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The Oxford Democrat.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is solicited. Address all communications intended for this department to AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, OXFORD DEMOCRAT, PARIS, ME.

Forest and Stream.

A MAINE ANGLING TOUR.

Reaching Bryant's Pond by rail, thence the well-known and delightful stage ride brought me to Andover, Maine. From this village a buckboard takes us to the Androscoggin Lakes. Arriving at the "Arm," and making a tour of the lakes through to Rangeley City, my object being to visit the various camps, see all the improvements, give the boys a call, and try the fishing for a big one. We were in at the death of a few fish of eleven pounds and under, but not on our own hook this year. The grandeur of scenery of these magnificent lakes is too well known to all the world to need a word of remark at this day; but the early and best time of the fishing season here was past, as we expected. According to the programme, we pushed on to Kennebago Lake, where, for a few days, we had good sport with the little trout with which Kennebago is literally alive—one rod in one day scoring over a hundred with the fly.

Passing on from here we take the river and go north two miles, to Little Kennebago, where we also find plenty of trout. Then after about three miles more of this enchanting scenery of the river, we leave our boats and take the trail leading to the Seven Ponds of the Dead River country. About eight miles over hill and through dale, now on the river bank, again winding about the mountains with the river two hundred feet beneath as it roars and pours along in the solitude of the forest, and here we are at Long Pond. We took here some fine trout of three quarters of a pound and very gamey.

Feeling that the day was passing, we hurried on two miles more by spotted trail and arrived at L Pond, one of the seven. After crossing this, a short carry of half a mile brings us to our old camp, where all so well remember our fine sport of the previous two years; taking any desired number of trout three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a half each, all with the fly, finally becoming dissatisfied with a strike unless the captive turned the scales at a pound; and I doubt if better sport can be found in the States.

This year we expected a repetition of those conditions and were not disappointed. Here the poacher has not revelled, and thanks to the judicious legislation of Maine, he never can; and right here let me join in the chorus of voices that praise the efforts of the Maine Game Commission—for at Tim Pond, which has a basketful for each that come, whether publican or sinner, since the stealing from spawing beds has been stopped, the trout taken are of much larger average weight. The deer and caribou are becoming so numerous in this region that the New York deer hounding Legislature would turn pale with envy at the sight of the tracks. The management of the camps and tables is in the hands of old timers in the business, and all we had to do was to enjoy ourselves and stay as long as home interests would permit.

Then we made our way out on horseback to Smith's farm, from which elevation is laid before one scenery in New England, including views of Mt. Bigelow and other peaks. The stage rattles along its winding course to the panorama of the valley of the Carabassett River to Kingfield, where the railroad takes us up and soon whirls us back to our homes, healthier and wiser, if not better. M.

American Agriculturist.

THE FARMER AND HIS FARM IN AUGUST.

August may be a very busy month, yet there is no month in the year when many farmers can better take a play-spell, and make a journey to the mountains, or to the sea-side, with their families, tarrying on the way to visit friends, or famous stock farms, or dairies or cheese factories, or other objects of interest. Summer crops are "laid by," the turnip crop is in, winter grains are safe in stack or mow, spring grains may be ready to cut, and as soon as this is done, comes the farmer's holiday. How much good it does the whole family, who can be spared from the superintendence of the house, the farm, and the dairy, to take such a vacation. All should have their turn, though they can go but one or two at a time; and no one should be more sure to go than she whom it is so hard to persuade to leave, even for one day, the daily round of home duties—the good house mother.

Turnips will make a good crop, sown the first week in August; even Swedes do well on light, rich land, and the small roots, as big round as a pint cup, are more marketable than bigger ones.

After the rains soften the sward, we may plow for wheat, and in some sections it is a great advantage to sow early and seed to grass. In some sections the practice of early seeding to grass, without the intervention of a grain crop, is successfully followed. This only abstracts value from the soil which would otherwise be appropriated by the grass.

Early plowing is a great advantage to land intended for winter grain, especially if weedy, or if somewhat stiff; repeated working mellows the soil, makes sure of a good catch of grass seed and defends against winter-killing.

In case the season is dry—and it generally is, over a great part of the country—no more favorable time can be selected for digging drains with a view to improving swamps. If the actual reclaiming can not now be pushed, the land may easily be dried, so that it can be grubbed and further ditched during the autumn and winter.

Home Farm.

WHY MINISTERS SHOULD KEEP BEES.

For illustrations: There are more sermons in bees than in trees, stones or running brooks.

For the pecuniary profit: One minister, year before last, made $50 from four colonies; last year $20 from four, and developed them to twelve.

For health: It is the kind of exercise especially adapted to the clergyman's needs; out-door, light, absorbing. The bees need the most attention in the time of the minister's greatest leisure, say from May to September, and necessitate no thought or care in the winter months when the minister is most occupied.

For study of insect life: The instinct of bees is of the highest order, and is a source of wonder and admiration. With a colony of pure Italians in your back-yard, you may daily watch almost every process of bee industry and life, immediately under your eye, without danger, and with a charm of enthusiasm, once experienced, never to be forgotten.

