Winnie Hall Tuesday.

The Norway Lake Woman's Club will meet with Miss Burbank Nov. 16th.

F. E. Pottle has moved his family into Miss E. M. Patridge's house.

Miss Fannie Tucker has gone to Lovdon Centre to help her sister, Miss Stiles, get ready to move to Rhode Island.

Miss Maude Sylvester of Norway is at work for Mrs. Benj Tucker.

OXFORD.

Rev. M. Buchanan has been engaged by the Congregational society, for the coming year. He will preach at West Minot in the morning and other places in the afternoon.

A drama will be presented under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance the evening before Thanksgiving, Nov. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton of East Sumner visited relatives here last week.

The fair held by the ladies of the Congregational society will be Nov. 17 and 18, afternoon and evening. Friday evening a supper will be served. Ice cream and cake will be sold both evenings.

EAST WATERFORD.

Chauncey Ames had a party Wednesday evening to celebrate his seventeenth birthday.

Frank Wood is at work for D. G. Pride and sons, helping sink walls and clearing the field opposite the house of rocks.

Joseph B. Haskell is making quite extensive repairs on his father's mill.

E. C. Hilton has bought a horse.

We hear that Mr. Joseph Patterson of this place, and Miss Mabel Stanley of Lovell, are married in Massachusetts, where they have been working.

Vesta Hilton has gone to South Waterford to work at Frank Noble's.

HARTFORD.

Born, Oct. 27, to the wife of Charles Reed, a son.

We have a red steer calf, white star in forehead, full blooded Durham, and should like to buy a mate to him or would sell.

Apple buyers are around buying what few apples there are at $2 25 per barrel.

If you want a Quaker range or any other range call on I. W. Shaw, Buckfield.

GREENWOOD.

In less than two months the present year will have accomplished his work and retired from the scene of action. He has made a large amount of history, much of which has been written and given to the world, while a much larger part has not been, and never will be. Undoubtedly it is best for us not to know it all.

Plowing done, dressing hauled out and harrowed in, house banked up, and now for cutting firewood ready to haul on the first snow; for be it known that it costs only about half as much to cut it now as in the winter when the snow is deep, the weather cold as Greenland and the wood frozen hard as petrifaction.

The song of the turtle isn't heard in the land, but the report of the sportsman's gun comes from every point of the compass, and if some kind of game was brought down at every shot it would be annihilated from the forest in a short time.

E. E. Wentworth and Wesley Waterhouse visited at the Bennett place the first of the week. Mr. Wentworth was born June 5, 1827, and consequently has lived out more than his three score years and ten. Mr. Waterhouse is still at work for Frank Cole of Woodstock, where he has been for more than nine months.

Thanks to the friends who sent us the two copies of the Boston Herald, and also the American Citizen. Lots of interesting matter in all of them.

The evening meetings at the city are being continued through the week. They are said to be fairly well attended and interesting.

Monday, the last day of October, gave us quite a variety of weather. We had everal showers, two snow squalls, and a rainbow just before sunset.

EAST HEBRON.

Rev. L. E. Tibbits, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Berry and daughters, Mrs. A. P. Allen and Mrs. Cyrene Ramsdell attended the Freewill Baptist Quarterly Meeting in Canton November 1st.

Fred Tuttle's furlough ended Nov. 4. He returned to Chelsea Wednesday, hoping to soon be mustered out of service. He is young and unaccustomed to so close confinement, but is looking fine and healthy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh of Boston with his violin, Mrs. A. E. Robinson with her accordion, Shirley Tuttle of Chelsea with his harmonica passed Thursday evening with T. L. Rogers and wife and gave them a fine musical treat. They each have a fine voice and their pieces were new. Shirley and Mr. Walsh sang several new war selections. The evening was one of the happiest of the season.

Avander Frost and wife of Turner came home from Yarmouth for a short visit and were in the place Thursday.

H. A. Record is working at the mason business.

Charles Davis of Auburn has recently plastered for A. G. Roberts.

B. C. Keene expects to lose a very fine cow from taking cold in the pasture with a young calf.

The late rain brought an abundance of water in our wells.

DICKVALE.

John Blake has moved into the Melissa Putnam house.

Frank Cone from Gilbertville has moved into the E. G. Child rent.

The evening meetings are still continued at the chapel, conducted by Miss Flora Berry.

R. S. Tracy sells out at auction Nov. 10th.

B. F. Small sells stock at auction, Nov. 11.

SETHEL.

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. Clark Tuesday afternoon. The next meeting will be Nov. 15, with Mrs. L. T. Barker.

Wednesday evening a meeting was called to arrange for a singing class under the direction of Rev. J. W. Lewis.

Thursday evening the Relief Corps served a chicken pie supper at their hall.

The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. Ceylon Rowe, Thursday afternoon. The ladies are planning for a new dining room.

Wednesday a good representation from the Universalist church went to Norway to attend the Universalist Convention of the Y. P. C. U. and the Association. All report a good and interesting meeting.

Thursday afternoon the friends of Mrs. Olive Grover, to the number of thirty-five, gathered at her home to celebrate her eightieth (80th) birthday. An original poem was recited by Mrs. Hiram Bean, reminiscences given by friends and pleasant speeches made. Surrounded by children, grandchildren, relatives and friends, a very pleasant anniversary was spent.

The Bethel Festival Chorus met Thursday evening for reorganization and to arrange for the work of the year.

The Misses Gibson invited the teachers of the village schools and a few friends to spend Hallowe'en at their home. The usual games were played with success and merriment. The ghostly tricks were all rehearsed and all are still alive to tell the tale and no doubt will be very grateful to their hostesses if they are invited to enjoy the hospitality of their home Hallowe'en '99.

Nov. 1st, the annual meeting of the trustees of Gould Academy was held and the old board of officers was elected:

President—G. A. Hastings.
Vice-President—Charles Mason.
Treasurer—S. B. Twitchell.
Secretary and custodian of the building and grounds—G. R. Wiley.

The rhetorical exercises at Gould Academy Friday afternoon, were very interesting. The advantages of training in elocution under Miss Mayo's care, are very much appreciated.

Dr. Henry Johnson of Berlin, N. H., was called here professionally this week.

The foot ball game played at Riverside Park Saturday, resulted in 31 to 0 in favor of the Norways.

Mrs. Seamens, state organizer and lecturer of the Maine Woman's Christian Union, spoke in Garland chapel, Saturday afternoon and evening. Sunday afternoon she delivered an address in the Congregational church and spoke to the Christian Endeavorers in the evening. Mrs. Seamens should be heard by every father and mother and every boy and girl in our county. Facts are presented showing appetite, avarice, ambition and apathy to be the cause of this terrible curse. All who hear her will admire the candor and sincerety with which she presents truths which we need to know, then hasten to prevent and overcome.

FRYEBURG.

Mr. F. L. Mark has accepted a position as clerk in a hotel in Lynne, New York, and will remain there all winter.

The members of the Fryeburg Brass Band, their wives and sisters, were royally entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker, Friday evening, Nov. 4.

The Woman's Library Club have invited the club at North Conway with the Stirling Club of West Fryeburg, to meet with them Tuesday evening at the New Church Hall.

Mr. Otis Warren is gaining every day. He went for a short ride last week.

Mr. Vails has returned from his home in Vermont and we hope soon to hear the whistle at the chair factory.

SNOW'S FALLS.

The water wheel and draft tube which have graced the river bed far below the falls since the great freshet of 1896, have been removed from that resting place and are now comfortably lodged in the mill yard above. The wheel was first detached and taken on a raft down the river to Eel Rock where it was readily unloaded and hauled up to the road on skids and rollers. The tube was removed last Friday by E. A. Dudley, two horses, and about a mile of rope. It was first hauled across the river and on to the bank where it was cut in two parts. These were then raised to the road, some twenty feet upward, by heavy shears, operated by horses. Thence the process was easy. We understand both wheel and tube are but slightly damaged and are to be repaired and installed again in the new freshet-proof location.

WEST BETHEL.

Mrs. Olive Grover celebrated her 80th birthday on Thursday, Nov. 3d. Five of her six sons were present, the other residing in the west. Her adopted daughter, Mrs. Emma (Grover) Barker, and little son were also present. Her youngest and only sister, and her husband, E. G. Wheeler, her youngest and only surviving brother and his wife, one granddaughter, husband, and two children, were also present, making four generations. A sumptuous dinner, a social time, a poem by Mrs. H. H. Bean of Bethel, poem and interesting remarks by V. B. Grover of Halifax, Mass., reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Varley of Bethel, singing by Mrs. Varley and others, interesting remarks by Mrs. Grover herself as well as her sister, the quiet, dignified and able manner in which Miss Abbie Grover presided over the whole affair, were among the good things enjoyed. It was noticed that about one-third at the table drank tea or coffee, the others only water. The wine cup was not present as there was no use for it, neither were the odors of tobacco there.

A. S. Bean raised the frame of what is to be one of the largest, if not the largest, and best barns in this part of the county. Dimensions forty-five by one hundred feet and nineteen feet posts.

V. B. Grover of Massachusetts is making a flying visit to his old home and few surviving friends in Bethel.

Sarah Brown has closed her new house and will stop in Berlin, N. H., this winter.

J. S. Mason is driving a colt for his brother Nahum. A good stepper.

WILSON'S MILLS.

Will Hart has been at Camp In Meadows building a house to store the steamer "Bobcat" in which is now hauled out and put in for the winter.

Elwyn and Millie Storey attend school since the bridge is passable for teams.

Mrs. M. A. Bennett of Wentworth's Location is visiting at N. K. Bennett's and F. A. Flint's.

Ernest Bennett has gone to Rapid River to cook for W. W. Linnell.

R. S. Bean and Geo. Stearns have come back from their trip to the Upper Magalloway.

Hunting isn't exactly money making business the present season.

Geo. Deering and Joseph Brooks have been in the past week with groceries and meat.

WELCHVILLE.

Mrs. Charles King has gone to Boston on a visit.

W. H. French is visiting at his father's, J. S. French's.

Miss Mary Holmes has gone to Boston for the winter.