For discipline: To receive the occasional, inevitable sting with equanimity, quietly place the sting under the microscope, in the interest of science, and admire and commiserate the bee who thus gives his life for the protection of his commonwealth, is to acquire a self-control greater than his who taketh a city, and a philosophy surpassing the stoics. The minister who can conquer the 40,000 mad bees of a single colony, will develop a spirit of self-control, persistance, heroism and generalship, not without its use in the pulpit.

—A co-operative cresmery has been built at West Paris, and is now about ready for business. This is a good locality for dairy work and the farmers can make a good thing out of this enterprise if they will. The management must be business like and intelligent on the part of the corporation, and the farmers on the other hand must do their part by furnishing milk in quantity, and in proper condition. If well handled on both sides, success and satisfaction are sure to come of it.—*Maine Farmer.*

—A Chicago restaurant has made quite a hit by introducing churns and making their own butter on the premises.

—A Minnesota farmer believes that no fodder is equal to green amber cane for producing butter.

—Asparagusis a blood-cleanser.

Springfield Republican.

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP.

The recent rise in the price of wool is a matter of first-class importance to the farmers, the woolen manufacturers and the people, and the question arises whether it is due to any falling off in the American supply. The wool and woolen industry has been discouraging to farmers and manufacturers alike for some years, and it would not be surprising if Eastern farmers had turned the increase of their flocks more generally into mutton. This has undoubtedly been the case, but the increase of the flocks in the newer States and Territories has more than made good any deficiency, arising from this cause, in the number of sheep, but perhaps not in the quality of wool.

The census of 1880 placed the number of sheep in the country at 35,192,000. In 1885 the number of sheep reported to the Agricultural Bureau was 50,360,243, although there had been a decline in the Eastern States. Texas had increased from 2,411,000 to 7,558,000, having thus more than trebled its flocks in five years. But the severe winter of 1885 carried off 15 per cent. of the Texas sheep. New Mexico in 1880 had 2,088,000; in 1885 it had 5,410,000, of which it lost only 6 per cent. Oregon also had increased from 1,083,000 to 2,519,000, of which it lost 8 per cent. California also increased, and has not fallen back, so that its highest census was in April, 1886, when it reported 6,069,000 against 4,152,000 in 1880.

The *Republican* compiles from the census and the bulletins of the Agricultural Bureau the following comparisons of the number of sheep in certain States in 1880 and 1886:

Sheep.	1880.	1886.
Maine,	565,918	517,407
New Hampshire,	211,825	195,260
Vermont,	430,970	378,174
Massachusetts,	67,979	64,561
Connecticut,	50,431	51,477
Rhode Island,	17,211	20,449
New York,	1,715,180	1,393,934
Pennsylvania,	1,776,598	1,189,481
Ohio,	4,202,466	4,731,034
Illinois,	1,697,671	1,905,653
Indiana,	1,186,511	1,084,317
Kentucky,	1,030,269	903,223
Michigan,	2,180,289	2,269,607
Missouri,	1,411,298	1,285,078
Wisconsin,	1,356,807	1,218,830
New Mexico,	2,088,621	4,328,750
Texas,	2,411,611	6,802,615
California,	4,152,349	6,069,098
Oregon,	1,083,102	2,469,541

Outside of New England we have only given the States which had over a million in 1880. Rhode Island alone shows an increase in New England, owing to the Newport spring lamb demand. Pennsylvania shows the most striking decrease, but all the Central Western States have also declined except Michigan. The Agricultural Bureau reported a loss of nearly 4,000,000 from the severity of the winter and disease in 1885, and states the total number in April, 1886, at 48,322,000, a net loss of over 2,000,000 from 1885. The loss last winter is reported at 3,319,000 or an average of 7 per cent.

The above figures justify the conclusion that there has been a total decline of 2,000,000 in the number of sheep in the country in the last year, and that in five years the number of sheep in the States raising the best staple of wool has fallen off 1,500,000, although the total number of sheep in the whole country has risen in that period from 35,000,000 to 48,000,000.

These facts show that the most discouraging feature of sheep husbandry in the older States is the competition of States and Territories where land costs little or nothing, and where the severity of winter is met by a sacrifice of part of the annual increase and not by expensive outlays for barns and folds. The annual losses in the severe climate of New England average only four per cent., in the far West from six to eight, and in Southern States from 10 to 15 per cent.

SOME USEFUL HINTS FOR HORSE OWNERS.

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure the eyes.

A horse should not be overworked, for, like man, he gets tired, and to keep in good condition he should have rest and good bedding.

Sometimes a horse will not eat his usual food. A mash of oat-meal, milk warm, is about the best food to give a horse under such circumstances. And then a horse should have grass. It is his natural food. A continual diet of hay hardens the coating of his stomach. The food is not digested. Carbonic acid gas is generated, and the horse dies in agony, swelling up, suffering from what is commonly known as colic.

Then, again, horses need well-ventilated stables, free from draught or damp. The floor should be smooth and nearly level. It should be well drained and light, for sudden change from darkness to light is trying to the eyes, and a damp, offensive odor is injurious.

Then, again, the bedding and litter should be carefully separated from that which is foul. They should be well shaken up and dried, and the stall should be thoroughly cleansed, and when the stable is empty, let in plenty of fresh air.

A horse's stall should be large enough to allow him to lie down comfortably in any position. A tired horse will be glad to lie down with his legs stretched out if he has room; but if you can't give him a loose box, then a light halter block should be used, and care taken to arrange the halter so that it may travel freely to allow the head to come easily to the litter, for rest and sleep are as necessary as food and water.

If a horse comes to the stable wet, he should be rubbed dry before the blanket is put on. If he is standing about in the cold, it should be put on. The legs should be rubbed, and the hoofs always examined for stones.

FRUIT IN ITS SEASON.

Fruit is so abundant that it should be used at every meal. Nothing can be more tempting or refreshing on the breakfast-table than a dish of blackberries, blueberries, raspberries, sliced pineapple or peaches. The fruit should be fresh and cool when served. If berries form a part of the meal, and green leaves can be obtained conveniently, garnish the dish with a fringe of leaves.

This, too, is the season for canning and preserving fruit. Many folk think that it is economical to buy a cheap quality for this purpose. This is an error; only the soundest and best of fruit should be taken, and it should be put while it is fresh.

Now is the time to preserve pineapples, raspberries, and, in some sections of the country, blackberries. When it comes to fruit like the blackberry, which ripens in Florida in March and April, and which can be found in perfection in Vermont and Maine as late as September, it is hard to say which is the best time for its preservation. A good general rule is that all fruits are at their best for canning when they are ripe and firm, but they should not be allowed to pass to the stage of overripeness, for decay will follow quickly. This is especially true when making currant jelly. Watch the market and use the various fruits when they can be had in perfection.—*Maria Parloa, in Good Housekeeping.*

—A novel method of preserving apples has just come to light. Last November a New Britain, Conn., man unable to sell his apples, placed four hundred barrels of Baldwins in an ice-house, thinking that they might be good for cider in the spring. Seven months afterwards it was accidentally discovered that the apples were as fresh and juicy as when picked. The four hundred barrels were quickly sold in New York, and the purchasers are anxious for more.

NOSE BLEED.—If the use of cold water will not stop the bleeding, place powdered alum in the nose and leave it there until the wounded vein is healed.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Pour a little of the best cider vinegar in the palm of the hands and rub them together with it.

—Onions, garlics and leeks are stimulating and narcotic.

Written for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

BY THE BROOK.

BY G. R. M.

Should you ask me where the splendors,
Where the warmth and mellow odors,
That attend the joyous springtime,
Where the human heart beats lightest,
Where the robin sings the sweetest,
Where each soul is filled with pleasure
Till they overflow in music,
Where the heart-strings throb and vibrate
In sympathy and unison,—
I would answer, I would tell you,
Not in crowded streets of cities,
Not in crowded marts of business,
Where all is filled with strife and tumult,
But in quiet, peaceful places,
On the hill and in the meadow,
Where the brooklet leaps and dashes,
Where the mellow sunshine flashes,
On the woods and o'er the river,
Where the limpid rills are gliding,
'Neath hidden banks and shady dells.
In the solemn depths of forest,
Bearded with the moss of cycles;
Where the wind in gentle sighing,
Thrills each quivering leaf to music.
Hidden in some leafy valley,
Where the wild flower buds and blossoms,
Where no sound from mart or village
Can disturb or mar the stillness,
Naught save Nature's own sweet music:—
Here the robin sings the sweetest,
Here the human heart beats lightest,
Till his soul is filled with music,
Till his heart o'erwhelms within him,
And gushes forth in adoration.
Here we ponder o'er the future,
Filled with mystic changing shadows,
As the leafy mass of foliage,
Swayed by zephyrs light and gentle,
Moves from its accustomed orbit,
To reveal a moment's sunshine,
To shed a transitory brightness,
And pierce the dense gloom of the forest.
So the rill in rythmic sweetness
Tends to drive away our sorrows,
To drive away the clouds and shadows,
And reveal a moment's sunshine;
To drown the harsher calls of duty
'Neath the rippling of its music.
Yes, here the robin sings the sweetest!
Here the human heart beats lightest!
Here, away from noise and tumult,
Does the soul find consolation,
Does the heart find peace and comfort,
Till our hearts o'erwhelm within us,
And blend in sympathy and unison
With the notes of heavenly calling,
The voice of water gently running,
In limpid, rippling tones of music.

JACOB.

TWO WOMEN AND A HORSE.

It is now nearly three weeks since we took a horse to keep. The family to whom he belonged were going to spend the summer in Europe. We knew the Fletchers slightly. They called on us to see if we would entertain Jacob, their faithful steed. They said they knew if we had him they should rest easy; and they knew that our horse was lame now, and perhaps we might like to use Jacob for his keep. Afterwards we found out that though the Fletchers might rest easy, we could not. We thought well of this proposition. We decided we would have Kentucky's shoes taken off and put her in our pasture back of the barn.