Mrs. Tennie King has returned from Portland.

NEWRY.

Will Hollowell has moved his family into the rent vacated by David Vail, who has a job in the woods and has gone into camp. Mrs. Nettie McDonald is cooking for the crew of men, Herbert Chapman, the cook, being called away by the sickness and death of his child.

WEST FRYEBURG.

Mrs. Eliza Abbott of the village is stopping at present with her nephew, Mr. S. O. Wiley.

D. C. Towle and H. W. Jones left Tuesday morning for Auburn on business.

The Stirling Literary Club held its annual business meeting Tuesday with Mrs. Towle. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Jones.
Vice-President—Mrs. Chandler.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Towle.
Librarian—Mrs. Jones.

The subject of work for the coming year will be the study of our American poets.

Mr. W. B. Hutchins spent a few days in Menotomy with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Meserve.

Mr. Whitten of Wolfboro, N. H., was in this vicinity last week buying cattle.

BUCKFIELD.

Fessenden Post, G. A. R., held a campfire Saturday, the 29th. Grand Army veterans were present from several of the adjacent parts. After dinner a service was held at the Methodist church, where army reminiscences were exchanged and a general good time enjoyed.

Stanley Bisbee and wife of Rumford Falls were in town over Sunday, the 30th, guests of Mrs. C. C. Spaulding.

Asa Atwood is relaying his aqueduct in galvanized iron pipe.

Rev. Mr. Bisbee of Brunswick gave a lecture on temperance Friday evening at the Methodist church. A fair audience was present.

The ideal October weather has been protracted into November and everybody is happy.

DIXFIELD.

Mrs. Sarah Lake returned to Boston the first of the week and took her mother with her to remain during the winter.

Rev. Mr. Clay brought his family to Dixfield last week. They are at Charles Walker's until they can get a rent.

Mr. Mason Eustis died in Minneapolis last week.

The Rebekahs give their entertainment Thursday evening.

Mr. Maurice Forster spent a few days with his father last week.

Miss Louise Trask and Miss Lydia Packard returned from Boston the middle of the week.

Mr. Abel Holt and family are making a visit in Phillips.

There was a dance at the Odd Fellows Hall Friday evening.

LOVELL.

Miss Ella Charles has returned from a visit to Boston and vicinity.

Mrs. Emma Gilman, whose mind has been deranged for some years, having become worse lately, has been sent to the town farm, and her young child is cared for by Mrs. A. S. Kendall.

Quite a large lot of pine timber has been bought by Mark Coolbroth for the Saco Lumber Company, to be cut the coming winter and landed on Upper Keazar Pond.

Fred W. Brown is busy digging the barn cellar deeper and laying a bank wall.

E. T. Stearns is building a driveway around his barn.

Mrs. Cyrus Andrews has gone to Portland for the treatment of her eyes.

Virgil McAllister and wife been visiting at his father's during his vacation.

Mrs. Abbie Mitchell of Bridgton is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Kimball.

Mr. F. L. Pottle and family have moved to their recently purchased home in Otisfield. We regret very much to lose them from our town, but know that the help that they will give in town and society matters will be equally prized in Otisfield.

Mrs. J. Walter Fox is quite sick at present.

Mr. C. E. Fitch and W. P. Babb bought apples of Benj. Russell, J. L. Parker and Bennett McDaniels, about 325 barrels in all. The most of the remaining apples were sold to McKeen for Cummings.

WEST SUMNER.

Mary Jane Pulsifer has gone to Auburn and later to Massachusetts to spend the winter.

Our new trader, Mr. F. L. Moore, has arrived and has a general stock of goods in his store ready for business.

Mrs. Louisa Gurney is at her summer home for two or three weeks.

Israel Fletcher of South Paris is visiting friends about here.

Dr. Andrews was at Milton last Thursday, professionally.

Henry Proctor is at North Paris painting for H. W. Dunham.

F. L. Barrett is sick. He had started for Dexter but had to return home.

HIRAM.

Mrs. Sarah Sargent, widow of the late Joshua Sargent, died Oct. 31st, after a brief illness, aged 68 years. She had long been a worthy Christian woman, and her eight sons "rise up and call her blessed."

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Dow, the new landlord and lady of the Mt. Cutler Hotel, were greeted by twenty-eight of our leading citizens and ladies who partook of a bountiful supper and passed the evening in pleasant social festivities.

A. & P. B. Young have a large force of girls at their corn shop labeling their corn, 270,000 cans.

Eli C. Wadsworth and Walter B. Twitchell went to the summit of Pleasant Mountain in Denmark on Friday. From the house 2018 feet above the level of the sea one of the finest views in Oxford County is enjoyed.

POMONA GRANGE.

Oxford County Pomona Grange met with Crooked River Grange, Bolster's Mills, Nov. 1. The day proved to be a beautiful Indian summer, and the place an ideal one to meet in for such a meeting. The tastily decorated hall with a good attendance made it one of the pleasantest and most profitable meetings held during the present year.

Meeting called to order by Worthy Master Hammond,

The Oxford Democrat.

SOUTH PARIS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On and after Oct. 2, 1898, trains leave South Paris: Going down: 6.37 A. M., (Sundays in Clubs) 9.25 A. M., 4.16 P. M.; Going up: 9.59 A. M., 3.40 P. M., 7.38 P. M. (Sundays included). Sunday paper train arrives 9.19 A. M.

SOUTH PARIS POST OFFICE.

Office Hours: 6.00 to 7.00 A. M.; 8.00 A. M. to 8.00 P. M.

Mails close: For Portland, &c., 9.25 A. M., 1.00 P. M.; for Gorham, &c., 9.40 A. M., 3.30 P. M.

Mails arrive at post office: From Portland, &c., 10.02 A. M., 3.50 P. M.; from Gorham, &c., 9.45 A. M., 4.20 P. M.

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church, R. J. Haughton, Pastor. On Sunday, preaching services, 10.45 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.; Sabbath School 12 M.; prayer meeting Tuesday evening; Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday evening.

Methodist Church, Rev. I. A. Bean, Pastor. On Sunday, morning prayer meeting, 9.30 A. M.; preaching service, 10.45 A. M.; Sabbath School 12 M.; Epworth League Meeting, 6 P. M.; evening prayer meeting 7 P. M.; prayer meeting Tuesday evening; class meeting, Friday evening.

Baptist Church. Rev. T. J. Ramsdell, Pastor. On Sunday, preaching service 10.45 A. M.; Sabbath School 12 M.; prayer meeting 7.00 P. M.; prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

STATED MEETINGS.

F. & A. M.—Regular meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

I. O. O. F.—Mount Mica Lodge, regular meetings, Thursday evening of each week.—Aurora Encampment, first and third Monday evenings of each month.

D. of R.—Mount Pleasant Rebekah Lodge, No. 56, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

P. of H.—Paris Grange, second Saturday of each month. The Grange store is open for trade Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

I. O. G. C.—Second and fourth Mondays of each month.

I. O. G. T.—South Paris Lodge, No. 311, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in the G. A. R. Hall.

G. A. R.—W. K. Kimball Post, No. 148, meets Saturday on or before full moon, in G. A. R. Hall.

W. S. Kimball Relief Corps meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month, in G. A. R. Hall.

N. E. O. P.—Stony Brook Lodge, No. 181, meets in G. A. R. Hall second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

K. of P.—Hamlin Lodge, No. 31, meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

K. of H.—Norway and South Paris Council, No. 1095, meets in G. A. R. Hall every Tuesday evening.

Mr. E. T. Garland of Portland was at South Paris over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Dean was at home from Bates College over Sunday.

Miss Ada Elliott of Malden, Mass., is visiting at Rev. R. J. Haughton's.

Clayton K. Brooks plays on the football team of the Portland Athletic Club.

Miss Lizzie Stevens of Bryant's Pond was the guest of Mrs. H. E. Wilson last week.

Howard McAllister from Bridgton has moved into the Stowell house on Church Street.

S. M. Durgin has moved into the lower tenement of the True estate house next the mill.

J. F. Plummer has been visited by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Plummer of Sweden.

Sylvester Dean had a slight paralytic shock the first of last week, not severe enough to lay him up for any length of time.

Mrs. Cleon S. Osgood of Rumford Falls visited Mrs. Albert D. Park and attended the Universalist Association last week.

Sumner E. Tucker has been putting water services into Millett's carriage shop and George D. Robertson's house on Church Street.

James M. Hannaford of Lewiston has bought Thomas J. Whitman's stand opposite the fair grounds on Pleasant Street, and has moved in.

Fred H. Cummings, head clerk at L. B. Andrews', is taking his vacation, and has gone hunting. Miss Genie Winslow is in Mr. Andrews' store during his absence.

Messrs. C. H., Z. E., and W. B. Gilbert of Canton were in town on business Friday. Mrs. Z. E. Gilbert accompanied her husband, and visited Miss Maud Douglass.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Stanley were at Chas. Bowker's Thursday. Mr. Stanley brought three thousand salmon from the East Auburn hatchery to be put into Lake Pennesseewassee.

Advertised letters in South Paris post office, Nov. 7, 1898:

Mr. M. D. Smith.
Jos. H. Thomas.
Mr. A. L. Cummings.
Mr. H. E. Andrews.

Walter W. Farrar has sold his stand on Skillings Avenue to Sumner E. Tucker. Mr. Farrar and his family will soon move to Auburn where he has a position with Ferd Penley, the wholesale meat dealer.

Howard McAllister, who has moved here from Bridgton, opened a laundry in the basement of Davis Block Monday morning, and is ready for business. He and Mrs. McAllister will personally conduct the laundry.

Frank Clark has closed his barber shop in the True building, and moved his chair to his home on Skillings Avenue. He will work in the shoe factory part of the time, and will do barber work in the evenings and at odd times.

Archie Curtis bought the G. G. Whitman farm and wood lot, at the auction last Thursday, and the transfer has been made. The general opinion is that he has secured a good farm, and at a price less than the cost of the buildings.

The members of the Jessie Harcourt Comedy Co., which played at Electra Park for some time last year, stopped at the Andrews House over Sunday. They came from Bridgton, and went Monday morning to Rumford Falls, where they play this week.

Rev. George S. Chase of Mechanic Falls will give the next lecture in the Epworth League course, Thursday evening of this week. Subject, "With the American Army in the Field"—an address based upon his personal experiences during the civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Morton spent several days in the Wild River region last week hunting deer. Unfortunately, it must be stated that they are not living on venison now. The nearest they came to getting a deer was to catch a glimpse of a flag just going out of sight in the bushes.

Roy Porter is wearing a bandage over his left eye. He was hanging up hams for Wilson's meat market, and, stooping over quickly he met a meat hook half way. It was no joking matter, for it cut a gash about an inch long in his eyebrow, and it was a lucky chance that it missed his eye.

A good audience heard Rev. Dr. Butler's lecture in the Epworth League course Friday evening. Dr. Butler's subject was "Oliver Wendell Holmes", and his lecture revealed a close study of that author's works, and full appreciation of them and their place in literature. Frequent readings from Dr. Holmes' works served to illustrate the criticism of them. Dr. Butler's voice is peculiarly suited for addressing an audience, his manner is very easy and natural, and his lecture was a finished literary production of a high order.

The selectmen took a view Tuesday of the location where a town road is desired, between Pine Street and Market Square. They have not rendered a decision as yet. Sixteen feet in width of the proposed way now stands as a kind of semi-public right of way, half of it coming from the Frothingham and half from the Ham lot. If the way is to be made wider than sixteen feet the additional width will probably come out of the Ham lot. While the matter is pending the selectmen are looking up the question of titles and land damages.

Don't forget the addresses to be made this week by Mrs. Jennie Seamens, state organizer of the W. C. T. U. She speaks at Locke's Mills Monday; West Paris Tuesday; South Paris Wednesday; Norway Thursday; and Andover Friday. Mrs. Seamens will speak in the afternoon to the ladies, and mothers are especially invited. In the evening she will lecture to the public generally. Mrs. Seamens is a very dignified Christian woman and interesting speaker. The meetings in this place on Wednesday will be held at the Baptist church, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7. Admission free, and a collection will be taken.

E. H. Dorr, clerk for W. L. Farrar, is away deer hunting.

Mr. Hill and wife of Deamark have been visiting at A. W. Walker's for the past week.

The Stuart brothers are painting the drinking fountain and the park fence in Market Square.

Eben Marshall and A. H. Witham are driving wells. Marshall's well was driven twenty feet in one afternoon.

The high school football team went to Gorham, N. H., Saturday, to play with the team there. Score 11 to 0 in favor of Gorham.

Engine No. 185 takes the place of No. 400 on the Norway Branch. It is a light engine, good for that work, and just out of the shop.

W. H. Penfold and family, of Rouse's Point, N. Y., have been visiting Mrs. Penfold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Briggs, during the past week.

The work of putting a new roof on the Ham house, in place of the one which was broken up at the time of the fire, was begun Monday morning.

A lot next south of the house of Wm. Henry Robinson on Pine Street, has been bought of S. F. Briggs for the new Methodist parsonage. It is expected that work will begin soon.

Some householder in the place has figured out that the opportunities for purchasing meat in South Paris comprise three permanent meat markets, and nine meat carts and two fish carts, which cover the town with more or less regularity. Evidently we are not all vegetarians.

President Butler of Colby University, who lectured here Friday evening, is in a sense a son of Paris, and is one of the youngest college presidents in the country. Evidently he is not one who allows the college spirit to suffer by his distant manner to his students. A group of Colby alumni were at the lecture Friday evening, and after its close went forward to speak to him. He met them with his hands extended, exclaiming, "Isn't this great! When I saw you I could hardly help breaking out and giving the Colby yell."

Burglars made a haul at the house of Wallace Ryerson last Thursday night. During the night Mrs. L. B. Andrews was awakened by a noise in the adjoining room of their house, but thinking that it was some one of the family paid no attention to it. In the morning when Mr Ryerson got up to dress he could not find his trousers, and looking around he found one of the windows had been broken into and some things in one of the rooms had been disturbed. On going down stairs he found his trousers on the piazza and all the money he had in the pockets had been taken amounting to about $90. No clue to the burglars has been found.

ELM HILL.

Dogs have killed a sheep for F. H. DeCoster.

Frank DeCoster is working in the Norway shoe shop.

Several from here went to George Whitman's auction. O. G. Curtis bid off the farm.

E. A. Dudley has been to Snow's Falls removing the draft tubes from the river below the mill.

BISCOE DISTRICT.

W. Foster is on a vacation from his work in Auburn.

Mr. Loring of Auburn has been visiting at W. F. Foster's.

Mrs. Fred Farrar is much better, being able to ride out.

Mrs. Fred Jackson and Marie have returned from Massachusetts.

Ambrose Ackley of Peak's Island is visiting relatives and friends.

Parties were here last week offering $2 50 right through for apples.

Ernest Penley went to Portland Saturday to visit his brother George.

Mr. Peck, who has been at work for C. R. Penley, has gone to P. M. Holden's.

Henry Kerr has put in slings for shoeing oxen and is prepared to do the most satisfactory work.

Mrs. A. J. Penley and daughter Grace visited relatives and friends in Centre Bridgton and vicinity last week.

C. R. Penley recently sold to Flood & Millett a number of cows and has started up country for more to be gone a number of days.

A. K. Jackson and J. P. Penley have been doing quite a job of stone work for A. J. Penley, putting in a stone dam, at the same time clearing a near-by field of boulders, relaying underpinning and a number of other smaller jobs.

As Misses Winnie and Annie Marshall were driving to South Paris Friday, their horse began to act strangely. They unhitched him from the carriage when he soon became unmanageable and ran some distance, finally throwing himself in A. J. Penley's door yard. Mrs. Penley caught and secured him. No damage was done excepting a few breaks in the harness.

SMILEY COOK.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cook of South Paris was the scene of a quiet home wedding last Tuesday evening, when their daughter, Luella M., was united in marriage with Charles Smiley of Norway. Rev. B. S. Rideout of the Norway Congregational church performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in pearl colored silk. Only relatives and near friends were present. Some fine presents were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Smiley left on the evening train, amid more than the customary shower of rice, for a wedding tour of about two weeks.

Both groom and bride are very popular young people. Mr. Smiley is manager of the wrapper factory of the Smiley Manufacturing Co. at Norway. The bride is well known especially in musical circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Smiley will reside with Mrs. Smiley's parents at South Paris.

OXFORD POMONA GRANGE.

Time, place and programme for Oxford County Pomona. Time, 1st Tuesday in December. Place, South Paris.

PROGRAMME.

Forenoon.

Opening in 6th Degree.
Routine work.
Election of officers.
Music by choir.

Afternoon.

Music by choir.
Installation of officers, interspersed with a song by Norway Grange.
Declamations, Crooked River Grange and Paris Grange.
Music.

A. H. ANDREWS, L. T. BRETT, GEO H. GREEN, } Com.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS OF PARIS.

I have tendered my resignation as collector of taxes of said town of Paris, same to take effect Monday, Nov. 28th, and I give this notice that all who have not paid their taxes for the years 1897 8, may have an opportunity to settle with me within the time above mentioned, if they choose so to do. And I would here express my deep gratitude and appreciation to my many good friends who have so kindly treated and retained me as collector for the past eight years.

CHANDLER GARLAND, Collector.

OXFORD S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The Oxford County Sunday School Association meets at Mechanic Falls, with the Congregational Sunday School on Nov. 9th. The P. & R. F. and G. T. R. lines have generously consented to grant half fare rates. A good program has been provided. It is hoped that a large delegation will be present. Remember, Nov. 9th.

PENSIONS.

Seward A. Wood of East Dixfield has had his pension increased from $6 to $8 per month.

A widow's pension has been granted to Mary F. Keen, East Sumner.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders of Orland look upon people who are celebrating their golden weddings as mere youngsters. They have been married over 64 years and count themselves in the prime of life.

CO. D MUSTERED OUT.

The members of Co. D, First Maine Volunteer Infantry, were mustered out of the United States service at the armory in Norway last week, Tuesday. Capt. M. Rogers of the United States Second Artillery was the mustering officer, with assistants. The paymaster was Major J. A. Watrous, and the examining surgeon was Capt. Stiles, assistant surgeon in the regular army.

Since being mustered into the service, Co. D has lost several men in various ways. Three have died of disease:

Capt. Frank T. Bartlett, Norway.
Sergt. Charles C. Scott, Dexter.
Corp. Harold Lamson, Addison.

Two privates have been transferred to other divisions of the regiment:

Albert J. Stearns, Norway, to Co. C and commissioned second lieutenant.
Joseph Gaban, Westbrook, to regimental band.

Five members of the company have been previously discharged, most of them for disability:

Sergt. Alfred A. Starbird, South Paris, commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army.
Sergt. Charles S. Bartlett, Norway.
Private Liston L. Harris, Orono.
Private David O. Brown, Stoneham.
Private Arthur A. Jackman, Norway.