When these people drove over from the town where they live, they did not drive their own horse, but came with a neighbor. It happened that we had never seen the horse that we were to take until he came on the day his family left for New York to take the steamer. A man in a very narrow open buggy drove into our yard. Hitched to his wagon behind him was an iron-gray horse so tall that it made one gasp to look at him. It was not that he was so very heavy, but that his legs and neck were so long. Now we knew enough to be aware that it is not a good sign to "see to much daylight under a horse." One could see half the firmament under Jacob.

The man grined as he said he guessed this was the old Barton place. We said it was.

"Well," he responded, jumping down from his seat and beginning to untie the halter which was fastened to the rear of his buggy. "Wall, I've brought ye this 'ere railroad bridge, ye see."

My sister and I both stood with our heads thrown back, gazing. I immediately suggested that it mignt be well to lead the horse home again. I did'nt believe we could take care of him, and my sister added that we had had no experience in the wants of a dromedary, or even a giraffe. The man grinned still more.

"Can't take him back," he said; "his folks have gone. Hadn't ye ever seen this critter before?"

"Never."

Then he laughed, and laughed so long that we began to be angry. Jacob, meanwhile had begun to graze. I saw he had kind eyes; there was no vicious appearance about him. My sister remarked that if she had money enough to travel in Europe she thought she should afford to sell Jacob, where upon the man went off into another laugh, and I asked sternly how many tricks he had. As soon as possible I was told that he hadn't any tricks; he was a perfect horse, so far as he knew. The Fletchers set such store by him they wouldn't sell him at no price, and they thought we wemen folks would appreciate him.

Having said this with great solemnity and emphasis, he put the end of the halter into my hand, placed his foot on the hub of the wheel, and sprang over into his buggy. As he drove away we saw him swaying with laughter, and he kept looking behind at the group he had left.

It was a good while before either of us spoke. Our Gordon setter now walked up from somewhere, glanced at us, and walked away again, as if washing his hands of this affair.

"I guess we'll put him into the barn," I said cheerfully after a while. "You go in and turn Kentucky out."

Gertrude did as she was told. In a moment I saw our horse walk out of the west door into the pasture. She had a loose box and it was into this that I now led Jacob. The box was not the largest kind, but it was roomy enough for Kentucky to turn round in, and she was a good-sized animal. It never occured to us that this apartment was not large enough for any horse, or if it was not, that any horse of sense would try to turn round in it.

We close the door and stood a moment, asking each other what we were going to do. We said we hated the Fletchers. We said we hoped they would drown; but we withdrew that wish for two reasons; first because if they drown we should have to keep Jacob forever; secondly, because the wish was wicked.

As we walked toward the house we heard a great noise of hoofs, and then an ominous stillness, in which we fancied was a kind of choking sound. We ran back and flung open the box door. There was Jacob discribing a curve across the room, his hind-quarters being being one end and his head the other, both against either partition that he was curved nearly into a half circle, and appeared to be smothering, so twisted was his neck.

"Run for a man!" I cried out, looking wildly round for something, I knew not what.

My sister started, while I recklessly caught up a whip and went at the horse, flourishing it across his back. He made a tremendous movement and curved up still more; so much so that he released himself and stood head toward me.

I ran after Gertrude and told her to come back, that we did not want a man; the horse had turned round. She did not hear at first, and I screamed still louder that we did not want a man. Now she heard, and turned, walking with great slowness and dignity toward me. Something in her aspect made me look about, and I saw a gentleman within a few feet of me. He did not attempt to disguise his merriment. He said it did not appear to be a good time for him to call, and he would go on. He was not urged to stay, but he was invited to call some other time and see the horse that we had taken to keep.

As soon as possible we hurried into the barn and found Jacob with his head in the meal barrel. We pulled him out and decided that he could not be loose in his box, so we tied him to the manger just as if he had been in a stall. He was all right now. It being sunset, we placed hay and oats before him and left him.

The night passed quietly. When I went to the barn in the morning I saw plainly that I had not fed the horse enough. He had eaten everything I had given him, all the bedding, and about one-half of the manger, which was made of thick pine plank. Also a shallow hole was gnawed out in the partition. I hastened to give him his breakfast, and I gave him in my anxiety three times as much as the usual quantity. I told my sister what I had discovered, and she informed me that we should have to have our stable and eating-box lined throughout with zinc, for it was not because Jacob was hungry, it was because he was a "cribber" that he had done this thing.

She proved to be right. In less than a week we had the zinc put on, and only barely in time then to save the walls and foundation. I watched the horse once; I saw him take hold of the wood and pull and grunt. He was lost and bewildered when he could not do that. I think it was for lack of this occupation that he got into trouble the very first night after his dwelling was repaired. We were awakened about midnight by a noise which at first we could not place; but of course as we had had no real freedom since Jacob had come, we immediately thought he was the cause of it. We dressed hurriedly, lighted the lantern and went out into the summer night, which was full of sweet odors and the hum of insects. A whippoorwill was singing on the grindstone under the cherry tree as we opened the back door.

When we reached the stall our hearts sank. There was the horse sprawled out, with yards and yards of hind legs on the floor behind him. He was not struggling now, he was lying perfectly still, his head on his side. Although we had never seen a horse like this before, we were sure that he was in a fit.