The roll of the company at the time of muster-out was as follows:

Capt. James L. Moriarty, Lewiston.
1st Lieut. Benj. P. Adkins, South Paris.
2d Lieut. John Waldo, Nash Norway.
1st Sergt. Wallace W. Sheen, Norway.
Q. M. Sergt Merton L. Kimball, Norway.
Sergt. Horace H. Cole, Norway.
Sergt. Alfred Laferrier, Norway.
Sergt. Stephen J. Johnson, Gardiner.
Sergt. Benj. Franklin Paunce, Norway.
Corp. Nathan A. Chase, South Paris.
Corp. Sanger S. Maxim, South Paris.
Corp. Ray Bradbury, Norway.
Corp. William T. Pierce, Bangor.
Corp. Carlton M. Gray, South Paris.
Corp. Fred E. Coffin, Bath.
Corp. Louis A. Shatney, Orono.
Corp. Rose I. Bickford, Norway.
Corp. Forrest A. Hunter, Gardiner.
Corp. Frank E. DeCoster, South Paris.
Corp. Charles C. Adams, Norway.
Musician Ernest J. Humphrey, Augusta.
Musician LeForrest W. McAllister, Stoneham.
Artificer Timothy I. Heath, Norway.
Wagoner Charles B. Andrews, Paris.
Private Bert W. Abbott, South Paris.
" Nathan H. Adams, Wilton.
" Perley Andrews, Waterford.
" Ralph L. Bachelder, Gardiner.
" Henry V. Barrsel, Bangor.
" Ervin A. Bean, Norway.
" Guy C. Bean, South Paris.
" Warren P. Beedle, Richmond.
" Frank Billidean, Augusta.
" Wm. H. Blake, Augusta.
" Arthur H. Bolkin, Norway.
" Edward N. Bowker, Bath.
" Charles W. Bucknam, Mechanic Falls.
" Clarence Bumpus, Oxford.
" William O. Cousens, Stillwater.
" Frank Coro, Augusta.
" Carl Cotton, Fairfield.
" Charles E. Cragin, Norway.
" Melroy E. Cummings, West Paris.
" George A. Cunningham, Randolph.
" Algernon E. DeCoster, South Paris.
" Edward L. Foster, Concord, N. H.
" Arthur Gasper, Mt. Vernon.
" Edward Gagnon, Fairfield.
" Paul Gagnon, Fairfield.
" George M. Hall, South Gardiner.
" George T. Harding, Orono.
" Frank E. Haskell, Oakland.
" Osmond J. Henry, South Paris.
" John W. Hennessey, Dover, N. H.
" George W. Hersey, Mechanic Falls.
" Herbert I. Holt, North Norway.
" Walter E. Hunter, Gardiner.
" Joseph H. Jewett, Norway.
" James E. Johnes, Bath.
" Thomas J. Kavanaugh, Paris.
" Wilfred L. Keene, Mechanic Falls.
" Fred Lajoie, Augusta.
" Fred M. Lake, Richmond.
" Charles F. Loud, Gardiner.
" John Lemmus, Jr., Norway.
" Ernest L. Lunt, Gardiner.
" Arthur L. Mann, West Paris.
" Frank P. Martin, Orono.
" Herbert S. McAllister, Norway.
" Jonathan B. McAllister, Stoneham.
" William H. McKenzie, Orono.
" Ralph H. McPheters, Orono.
" Albion Packard, Paris.
" Horace W. Page, Randolph.
" Gustavus W. Pease, Jay.
" John H. Perkins, Oakland.
" Wilfred Perkins, Oxford.
" Ogra Pooler, Vassalboro.
" Leander B. Porter, Orono.
" Arthur N. Pratt, Fairfield.
" Bert J. Priest, Vassalboro.
" Joseph Ratcliffe, Paris.
" Henry W. Reynolds, Troy.
" Arthur Rousseau, Augusta.
" Walter E. Rowe, South Paris.
" Archie Simpson, North Vassalboro.
" David A. Simpson, North Vassalboro.
" Frank E. Spencer, Bangor.
" Charles E. Spofford, South Paris.
" Henry St. Pierre, Augusta.
" William J. Surman, Vassalboro.
" Ernest M. Swett, South Paris.
" Jerry Thocel, Norway.
" Newell R. Thurlow, Woodstock.
" Ralph I. Trask, Norway.
" Frank G. Van Tassell, Randolph.
" Walter G. F. Thomas, Richmond.
" Emery E. Welch, Pittston.
" Samuel Welch, Jr., Bath.
" Edmond H. Weymouth, Clinton.
" Samuel R. Whitman, Paris.
" Phillip M. Wiggin, Bangor.
" Ralph H. Young, Buckfield.

A strict physical examination of all the men was made, so that their condition at the time of muster-out might go on record. Privates Adams, Barrsel, Mann, McPheters and Rowe were unable to be present on account of sickness. They will be continued on the rolls and then mustered out. Ten others, who were present, but whose condition is uncertain, will also be continued on the rolls. They are Capt. Moriarty, Lieut. Adkins, Corps. Adams and Gray, Artificer Heath and Privates E. A. Bean, Bucknam, Spofford, Swett and Thocel. Several others, who were discharged, go on the records as disabled at the time.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

TWO MEN KILLED AT RUMFORD FALLS LAST MONDAY.

Monday afternoon, the 31st ult., reports the Times, Frank Zolis, a Pole employed in the wood room at the Rumford Falls paper mill, was struck by a belt and thrown against a pulley in such a way that his skull was fractured at the base of his brain, his shoulder blade was broken in three places, and other severe bruises inflicted. He was taken to his boarding place on River Street and a physician summoned, who did all that was possible for the unfortunate man, but to no avail as he died from his injuries at about 10 o'clock in the evening. He had one brother living in the place.

Monday morning as A. E. Bartlett's crew were at work moving the cottages of Mr. Pettengill, on Washington Street, recently purchased of the Paper Co., back to the foundations prepared for them, a sad accident occurred whereby Bradford W. Hammond of Mexico lost his life. The cottage they were handling at the time was resting on blocks, preparatory to being slid back and Mr. Hammond was at work underneath knocking away the lower part of the chimney, when the force of the blows caused the house to lurch to one side on the blocking. He attempted to crawl out on the side from which the house came when it dropped off the blocking, pinning him down with just force enough to prevent his getting out of the way. The motion of the house caused the chimney to topple over, several of the bricks striking him on the head, one penetrating the skull at the base of the brain, killing him almost instantly. He was taken into a near-by house and a physician summoned, but the man was dead and a physician could do no good. Mr. Hammond was married but had no children.

THE COMPANION'S DEFINITE PROGRAMME.

The Youth's Companion in its announcement for the volume of 1899 promises that it shall be the best one ever published, and The Companion always gives more than it promises. More than 300 distinguished contributors are already engaged. Among them are Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who has written for the New Year's Number an article on our torpedo-boat service, entitled "The Little Demons of War;" Edward Everett Hale, Bret Harte, Henry M. Stanley, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, John Burroughs, William D. Howells, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, Alfred Austin, the English poet laureate, Hon. Carl Schurz, Thomas Nelson Page, William Black, Sarah Orne Jewett, Octave Thanet and Poultney Bigelow. This is but a selection from the definite programme which The Companion has prepared for its readers in 1899—a programme so rich and varied as to attract young and old with equal charm. All subscribers to the 1899 volume will not only receive the paper for the 52 weeks of the new year to January, 1900, but will also receive as a gift the remaining issues of 1898 from the time of the subscription, and the exquisite Companion Calendar for 1899—the finest one ever given to Companion readers, and one of the finest ever produced. A handsome illustrated announcement and sample copies will be sent free to any one addressing The Youth's Companion, 211 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

It is said that Maine's fire loss, this year, has already gone beyond the million mark—the highest since 1894.

THE WEEK IN MAINE.

THE MOST IMPORTANT STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The last rail has been laid on the Washington County Railroad.

Four stores in Brooks were broken into one night recently, and about two dollars was secured, mostly in coppers.

A Phillips man says it took 10 revolver shots to kill a rabbit, recently. But he doesn't say whether they all hit the rabbit.

Matthew Dean, a carpenter, fell from a roof at Skowhegan Saturday, the 29th ult. His back was broken and he is not expected to recover.

In one Biddeford family five members have had the typhoid fever since a son came from Chickamauga sick with the disease. The same experience, on a smaller scale, has been true in many Maine homes.

Payson Tucker, the former well-known general manager of the Maine Central Railroad, is reported to be in a serious condition at his home in Brookline, Mass., from blood poisoning starting in a slight injury to his foot.

Fred Durant, who was crushed between a pulp car and an engine of the International Paper Company mills at Chisholm's Saturday, died Sunday night from his injuries. He was a French Canadian, about 25 years of age and unmarried.

How many of us know that Maine has a woman bank president? Miss Frances E. Mason is president of the Limerick National Bank, one of the sound institutions of the state. The bank was founded by her father, J. M. Mason, long prominent in Maine business circles, and its interests have been ably promoted under her leadership.

Saturday night the Falmouth paper mill at Jay, owned by the International Paper Co., was shut down for an indefinite period and since only the pulp mill is running, and it is said that is liable to be shut down any day. The prospects for business at Jay this winter look rather slim. About 100 workmen are thrown out of employment by the shutting down of this plant.

Biddeford is having a boom in weddings. On one morning, this week, there were five at St. Joseph's church. At the church, Sunday, Rev. Fr. Dupont made a protest against long courtships, and though the weddings, Monday morning, could not have been a result of the pastor's talk, it is reported that there are a lot of overdue weddings which will be speedily consummated because of the pastor's discourse.

President Ryan of Electrolytic Marine Salts fame is still experimenting at Plant No. 1 in Lubec, and claims that there is still hope of getting gold out of sea water. Most people, here, however, give it little credence and never expect to see operations renewed on the mammoth canal plant. Everything remains just as it was when work stopped July 31. Contractor Cushman of St. John is sawing up the remainder of his lumber and shipping it away.

At 7 o'clock Friday night Lorin Judkins and Zador Tallouse engaged in a jealous fight upon Ticonic railroad bridge at Waterville, and Tallouse was thrown from the center of the bridge into the Kennebec River, from which he was rescued in an apparently dying condition from drowning. The distance from the bridge to the water is about twenty-five feet. Judkins escaped and made for Fairfield. Tallouse is a gate keeper in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad Company at Winslow and Judkins is a jobber about town.

The month of October was the greatest month ever known in eastern Maine for game records. On Monday, Oct. 21, a new record was established, there having been brought into Bangor on that day 127 deer, nine moose and two bears. The former record made October 22, 1897, was 109 deer, eight moose, and five caribou. During October more than 1300 deer were transported on the B. and A. trains which pass through Bangor, or about 200 more than were shipped in October of last year. More game of every sort, moose, caribou, and bears has been shot than ever before.

The case of Sarah Ware, the Bucksport woman who disappeared from her home on Sept. 16, and whose dead body, with a crushed skull was found in a lonely pasture two weeks later, is still unsolved. Detective Fred L. Odlin of Lewiston, who was employed by the town, after three weeks of hard work, has voluntarily abandoned the case. Neither the place, weapon, motive or murderer has been established, or any definite clue connecting any person with the crime discovered. The case remains as much of a mystery as it was upon the day the crime was discovered.

Portland Advertiser: At the state convention of county commissioners at Alfred the tramp nuisance was discussed and a committee was appointed to endeavor to secure more drastic law on this subject from the coming Legislature. But there is law enough already. As with other statutes that might be mentioned, the trouble is that the law is not enforced. The act of 1889 requires municipal officers to appoint special constables to arrest and prosecute tramps, and these people, the law says, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term at hard labor. It is a truism that no law of man will enforce itself.

A sensational turn has been given to the tangled affairs of the Somerset & Moosehead Railroad Company by the filing at the Lincoln County court of a writ in a suit for $5,000 damages, in which Zelootes D. Lancaster, president of the road, is charged with forgery on repeated occasions. The plaintiff is Timothy R. Atkinson of Boston, who was the chief engineer of the construction of the extension of the road north of Hartland, the work on which was done several years ago. Mr. Atkinson sues President Lancaster as principal and R. T. Rundlett as trustee. Mr. Atkinson claims that Mr. Lancaster forged the plaintiff's name to various certificates relating to construction of the road. There is some doubt as to whether the case will come to trial at this term.

A bill drawn by a Skowhegan lawyer, providing a unique form of government for that town, will be presented to the next legislature. The town meeting is getting to be unwieldy, with a large number of voters, and it has been suggested to change the form of government to a city. The plan embodied in this bill is supposed to do away with the disadvantage of so many salaried positions as would be required under a city government. The plan is in brief to have the town divided into wards and the aldermen elected from these wards meet in place of having town meetings. The power to elect all the town officers is to be given the council. More than this the officers are under the supervision of the council. Since the council has the charge of all the expenditures of money the council really acts as a board of municipal officers.

Two recent events that have not been much noticed by the public press have lately taken place which indicate a new interest and great advance in the line of practical forest economy in New England. One of these is the appointment of Mr. Austin Cary by the Berlin Falls Lumber Company to superintend its cutting on land which it owns; and the other is the appointment of Mr. Griffiths by the International Paper Company, as forester. Mr. Cary is a graduate of Bowdoin, has studied forestry in Germany, and done most excellent work for our Maine forestry commission in his exploration of some of our spruce forests and his writings upon them. Mr. Griffiths is a Massachusetts man, a college graduate and was in Germany in 1895, the year before Mr. Cary was there. He has worked with Mr. Gifford Pinchot in his exploration of the Adirondack forests for the state of New York, and is now in New Hampshire looking over the forest lands of the International paper syndicate and recommending the company as to their forest cut. There is much that is of significance to the interests of scientific and practical forestry in the action of these great companies in placing their timber lands under the care of two such well educated special experts as Mr. Cary and Mr. Griffiths.

THE "CRIME OF CRIMES"

Editor Democrat:

When the declaration of war with Spain was announced by our government a few months ago, and especially after actual warfare began, how intensely stired were our people lest a Spanish fleet should invade our coast and leave desolation in its wake. With what activity were our coast defences increased and strengthened, and our harbors made impregnable to entrance by the enemy's war ships! Besides these precautions, a constant watch was kept to signal the appearance of any suspicious craft.

If pestilence from abroad threatens our land, how quickly do the people awake to the danger and wisely provide against its encroaching upon our territory; or if an epidemic makes its appearance in any locality is not every precaution taken not only to prevent its spread, but to thoroughly stamp it out? Taking these as an object lesson, with what humiliation do we contemplate the fact that there is a far more dangerous foe in our land, plying its death dealing vocation with an aggressiveness that calls for a protest that shall shake heaven and earth and cause sheol to tremble. The misery entailed by the rum traffic is too appalling, too agonizing for utterance by human tonuge, and the hand that should attempt to pen in detail its cruel, pestiferous work, would palsy under the trying ordeal. In 1831 Gen. James Appleton of Ipswich, Mass., in his battle for prohibition, made this declaration: "It has been proved again and again by competent witnesses that so far from being valuable to any one purpose it is the direst calamity that ever visited our world."

The law in our state is ample to cover any phase of the criminality of rum-selling, and yet because of its severity, as some declare, it cannot be enforced. Says one, a former county attorney of this state: "Liquor selling has been singled out from other crimes, and the law relating thereto has been supplied with teeth wholly disproportinate to the size of the crime. The same people who are undeviating in opposition to liquor selling wouldn't be willing to see a rum seller put in jail and deprived of all his property, as is possible under the statutes as they now exist. The fact is, the prosecuting officers can now take the law against liquor selling and can do everything but hang the offender." He says further: "Let the state put the offence where it belongs, so that the court and jury understand that there is no persecution involved, and then you will find it easy for the county attorney to secure conviction."

Put the offence on a level with other crimes, indeed! It stands out above all others, "The gigantic crime of crimes," and the statutes are wisely planned to meet it. But so long as panel and bar pass judgment upon the law instead of executing it upon the violator of it as they are sworn to do, just so long will the enemies of prohibition pronounce it a farce.

The liquor seller goes into the nefarious business with his eyes open to the law hanging over him. He knows the consequences resultant upon such action, and yet he engages in the traffic in defiance of all law, and with an audacity that would put to shame even the enemy of all righteousness. Wherein lies the there a show of persecution in the execution of the law? Wherein lies the injustice of the law? He challenges it. Let the challenge be met with a firm hand, a resolute will and a determination unchecked by sensational sympathy; and let him whose hands are stained with the blood of his victims receive the just reward of his doings.

S. S.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the Oxford County teachers' convention:

We, the teachers of Oxford County, assembled in convention at South Paris, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 28 and 29, do hereby offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of South Paris, who by their courteous hospitality have made our convention successful.

Resolved, That to the officers of the convention whose earnest zeal has inspired our meetings and has made possible their success, our thanks be cordially extended.

Resolved, That to those who have furnished the excellent musical portion of the program there be offered our expression of appreciation and thanks.

Resolved, That to the lines of railroad and conveyance which, by their generous reduction of rates, made possible our large attendance, a vote of thanks be given.

Resolved, That to the local committee of arrangements, who have so assiduously worked for the success of the convention, a vote of thanks shall be given.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the press of the county, which has given generous attention to spreading information concerning our meetings.

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks be extended to Prof. G. C. Purington of Farmington, and to Prof. A. J. Roberts of Waterville, our friends from outside the county, who by their presence and by their helpful and inspiring addresses, added so greatly to the benefits which we have derived from the convention.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the convention, and that copies be sent to the papers of the county for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

PAYSON SMITH, IDA M. ABBOTT, J. A. ROBERTS, } Committee on Resolutions.

THE WORLD'S GREAT DEER PARK.

The State of Maine contains more deer than any other geographical area of like size in America. While the fenced and guarded preserves of Scotland may hold more of these animals on a limited territory than can be found here, the number of deer that roam the Maine woods exceeds the total deer population of the British Isles by more than 100 per cent. More than 10,000 deer, 600 moose, 500 caribou, 600 bears and nearly 1000 wildcats were slain by legal methods in Maine last year. To procure this game and to fish the unrivalled waters of this section, thousands of sportsmen visited the state, passing from a week to two months in the woods, and leaving behind more than $3,000,000 to pay for railroad fares, hotel bills, camp supplies, guide hire and other needful expenses. Nearly 500 hotels and sporting camps have been erected for the purpose of affording entertainment to the visiting hunters, and around these starting points are 1200 skilled and licensed guides, who make their living by conducting sportsmen through the woods. The annual revenue that is brought into Maine by means of its hunting and fishing privileges exceeds the total receipts of the Maine summer resorts by more than a million dollars. These cash earnings are gained from an investment in camps and hotels that have not cost one year's interest on the money that was required to construct the summer hotels and cottages that have been built in Maine.—Lewiston Journal.

HOW TO LOOK GOOD.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Shurtleff's Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

What a difference a railroad makes! Several years ago the Machias town clock was put on standard time. An indignation meeting was held by irate citizens and as a result local time was restored. Now, because the whistle of a locomotive can be heard nobody objects to train time. Verily, the world moves over steel rails.

A clergyman is at the head of Bangor's new golf club, but no doubt he will obligingly neglect to listen to the remarks of the members as they learn to play.

NORWAY.

CHURCHES.

Universalist Church, Rev. Caroline E. Angell, Pastor. Preaching service on Sunday, at 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 11.45 A. M; Y. P. C. U. meeting, 7.00 P. M.

Second Congregational Church, Rev. B. S. Rideout, Pastor. Preaching service Sunday, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 11.45 A. M.; Social Meeting, 7.30 P. M.; regular weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening; Young People's Meeting Friday evening.

Methodist Church, Rev. W. B. Ehlridge, Pastor. Preaching service, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 12.00 M.; Social Evening Meeting, 7.00 P. M.; prayer meeting, Tuesday evening; class meeting, Friday evening.

Baptist Church. H. A. Roberts Pastor. (Residence Paris Hill.) Preaching service, 2.00 P. M; Sabbath School, 3.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Saturday evening.

STATED MEETINGS.

F. & A. M.—Union R. A. C., No. 36, assembles Wednesday Evening, on or before full moon, at Masonic Hall. Regular meeting of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, in Masonic Hall, Monday Evening on or before full moon. Oxford Council, R. & S. M., Friday evening, on or after full moon.

I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, every Tuesday Evening. Widjiy Encampment, No. 32, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, second and fourth Friday Evenings of each month. Mt. Hope Rebekah Lodge, No. 58, meets on first and third Friday of each month.

K. of P.—Regular meeting in Hathaway Block, every Thursday Evening. U. R., A. O. Noyes Division, No. 13, meets third Friday of each month.

P. of H.—Norway Grange meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Grange Hall.

G. A. R.—Harry Rust Post, No. 54, meets in New G. A. R. Hall on the third Friday Evening of each month.

W. R. C.—Meets in New G. A. R. Hall, Monday evening.

N. E. O. P.—Lakeside Lodge, No. 177, meets in New G. A. R. Hall, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

The revival meetings held by Mr. Gale during the week have been largely attended by all the townspeople.