I ran to our nearest neighbor. I ruthlessly pounded and called until he came to the window, when I informed him that that gray horse was in a fit, and would he come right up? He said he would, and I ran back, being perfectly breathless and helpless when I reached home.

Gertrude was sitting on a stool behind the horse, looking at him. He lay just the same.

"I wouldn't run myself to death," she said. "I don't know that it is required of us that we give our lives for this horse, though his family are in Europe. I wish they were here with us, gazing at their pet."

The man came. He said the horse was not in a fit. He was well enough he was only cast.

"Only cast!" cried my sister. "What more would you have? How long does a horse stay cast?"

"What you want is a good plank," said our neighbor.

We found a good plank. He laid one end of it over Jacob's hind legs, and there was ample opportunity so to do; then he directed Gertrude and me to get on the plank and stand firmly, while he went in the stall. We did not see what he did, we were too much occupied with what we were doing, for we obeyed him.

Immediately there was a movemet, a lurch, an upheaval. The legs were drawn up, and we flew off across the barn Gertrude's nose began to bleed, but I only sustained general bruises, which I counted nothing. The horse was standing.

"I guess he's all right now," says our friend. "I'll hitch him up so high he can't get his head down; ef he can't do that he can't lie down. I guess he tried to roll. Better put him in a narrerer stall. To much room. Horses don't try to roll in narrer stalls."

When daylight came we harnessed our own horse and went for a carpenter to make a narrer stall. But we never used it after it was made more than half a dozen times. We turned Jacob out to pasture and drove Kentucky, lame though she was, The reason why we did this was because to harness Jacob was more than we were able to do often.

At our first attempt he got away from us six times as we tried to put his bridle on. The instant we slipped off his headstall he flung up his head even higher than usual, mountain high it seemed to us, and went out doors if he could, or back into his stall. One of us led him out, the other stood on a chair with the bridle in complete readines to put on his head. No his teeth were shut hard, and his head was, so far as we were concened, miles off. Only those who tried it on a hot summer day know how exasperated and how hepless we were. But we did succeed. Then we went into the house and rested. When we came out the sight of the beast attached to a low phaeton made us feel that our labor was thrown away. He looked higher than ever; he was monstrous. He would have looked tall in a T-cart or an omnibus. When we sat down and I took the reins, they came to me from such height, and descended so far before they reached the little dash-board, that I was ashamed.

I think we had sufficient reason for putting Jacob to pasture. He tumbles down walls and fences, but we are in comparative peace. When Mrs. Fletcher reached Liverpool she wrote that she hoped that were enjoying that dear horse, and she knew we should be kind to him. She felt perfectly easy about him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A country blacksmith out West put up a notice: "No hosses shodded Sunday except sickness and death."

SATURDAY IN FLORIDA.

Saturday comes and the close observer can detect an air of expectancy floating around the marts of trade. It is an eager and a nipping air. Almost as if by magic the town becomes alive. The streets are crowded with negroes, ill-dressed, well-dressed and ragged, all jolly and good-natured, all bent on having a good time. The female portion are radiant with ribbons and impossible flowers. Trade and pleasure join hand in hand. The peanut vendors ply their trade and the wooden sidewalks are covered with sheds. Red lemonade, entirely innocent of lemon, sparkles on the lips of dusky belles and beaux. The stores are full, the bar-rooms are full and many of the negroes are full. Strings of melancholy mullet change ownership. Some of the negroes here brought chickens and eggs to sell. Others hides of all kinds, and their dickering is shrewd and advantageous—to the merchant buyer. Sometimes they gather around the banjo player and have a song and dance, for, "Uncle Remus" Harris to the contrary, the banjo is the favorite instrument of the negro.

In the bar-room, after the seductive fluid has taken possession of its devotees, the principal amusement consists of grotesque and incoherent conversation. In the stores the trading is brisk and sensible. The wiser, steadier negroes avoid the bar-rooms. Liquid insanity has no charms for them. Their money goes for clothing for wife and little ones and the necessaries and luxuries of food. The negro is a good liver and in many instances sits down to a better furnished table than his white brother. The pale-face is satisfied with hominy and bacon. Sambo delights in sugar-cured ham, juicy beef, canned stuffs and the fish that swim in the great waters. He will have them, too, so long as he has the necessary ducats. He takes no heed to the morrow, being only sure of to day. Is be not wise in his generation?

Saturday is a courting day also to Sambo. Here he meets the Winsome, fascinating Dinah, redolent of hair oil and opulent of lip and foot. He can treat her to lemonde that stingeth and and the peanut that constipateth. He can speak love to eyes that speak again in unmistakable language. He can give and receive gentle pressures of the hand. He can stride by the side of his darling away from the dusty streets to partial obscurity, which permits him doing the waist-encircling act, and sometimes the meeting of eager lips. Many a match has been made on this jubilant day. As the white, so the black marry and are given in marriage. Though the bride is given away, the groom is not so often sold as the Caucasian, witness the records of the divorce courts.