Hon. John A. Roberts is making improvements on and about his buildings. He has erected a store house near his stable, 20 x 30 feet.

George Noyes devotes much of his time to sketching and painting about the town.

The boys of Co. D have been mustered out of the United States service. About a dozen claimed to have disabilities incurred in the service and were not mustered out or paid.

Mrs. B. F. Bradbury and Mrs. O. N. Bradbury will join Major B. F. Bradbury in the South for the winter months. It is understood that they will not return until spring.

John M. Frank is grading about the buildings of E. F. Smith.

M. L. Kimball, Esq., is again to be found in his office, attending to law business.

Town constable Shackley entertained twenty-nine tramps in the month of October and on the second day of November, he received six for the night. He feeds them on crackers and water. The lock-up is lighted with electric lights, while some sleep on mattresses and others, when the place is crowded, on the floor. The peculiar feature of the business is that every tramp knows "Mr. Shackley," or "The Old Gentleman Shackley," whether they have been in the station twenty-four hours or less, and find no fault with the house. They do not often return a second time, however.

H. Denison Cole has had his furlough extended thirty days.

The artist, J. W. Swan, and family, returned Tuesday from a month's trip in Western Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Curtis are enjoying a visit at North Paris.

The ball and drill at the Opera House Monday evening, given for the entertainment of Co. D boys, was a success. The drill was beautiful and the order of twelve dances was highly appreciated by a large number of couples.

The firm of McCrellis & Stevens has been dissolved. Mr. Stevens has gone to Waterford and Mr. McCrellis will continue the business.

The K. of P. will give their annual Thanksgiving ball at the Opera House, on Th

W. J. WHEELER,

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My home farm of 75 acres of land, 20 in tillage and the rest in wood and pasture. One of the best pastures in Paris. Good fair buildings, with good cellars under both. A young orchard of 200 apple trees, 20 pear trees, cultivated strawberries and raspberries, grapes and plums. 200 apple clons set four years ago bore some last year, and the orchard bore the odd year. 180 cakes of ice, 22 inches square, 15 inches thick, all packed. Maple orchard. Place cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay; have cut two crops on six acres for two years. Plowing mostly done for next year. Can mow all but a little with a machine. Is all level. School house on the farm. 2 1-2 miles from South Paris, in Hall district.

Or will sell the A. T. Maxim place of 180 acres, with a lot of wood and timber.

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The undersigned wishing to change their business, offer their farm for sale. One of the best in the Town of Paris, 2 miles from Post-office and Church, 4 miles from Depot. House and Ell in good repair, 100 foot Barn new 4 years ago. All modern appliances for dairy or stock, all machine work on upland, plenty of pasture and woodland, also a very fine orchard of 1000 grafted trees in bearing. Any one wanting a fine farm will find it to their advantage to call on the subscribers.

A. & A. D. ANDREWS,
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Will sell stock with farm if wanted.

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E. W. CHANDLER,

Builders' Finish!

I will furnish DOORS and WINDOWS of any Size or Style at reasonable prices.

Also Window & Door Frames.

If in want of any kind of Finish for Inside or Outside work, send in your orders. Pine Lumber and Shingles on hand Cheap for Cash.

Planing, Sewing and Job Work.

Matched Hard Wood Floor Boards for sale.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

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25c. at all Drug Stores.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

SAWS RECUT & FILED,
TUBS AND PAILS HOOPED,
AND SCISSORS GROUND,
BY A SAW MAKER.
24 Pleasant Street, - South Paris.

Heifer Strayed.

Strayed from the Elder pasture last June, a yearling Jersey heifer with small bunch on side. Any one who may know of her whereabouts will be repaid for his trouble if he will inform me.

C. W. SHAW,
South Paris.

No Closed Time.

The Game Laws do not reach it.

A Word from Penobscot.

DEAR SIR:

I have sold your "L. F." Bitters for more than twenty years and have a steady sale for them. They are as staple as pork and flour and once used will be called for again.

They are the most salable Bitters which we have in the store.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. SMITH.

Mattawamkeag, Me., Jan. 23, '95.

It has true merit to stand forty years of Public Life.

BUY Equipoise Waists, Corsets, Gloves and Millinery. Bridal & Mourning Outfits a Specialty. LEBOUT & BOLAND, LEWISTON, 117 Lisbon St.

E. F. BICKNELL,
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anything on a Vapor Stove better than you can cook it on any stove—Roast, Toast, Stew, Fry, Bake or Broil. The fire is always under perfect control. Never too hot or too cold. The meals are always right on time—right in every way. There is less labor with a

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because it makes no dirt. There is less expense with a vapor stove because there is no waste. Stove gasoline is the cheapest, most efficient fuel science has ever discovered. Over 2,000,000 women are using it to-day with perfect comfort. Why don't you?

If your dealer does not sell Vapors write for Circulars, New York City.

THE PUZZLER

No. 252.—Continued Decapitation.

Behead thin and leave to remove the covering. Behead again and leave an auxiliary verb. Again and leave a musical syllable. Again and leave a vowel.

No. 254.—Cross Word Enigma.

In quarreling, not in fighting;
In rending, not in writing;
In hatchet, not in hammer;
In arithmetic, not in grammar;
In sandy, not in muddy;
My whole will name a study.

No. 255.—Diagonal.

All the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below another in the order here given, the diagonal (from the upper left hand letter to the lower right hand letter) will spell the name of a famous locality.

Cross Words: 1. An Australian quadruped. 2. Enjoyment. 3. A terse remark conveying some important truth. 4. Distinction. 5. Having a permanent value. 6. Animation. 7. A plant mentioned in the play of "Romeo and Juliet." 8. Trustworthy.

No. 256.—Riddle.

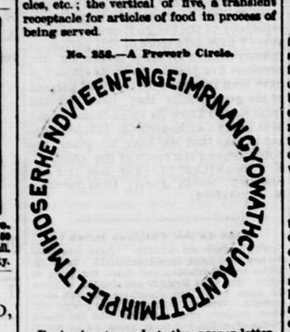
He that in music takes delight,
And he that sleeps secure at night,
And he who sails too near the land,
And he that's caught by law's strong hand,
He who his time in taverns spends,
And he who courts of law attends,
Are all acquainted well with me.
My name you surely now must see.

No. 257.—Grecian Puzzle.

```
O  ●O O O O ●   ●O O O O ●
O  O        O   O        O
O  ●O O ●   O   ●O O ●   O
O  O      O O       O    O
●  O O O O ●   ●O O O O ●  O
```

The left vertical of five dots, a receptacle for clothing, etc.; the lower horizontal of six, a receptacle for soup, etc.; the vertical of three, sometimes contains fish; the horizontal of four, a receptacle for money; the vertical of three, frequently closes a receptacle; the upper horizontal of six, a receptacle for wearing apparel, for table linen, for papers, for tools, for cutlery, etc.; the vertical of five, the plural of an inclosure for some fruits; the horizontal of six, a receptacle for the convenience of travelers, school children, agents and others; the vertical of three, incloses ivory sometimes; the horizontal of four, contains an animal; the vertical of three, a receptacle for soap and water; the horizontal of six, a receptacle for fruits, for manufactured articles, for preserved articles, etc.; the vertical of five, a transient receptacle for articles of food in process of being served.

No. 258.—A Proverb Circle.



Beginning to read at the proper letter then skipping two letters and reading the third and continuing to read every third letter round and round the circle until all are used, you will find a proverb.

No. 259.—Charade.

The FIRST is a neat little bed;
The SECOND may be a weight;
The WHOLE is a plant having pods
The demand for which is great.

No. 260.—Changed Heads.

1. Change the head of an animal and have part of a shoe.
2. Change the head of an animal and have an emotion.
3. Change the head of an animal and have a Jewish hill.
4. Change the head of an animal and have a solemn promise.
5. Change the head of an animal and have an article often found as we enter a dwelling.
6. Change the head of an animal and have a beverage.
7. Change the head of an animal and have a fowl.
8. Change the head of an animal and have a name applied to several organs of the body.
9. Change the name of an animal and have a pledge.
10. Change the name of an animal and have an article of household furniture.

Smiles.

Little 4-year-old Harry was not feeling well, and his father suggested that he might be taking the chickenpox, then prevalent. Harry went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning he came down stairs looking very serious and said: "You're right, papa; it is the chickenpox. I found a feather in the bed."

A little girl is reported to have written in her examination paper, "The Arctic ocean is chiefly used for purposes of exploration."—Tid-Bits.

What She Understood.

"Mrs. Malaprop has decided to have her Johnnie become a journalist."

"Why?"

"She told me she understood that the press would give him prestige."

In the Remote Future.

Wallace—When do you suppose those Cubans will be fit for self government?

Ferry—When the franchises are all disposed of, of course.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 247.—Anagrams: 1. Sarah Grand. 2. Anthony Hope. 3. James K. Barrie.

No. 248.—From a Famous Ballad:

John Gilpin's wife said to her dear
Though wedded we have been
These twice ten tedious years
Yet we no holiday have seen.

No. 249.—Divided Words: 1. Endanger. 2. Bestride. 3. Nowhere.

No. 250.—Something to See To: 1. see-d (Dee). 2. See-m (em). 3. See-saw.

No. 251.—Curtailment: The-n.

No. 252.—Tree Puzzles: 1. Pear (pair). 2. Plum(b). 3. Pine. 4. Spruce. 5. Beech (beach). 6. Peach. 7. Willow.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Mrs. Nagleigh: "I suppose that you are satisfied now that you made a mistake when you married me." Mr. Nagleigh: "I made the mistake all right, but I'm not satisfied."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Character study: "I rather think she prefers a pensive, thoughtful man." "Ah? Ah." At any rate when I told her I loved her, she advised me not to get gay."

Energy all gone? Head ache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

She: "Ada has married one man out of a thousand." He: "Well, how many did you expect her to marry, two or three?"