Early in the morning, also, does the white man from the country make his appearance. The "cracker," as he delights to be called, is the sui generis race of the soil—short men, tall men, gaunt men. A fat "cracker" is an anomaly. Hard work, spare, unhealthy diet, miasmatic conditions of residency, all have left their trace. Little straggling beard, like corn silk, innocent of razor, nearly so of comb, complexion like beef tallow, heightened with tobacco juice (for most of them are lusty chewers of the weed). Some of them are diamonds in the rough, with hearts of gold, hospitable as Arabs. Delighting in horseflesh and unrivaled as horsemen, they keep their "critters" swift, fat and strong, and can ride better when drunk than most northern men can when sober. One can hardly blame them for drinking, their life is so hard and forlorn.

Let us enter this bar-room. It is full of crackers, all trying to talk at the same time. They are all about half drunk, but jolly and full of wild, rough fun, bantering one or the other for a "hoss trade," or boasting of their prowess in field or foray, or the value of the coming crop. Now, one a little inflamed by repeated potations, lifts his hand high above his head and declares that he is a native Floridan and ain't "skeered" of anything topside the earth. To him, an exile of Georgia, addresses himself: "I'll tell you how you can allers tell a native Fluridyan." "How?" says the eager crowd drawing near. "Wal, you uns may be agoin' through old 'Fayette or Taylor counties some day. Now, ef you runs across a cabin with a slab chimbly, broken off erbout two feet below the roof, the front yard full of gourd vines 'stid of flowers, the woman plowing the little patch of land with a steer, the ole man goin' out huntin' with a dozen houn' dogs an' the front door full of children—why you kin resk hit that hit is whar a native Fluridyan lives." There is uproarious laughter at this and all hands take another drink.

Sometimes the whiskey is unusually fiery and then the devil comes to the front. There is a tumult of wild and blasphemous language, crimination and expostulation on the part of the bar-keeper and a surging out of the bar-room into the street. Here the quarrel is renewed and a crowd assembles. Friends plead with them, but to no purpose. The crowd separates and two fierce-looking men stand facing each other. Each has a long, sharp knife in his hand. They get at one another like wild beasts, their faces red with evil passions and worse whiskey. But hesitation steps in, and the man who hesitates is lost. Friends again intervene, perhaps the town marshal, a stalwart man, well known to be "on the shoot" is seen approaching. A truce is hastily patched up and ratified with fresh draughts of the poison. Sometimes the parties are unarmed, and then a rough-and-tumble fight is the result, ending in vows of friendship, and huge swallows of "old red." Generally, however, peace reigns and the wild and swaggering talk seldom ends in a fight.

As night comes on the crowds separate and put out for home. Flasks are stowed away in pockets easy of access; horses are mounted and off they go in a wild race to the music of pistols fired in the air. On Sunday comes the swelled head and the fevered tongue, but Monday finds them hard at work again. Those who have brought their families with them only paid sly visits to the bar-room. These now gather up the wife and children in the wagon with the provision, mount the patient horse or mule and disappear in the gathering darkness.—*Hamilton Jay, in Philadelphia Times.*

—A Chicago editor has discovered that "the five great evils of life are, a standing collar, a stovepipe hat, tight boots, a cross woman and poor whiskey." It is believed that he would cheerfully bear the first four, if the latter were remedied.

FRANCOIS P. J. GREVY,
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The sympathy of the American people with the leading Republic in Europe is readily understood. France was our strongest and most serviceable ally in the struggle for independence, and in adopting a popular form of government that great power avows once more her faith in the principles which govern the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The nation which is led by the amiable and enlightened statesman whose portrait appears at the head of this article, is the most democratic in Europe, and every American citizen has part in the hope that France will be able to maintain in peace and prosperity that form of government which best represents the principles of her citizens. In the re-election of M. Grevy, December 28, 1885, there is material for confidence that this will be so. He is emphatically a safe man; having no object to serve beyond giving service to his country to the best of his ability, and being a trained statesman and inspired with lofty patriotism.

Francois Paul Jules Grevy was born August 15, 1813, in the department of the Jura. He was educated to the legal profession, studying in the capital. At the beginning of the Second Republic, in 1848, he was appointed Commissioner for the Jura. Soon after the people of his native department elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, of which he became Vice-President.

When, in December, 1851, President Louis Napoleon betrayed his trust, M. Grevy was arrested by the usurper's orders. He remained in Mazas prison for a time. Upon his release he practiced law.

He was elected from the Jura in 1868, and re-elected the following year. After the war between France and Germany, in which the Empire was overthrown, M. Grevy was elected (in 1871) President of the Assembly. He resigned this position in 1873. Three years later he was again elected a representative from the Jura, and was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies the second time. Upon the resignation of Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic, M. Grevy was elected his successor, on January 30, 1879. He was re-elected, for a term of seven years, at a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The French people and the voice of Europe approved the choice then made, M. Grevy having discharged the duties of his high office conscientiously and without ambition, save to do right.

A BOTTOMLESS GRAVE.

It is an awful sight to see a man drown. But with foresight and skill no man need drown. Fancy a sea in which there is no swimming, and a sea into which you may plunge unawares. A man is loping over the green prairie, looking out from under his broad sombrero at the lazy cattle annd the prairie dogs playing in the sun. Suddenly there is a sound like a giant's throat swallowing a choked shout of terror. The prairie dogs run into their holes, and a moment later come out cautiously, curious and frightened. The tall reed-like grass is waving where the horse and rider were just now. The antelope on the crest of the divide yonder look round them watchfully. But there is nothing to fear—no man in sight. He is going to town, that rider, with the wages of a hard winter's work in his pocket, riding his favorite broncho, dressed in the buckskins he had fringed in the winter evenings, ready to show the foolish girls how brave he looked in his rude attire. Where is he now—he and his horse? In a grave of slimy, shivering mud—alkali paste, blue with a nameless tint of putrid death, has filled his throat—covered his eyes before he could close the lids.

What does this mean—some hideous freak of nature—some work of a devil endowed with a moment's power? No; only an alkali sink; only a natural well, filled with a paste as yielding as water—retentive as hell. Picture to yourself the surface settling back to its normal quietude with an indescribable gulp, a ghoul-like smacking of grave-lips. A grave that supplies itself with dead—a grave that buries almost before it kills—an insatiable, bottomless grave, set like a trap for the living. The sink-hole is not always covered with grass; sometimes it has a caked and seamed crust of bluish-white alkali on the top of it. But even that is a poor safeguard, for the long grass around it will hide it from the rider until it is too late to avoid it.

The tenacity of this paste of mud is something incredible. I have never seen a man caught in a sink-hole, bnt I have seen a man ride to the edge of one, discover it too late to turn his horse, and shaking himself in the saddle, vault over the horn-pommel, when the pony was caught, striking the ground far beyond the sink-hole. There were twenty men there, and before the horse had sunk far there were half a dozen ropes fast to him. Half a dozen strong ponies can pull most anything, but they could not draw that horse back from the grave that was closing over him. There is a strange suction about that alkali mud—it holds all it grasps with a horrible pertinacity. —*San Francisco Engleside.*

THEY BEAT THE JERSEY MOSQUITOES.—"I was at Fort Keough one summer not long ago when an explosion occurred in the boiler room which blew it some distance from the fort into a swamp. The men started after it. When they got there the mosquitoes were so thick that it was found impossible to work. The men got inside the boiler and the mosquitoes punched their stingers through the plated iron. The men clinched their bills on the inside and kept on clinching them until hundreds and hundreds of mosquitoes were fastened to the boiler. The men built a fire inside the boiler to scare off the other mosquitoes, and the latter started to fly away. Of course those that were fastened tried to fly with the rest, and actually carried the heavy boiler and the men out of the swamp and on to dry land. After that it was no trick to haul the boiler into the fort."

"How did they get rid of the mosquito bills?"

"Why, they just filed them off close and left them there."—*St. Paul Globe.*

—The average cost of a session of Congress is $3,000,000. The benefit derived by the country is $0,000,003.

"What I Told My Wife," is the

The Oxford Democrat.

WEEKLY.

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 3, 1886.

ATWOOD & FORBES,

Editors and Proprietors.

GEORGE M. ATWOOD. A. E. FORBES.

TERMS:—Yearly subscriptions, $1.50, if paid strictly in advance, otherwise, $2.00 per year. Single copies, four cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All legal advertisements are given three consecutive insertions for $1.50 per inch in length of column. Probate notices inserted as above for $1.50 each, except those relating to Real Estate, which are $2.00 each. Special contracts made with local, transient or yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.—The Oxford Democrat Office is well stocked with new materials for doing all kinds of plain or fancy job printing. An experienced job printer is always in the office, and as our presses are run by steam, we can guarantee prompt and satisfactory work.

For Governor,

JOSEPH R. BODWELL,

OF HALLOWELL.

For Representative to Congress,

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., of Lewiston.

County Ticket:

For Senators,

CHARLES H. GILBERT, of Canton.
PETER R. YOUNG, of Hiram.

For County Commissioners,

W. W. WHITMARSH, of Norway.
JOHN BARKER, of Bethel.

For County Attorney,

OSCAR H. HERSEY, of Buckfield.

For Clerk of Courts,

ALBERT S. AUSTIN, of Paris.

For Register of Deeds, (Eastern District,)

JOHN F. STANLEY, of Paris.

For Register of Deeds, (Western District),

ECKLEY BALLARD, of Fryeburg.

For Sheriff,

CYRUS M. WORMELL, of Bethel.

For County Treasurer,

JARVIS C. MARBLE, of Paris.

The Oxford Democrat

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will send the OXFORD DEMOCRAT to any address, postage paid, from now until September 21st, 1886, for **20 cents.**

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SATURDAY. A hail storm in Minnesota destroyed over $400,000 worth of crops.—General Van Alen of New York, while returning from Europe on the Cunarder Umbria, jumped or fell overboard during a fit of insanity, and was drowned.—A bold thief snatched a bag from a lady's hand on a brilliantly lighted street in Chicago containing money and diamonds valued at $7000.—Sewall A. Fanuce, 15 years old, son of a Boston lawyer, was killed by the fall of the snow arch in Tuckerman's Ravine, Mt. Washington. A young lady named Pierce of New Bedford was injured but not seriously.