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

Ella: "Where does Bella get her good looks from, her father or her mother?" Stella: "From her father. He keeps a drug store."

No matter how long you have had the cough if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

The ordinary child has to remember to be good; the child of the kindergarten forgets to be naughty.

HOMEMAKERS' COLUMN.

Correspondence on topics of interest to the ladies is solicited. Address: Editor HOMEMAKERS' COLUMN, Oxford Democrat, Paris, Maine.

PUDDINGS AND PIES.

PRINCE OF WALES PUDDING.

Take the weight of three eggs in flour, in butter, and in fine white sugar. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream and add the eggs, after beating the whites and yolks separately. Sift in the flour and beat the whole mixture very thoroughly. Pour into a buttered mold and boil an hour and a half. Serve as soon as it is taken from the mold with any thin sauce preferred.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.

One quart of milk, six tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one cup of molasses, a small piece of butter, a half-teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger and a little cinnamon. Mix the meal with a little of the milk. Scald the rest of the milk and pour over the meal, cooking a little. Add the other ingredients to the mixture, put in half a cupful of cold milk, pour into a baking dish and bake very slowly for three hours.

BOILED PLUM PUDDING.

One cup of molasses, one of sweet milk, one of suet chopped fine, or one-half cup of melted butter, one cup of raisins, and one-half cup of citron, both chopped rather fine, two and a half cups of flour, and one-half teaspoonful of soda; salt and spice to taste. Mix well and steam two hours. Eat with foamy sauce, or with hard sauce.

FRIAR'S OMELET.

Twelve apples stewed as if for apple sauce. While hot, add one-quarter of a pound of butter. When cold, add one-quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, with the yolks and whites beaten separately, and a little nutmeg and cinnamon. Put the mixture into a pudding dish, cover the top with bread crumbs, and bake for half an hour. Serve while warm with cream. This is especially nice when made with early apples.

TAPIOCA CUSTARD.

One-half cup of pearl tapioca, soaked over night in water enough to cover it. In the morning put it into a farina kettle with one quart of milk, and let it boil until the tapioca looks clear and is tender. Then add half a teaspoonful of salt, and a piece of butter half the size of an egg. Lastly put in three-quarters of a cup of sugar. When nearly cold, add three beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful of grated lemon peel, a pinch of mace, cinnamon, or any other flavoring you may prefer. Place in a pudding dish and set the dish in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven.

SPONGE PUDDING.

One pint of milk and one cup of sifted flour; wet the flour with a little milk, scald the remainder, and pour in the flour, cooking it a little. Add one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup butter beaten together. When cold add six eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and put in a pudding dish. Set the dish in a pan of hot water in the oven and bake one hour. Serve either with hard or liquid sauce.

FOAMY SAUCE.

One and one-half cups of sugar, thoroughly creamed with one-half a cup of butter, one scant tablespoonful of corn starch, wet with a very little cold water and scalded with three-quarters of a cup of boiling water. While this is hot pour it over the sugar and the butter and stir well. Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff, and stir in also any flavoring desired. A half cup of thick cream whipped and added is a great improvement to this sauce.

APPLE ROLY POLY.

One pint of flour, half a cup of butter, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Mix with milk, roll out thin, and cover with slices of tart apples sprinkled with sugar. Fold it over, put it into a buttered mold and boil two hours and a half. Serve hot with hard sauce. Peaches, raspberries and cherries may be used.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Soak half a cup of tapioca over night. Pare and core six tart apples. Fill the cores with sugar and place the apples in a baking dish. Pour the soaked tapioca over them and scatter a few bits of butter over the top. Add a little hot water and during the baking add more, as may be needed to prevent the pudding becoming too stiff. Bake slowly until the apples are perfectly tender. Serve when nearly cold, with sugar and thick cream.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Pare tart apples, remove the cores, and fill with sugar. Make a rich short cake, roll up each apple separately, lay them as closely as possible in a deep baking dish which has been buttered. Make a sauce of one cup of butter, two cups of white or brown sugar, a little cinnamon, and nutmeg. Spread over the top of the dumplings. Fill the dish half full of cold water and bake slowly. Serve hot in the same dish.

QUAKER APPLE PIE.

Slice nice sour apples upon a large pie plate; scatter over a few small bits of butter and cover with the puff paste rolled about an eighth of an inch thick. Let it bake in rather a quick oven till the apple is soft and the pastry a nice brown. Take off the crust and turn it over upon a clean plate; then season the apple with sugar, nutmeg, and a speck of cinnamon; stir it carefully, enough to mix the spice and sugar in, then place the apple smoothly over the crust. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff; in another dish beat stiff three tablespoonfuls of thick cream. When the cream begins to stiffen, mix it with the whites of the eggs and a large spoonful of powdered sugar, also a few drops of vanilla. By this time the pie will be nearly cold and the meringue may be spread over it.

COMMON APPLE PIE.

The common apple pie may be made in much the same way as the above, only that the plate must be lined with the puff paste before the apple is sliced. After baking the pie lift the top crust carefully, and season according to the directions just given. To be nice an apple pie should be well sweetened. Replace the crust and sprinkle a little powdered sugar over the top.

PUFF PASTE.

One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, the yolks of two eggs, a very little salt, and ice water. Place the flour upon the kneading board. Beat the yolks of the eggs and stir into them a few spoonfuls of ice water. Pour this slowly into the centre of the flour, stirring it lightly at the same time with the tips of the fingers; keep stirring in this way until you have a firm, smooth paste. Now roll it into a rectangular shape. The butter, if it is at all soft, should be cooled in ice water and then worked till it is dry and supple, but not melted or made warm. Divide the butter into three parts, and spread one part evenly over half the paste. Turn the other half over it, folding it a second time from right to left. Roll out again and spread another portion of the butter as before on half the paste, folding again and rolling out. Repeat the process a third time, with the remaining portion of the butter. After the butter is all in and the paste rolled out the third time, it should be placed in the refrigerator. This will prevent the butter from becoming soft and injuring the delicacy of the paste. After it is cooled it is ready for use, and may be kept for a day or two in a very cold state.

LEMON PIE.

One tablespoonful of corn starch, one teacupful of boiling water, a piece of butter the size of a butternut, three eggs, one large lemon or two small ones, and a cup of sugar. Dissolve the corn starch in a very little cold water, add the teacupful of boiling water, then the butter and sugar, a small teaspoonful of the grated rind of the lemon and the juice. Add when cool one egg and the yolks of the other two beaten together. Line the plate with the paste and fill with the above mixture. Bake in a slow oven. When cool, make a meringue of the two whites, well beaten, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Spread over the top of the pie, and return to the oven till the meringue has been slightly browned.—Good Housekeeping.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

About two o'clock one morning a steamer was reported running towards Havana. It was an ideal night for torpedo attack, dark, with a strong wind blowing and occasional light rain squalls. She was allowed to pass, but nothing definite could be made out, and as the Porter was well off to the eastward of Havana, the supposition was that it could not be one of the blockaders.

Dropping into her wake, our speed was increased, all hands were called to their stations, and every preparation made for attack. The Porter was now closing rapidly in, and through the smoke we could make out that the vessel ahead was a man-of-war, and a large one. At this time the whereabouts of the Spanish armored cruisers was unknown, and from what we then could see of the vessel ahead, she answered their description perfectly. More steam was put on, and the Porter rushed up close on the quarter of the chase, well within torpedo distance, and still undiscovered. Being now so close that, even if discovered, we could not be stopped before the torpedo was discharged, and wishing to make no mistake, the night signal was made for an instant and then turned off. It brought no answer.

Excitement on the Porter was at fever-heat, and the enforced silence and the nervous tension were hard to bear. That we had found the enemy, and that we had him all to ourselves, and had him where there was no possibility of his getting away, was such an unhoped-for opportunity that nothing short of firing and cheering would express what we felt, and the effort to repress these was most difficult. To make assurance doubly sure, the night signal was again made, and the forward gun fired, immediately followed by a second. That we were now discovered was evident, and in a moment signal-lights were shown, and a gun fired at us. The signal lights shown were the *wrong ones* for that night, and only served to strengthen our conviction that the chase was an enemy. Full speed was rung on the Porter, and the final rush to torpedo was made, when, just in the nick of time, the identity of the ship was recognized, and amidst shouting of orders to cease firing, and hails through the megaphone demanding explanations, the vessels were brought to a stand-still within 100 yards of each other, and mutual explanations made.

This incident is given to illustrate the fact that the torpedo-boat, acting under the conditions for which she was built, is a most dangerous weapon.—Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., in Harper's Magazine.

RED TAPE.

OTHER COUNTRIES BESIDE AMERICA KEEP A STOCK ON HAND.

At Gleiwitz, in upper Silesia, a youngster's kite got caught on the electric wire of a fire alarm. A policeman noticed the accident, and in order to get the kite removed made a written report, which, after having been perused by the "polizeikommissar" was forwarded in succession to the "polizei inspektor," the magistrate and the "feuerloschgeratkommission." The last-named authority engaged an engineer to remove the offending kite, and recommended the magistrate to reward the zealous policeman. The engineer handed in a written report to the effect that the kite had been removed. The municipal treasury paid the policeman his reward and received in return a duly signed acknowledgement.

The master of the school which the unlucky kite flyer attended (14 days had been spent in tracing him) received instructions to severely warn his pupils against flying their kites against electric wires, and after complying with the instructions reported accordingly.

But the "feuerloschgeratkommission" determined that the matter should not rest there. They sent a deputation to the local school board to ask that all school inspectors in the district should be instructed to see that all the children in the local schools received a similar warning.

The headmasters of all the schools were accordingly supplied with written instructions as to the way in which the necessary warning should be conveyed. Circulars were distributed among the juvenile population. The head school inspector was informed of the steps that had been taken. He informed the school board and the school board the burgermeister.

Finally the written documents relating to the affair were collected, and, after being furnished with a formidable register number, were laid to rest in an official pigeonhole. Four months passed from the loss of the kite to the final subsidence of the documents and reports concerning it.—Westminster Gazette.

THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE WORID.

There is room enough for pioneer exploring for years to come. Even the central plateau and the great mountain systems which dominate it afford an ample field for further research, which must be undertaken before they are adequately mapped. The mountain ranges on the east and northeast of Tibet, the magnificent river region which extends northward into the interior from the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, are little known. Much yet remains to be done in the region watered by the Oxus. The great central deserts, as Dr. Sven Hedin has shown, conceal beneath their sandy wastes the rich remains of ancient civilizations. Even the maps of Western Asia contain much hypothetical geography, and the Siberian coast is still most inaccurately laid down. Southern and central Arabia is almost unknown, and the venturous explorer who succeeded in making his way in a bee-line from Aden to Muscat would perform a feat worthy of the highest recognition. Thus, notwithstanding all that has been accomplished during the century, the occupation of the explorer in Asia will not be gone for generations to come.—Harper's Magazine.

HAPPY RELIEF.—Mudison (a budding fictionist)—I hope you liked my new novel? It has a happy ending, at all events.

Miss Stumbles (enthusiastically)—Yes; I was so relieved when I came to the last chapter.

First Little Girl—"H'm! We've got water in every room in our house." Second Ditto: "What an awful house to live in! We've got water only in the cellar in our house, and I know that's bad enough."

Not Like Other Folks—Mrs. Gaswell: "The Emperor of Germany is taking 102 trunks with him on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem." Mr. Gaswell: "I suppose his wife is with him." Mrs. Gaswell: "Yes; the Empress's clothes are in the odd two trunks."

Learn to say "No" when a dealer offers you something "just as good" in place of Hood's Sarsaparilla. There can be no substitute for America's Greatest Medicine.

A Piazza Proposal. She: "I'd rather play golf than eat." He: "Would you? What a congenial married couple we would be. I'd rather eat than play golf."

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. To test it, a trial size for 10 cents or the large, for 50 cents, is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific.

Brownley: "How surprised we would be if we could see ourselves as others see us!" Townley: "Yes; but think how surprised the others would be if they could see us as we see ourselves."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Knowing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be a medicine of great worth and merit and especially valuable for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, we will hereafter warrant every bottle bought of us and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of a 25 or 50 cent bottle. For sale by F. A. Shurtleff, South Paris; Orin Stevens, M. D., Oxford.

BUSINESS VIEW OF CUBA

The Island as a Place For American Enterprise.

CERTAIN REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Spanish Merchants In the Island Are Sharp, but Honest—Great Need of Railroads and Capital to Develop the Resources of the Pearl of the Antilles.

VI.

A feeling of interest in Cuba is not a sentiment of recent growth in the United States. Our people have had the liveliest kind of regard for the island for many years, and now more than ever before everything relating to it appeals to our sympathies. Though its future political condition is yet subject for conjecture one fact at least is certain—viz, that the period of Spanish rule and oppression has passed away forever. While indulging in speculation relative to the island we may also feel assured that there is nothing conjectural about the impending improved conditions which are certain to ensue under the new regime which will be introduced by the United States government. As consequences of the changed order of affairs there will be security to life and property, something that has not existed there for some length of time. Industry will not be deprived of its reward as heretofore, and enterprise will be stimulated and attracted to new fields.

ALONG THE WHARFS IN HAVANA.

Cuba as a sphere of American enterprise and investment is certain to become very popular in the near future. Thousands will rush there from all parts of our country, and many doubtless in their search for treasure will find it to their sorrow to be a second Klondike. It is safe to say that adventurers of any kind, business adventurers included, will be in the majority of cases woefully disappointed. Men with solid business methods, not too eager to get rich, will undoubtedly find Cuba a good field for their enterprise and their investments. Its resources, well nigh inexhaustible, have been but very partially developed, and there are unquestionably many opportunities there for men of capital and business capacity.

In an interview held recently with Mr. Emile Chemidlin of New York city, who has had for years extensive business connections with Cuba, he said: "It would be a mistake for men to flock to Cuba from this country in the expectation of making fortunes. The island will take a long time to recover from the effects of the disorders which have prevailed there for a number of years, and if there are fortunes to be made easily in Cuba the Spanish business men there are sufficiently alert and enterprising not to allow such chances to escape them.

"One effect which I believe the recent changes will have upon the business transactions between this country and Cuba will be to largely do away with middlemen in the shipments of goods to the island. Many of our leading merchants and manufacturers engaged in the Cuban trade, instead of consigning to merchants in Havana and elsewhere as heretofore, will probably establish branches of their business in the commercial centers and thus deal with the customers directly.

"The leading business men in Havana and elsewhere throughout Cuba are almost entirely Spanish. They are shrewd, active, enterprising men of business and thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. A few of them perhaps may leave the island now that it has ceased to be a Spanish possession, but I believe that the great majority will not permit their love of country to prevent them from realizing the advantages certain to follow a state where freedom from disorder and security to life and property are guaranteed.

"The island is wonderfully fertile," he added in conclusion, "and there is scarcely a limit to its productiveness. Almost anything is possible in the line of industrial progress in such a place, and in view of the certain and speedy improvement in the social and political condition of the people it is, I think, quite safe to predict prosperity for Cuba."

The gentleman quoted presents one side of the picture, not the brightest by any means. He regards the situation in Cuba from the point of view of a man of business, whose relationship has been with other thorough business men in the island who have been and are engaged in well established lines of trade. There are, however, other industrial fields that have scarcely been touched as yet which offer inviting opportunities for American enterprise and capital to develop and for skilled labor to work. Of this sort of labor there is but a very limited supply in Cuba.

The negro portion of the population, by far the majority of the whole people, influenced by environment and inherited tendencies, will in general not work if they can avoid it. They can rarely be depended upon to work steadily unless forced by the spur of necessity, and usually can only perform the roughest and rudest kind of labor. The liberation of the slaves in Cuba affected adversely the vast sugar interests of the island, not to the same extent as it did in Jamaica, but yet sufficiently so to seriously reduce the profits of the proprietors of plantations and curtail the production. This, together with the restrictive policy of Spain and other causes, has had a disastrous effect upon the sugar and other industries.

Sufficient attention has not been paid by students of the Cuban question to facts wholly unconnected with bad government and of a purely economic character. Foremost of these is the depreciation in the commercial value of local produce, especially the loss on sugar, which is mainly due to the cheapness and popularity of beet root sugar on the continent of Europe. The tobacco trade has also been less flourishing than it formerly was, and this decline in both these industries, though much more pronounced since the insurrection started, was very apparent before, and in fact had much to do with causing the uprising. Many plantations ceased cultivation, and thousands of half savage colored folk, thrown out of employment, were ready for any enterprise that held out a promise of subsistence to them without the necessity of labor.

Though the disadvantage of competition above referred to may still react unfavorably upon Cuban products the island will henceforth be sure of a market for many of her products in this country. We have always been the best customers of the island, and almost three-fourths of the value of its exports was derived from the United States. This volume of trade, large as it has been, will probably be largely increased in the future.

But, leaving the question of the nature of the political tie that shall bind Cuba to the United States, conjectural as it is, there exists a moral certainty that its conditions will be such as to lead to the freest possible interchange of commodities between them. We will continue, as before, to be the greatest purchaser of Cuban products, and Cuba will be as never before a rich market for our manufactured goods, cereals, lumber, machinery, hardware, etc.

The mining industries of Cuba are almost solely conducted by Americans, but its capabilities in this respect have been but slightly tested. There are valuable mines of iron ore of the best quality, of copper, manganese, coal and other minerals that only await men of means and business talents to make them sources of great profit. Cubans, the negroes in especial, are not good miners, and there would undoubtedly be scope here for some of the workers in the congested mining districts in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, providing they could stand the ravages of the climate.

There are 9,000,000 acres of fertile plains in Cuba, which so far have only been used as natural pastures. Cattle run wild on these grassy expanses, and hot as the climate is they seem to flourish as well as in more northern latitudes. Many of the plains are also in the inland regions, lying ensconced between the hills and mountains, where the altitude tempers the heat of the sun. They are generally well watered by the mountain streams, and where these do not exist the copious rains keep them ever green. This is another industry that awaits development, and which so far has been almost entirely neglected.

The forest products of the island, inexhaustible as they are, also present immense possibilities to American enterprise. Its 17,000,000 acres of woodland contain the most valuable species of trees used in the manufacture of furniture, such as mahogany, rosewood, etc., as well as those suitable for shipbuilding and other purposes. This field has scarcely been touched so far and can undoubtedly be worked to great profit.

Coffee was at one time the principal source of Cuba's wealth. In the early part of the present century 91,000,000 pounds of coffee, worth $20,000,000, were produced annually in the island. The industry had been started by French planters who had escaped massacre in Santo Domingo when the negroes revolted. The trade flourished to an unparalleled extent, but finally after many years the French planters were expelled by the Spanish authorities. Since then the production of coffee in Cuba has been reduced to a minimum owing to the reason stated and also because the reduced price of coffee rendered its production less profitable.

BANANA PICKERS IN CUBA.

But antecedent to any great development of the resources of Cuba there must come an extension of its railway system. This up to the present has been entirely inadequate to the needs of the country and would be a fatal bar to the utilization of the vast resources of the island. There is scope here also for American enterprise. It is very improbable that anything of the kind will be attempted by the people of Cuba. After years of insurrection they have not the capital required for constructing railroads, and even if they had it is questionable if any of them would be willing to invest it in such an enterprise.

NEIL MACDONALD.

A Sufficient Diet.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef—sirloin, for instance—and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay very different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet, but meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthy diet. Such are the results of experience, and the advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—New York Ledger.

A Question of Locality.

"I'll tell you one thing," said Madpop to his long suffering wife, "if Willy does not behave himself, I'll give him the worst spanking he ever had. He'll get it in the neck."

"Do be serious, my dear," replied Mrs. Madpop. "The neck is no place on which to spank a child."—Harper's Bazar.

A LONG FELT WANT.

Many Readers Will Appreciate This Information.

It is hard always to be pleasant.
Good natured people are often irritable.
If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.
Ever have itching piles?
Not sick enough to go to bed, or not well en