SUNDAY. An explosion in an oleomargarine factory in Chicago, killed and injured several employees.—Lightning struck a house in Canada in which a "wake" was in progress, killing two persons and making a most ghastly scene.

MONDAY. A diabolical attempt was made in New York to blow up a steamboat on which some city officials were entertaining the Japanese Prince. It was the work of Anarchists, who to kill one or two hated officials imperiled many other lives; the prompt conduct of deck hand probably averted a terrible catastrophe.

WEDNESDAY. Wm. H. Clifford, esq., of Portland, was nominated by the Democrats for Congressman in the 1st District.—Steve Brodie, who jumped from Brooklyn Bridge was discharged on the complaint of attempting suicide, but held on a charge of obstructing the bridge.

THURSDAY. Congressman Reagan was punished in the House for a breach of faith committed a few days ago. Contrary to promise made he then called up his Interstate Commerce bill during the absence of friends of the Cullom bill. Thursday he sought to again call up his measure, but he was prevented from doing so by the parliamentary tactics of those who suffered by his previous course, and it is doubtful if he can succeed in getting a vote on the bill this session.

FRIDAY. Vermont was visited by a destructive hail storm, and Massachusetts by a thunder storm which killed several people.—A train bearing Washington delegates to the San Francisco G. A. R. Convention, collided with a locomotive in Echo Canyon. Four locomotives were wrecked, and the passengers, including Gen. Logan, Gen. Alger and other prominent men, narrowly escaped injury.—The Canadian Government added another steamer to her cruising squadron and proposes to keep a sharper look-out for Yankee fishermen than ever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Portland Business College.
A Bilious Turn.
Westbrook Seminary.
The Ohio Idea.
Libel for Divorce, by Florence A. Young.
Dr. Swayne's Medicines.

A CALL is published for a County Convention of the Prohibitionist party, to be held at Buckfield, on Tuesday Aug. 10th at one o'clock P. M.

A NEW post-office has been established at Camp Caribou, Oxford County, and Robert Storey is appointed postmaster. The service will be supplied by lake steamer from June to October.

THE *Portland Advertiser* says that A. S. Kimball, Esq., of Norway, is a Republican. That must be an interesting piece of news to Mr. Kimball, as well as to all who know him, and who know that he is a life-long Democrat.

NOTWITHSTANDING reports to the contary, Dr. O. N. Bradbury will continue his business at So. Paris as heretofore. He expresses himself as very much pleased with the people and with his business prospects.

AN advertisement of the State Normal School, at Farmington, appears in another column. The principal Mr. George C. Purington is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and is favorably known in Oxford County as a former Principal of the Commercial Department of Hebron Academy.

THE latest strike we have heard of is a strike of waiters at a summer hotel. About 150, including all but two or three of the entire force, struck because three of their number were discharged. The result was what is usual in such cases. The places were filled, and the strikers, most of whom are college students, returned to loaf through the rest of the vacation.

The *Rockland Opinion* says that an independent paper, to be called the Belfast City Press, is to be started in Belfast in two or three weeks. The press and engine have arrived and are being set up, and the establishment is to be as well equipped as any weekly newspaper office in the State. Judge Boardman of the police court will probably be editor.

We don't know whether Belfast needs another paper. But we do know that if the new paper is one-quarter as good as the Belfast *Journal*, it will be worth taking.

EVEN if the case of editor Cutting, the American citizen who has been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, calls for prompt and decisive action by our government, it is not one which calls for the sympathy of the people. Cutting published a paper in the Spanish language at Paso Del Norte. A Mexican undertook to start a rival sheet and was denounced by Cutting as a fraud. Cutting was arrested and made to sign a retraction, but on being released repeated his assault, and was even more abusive than before. He was immediately arrested again and imprisoned. He has been offered his freedom on bail, but declined it on the advice of the State Department. His immediate release has been demanded. It is said that Cutting has three wives living in the United States. The government should protect all the rights of all its citizens. We glory in having a government that does protect all its citizens, wherever they are. But it seems a pity that the United States should be drawn into international complications, even with a comparatively weak nation like Mexico, by the foolish offense of such a scapegrace as Cutting.

Reported for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

NORTHERN N. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AND CHAUTAUQUA UNION.

The meeting at Fryeburg, thus far, has been a great success. The weather has been favorable, the number in attendance very satisfactory, though more might be accommodated, and the programme even better than that advertised. Several of the most prominent speakers took special pains to praise the new Assembly Hall, also the grounds, scenery and accommodations, comparing them favorably with similar places elsewhere.

The exercises Tuesday evening were mainly of a social nature.

Wednesday forenoon Prof. Morse organized his chorus and directed a rehearsal. Mrs. W. F. Crafts met the children and primary teachers and spoke upon the Child and the Book.

At 9:30 Rev. A. T. Dunn conducted the first normal hour, his subject being The Place and Purpose of the Sunday School. Not a substitute for the family, the pulpit or other meetings of the church. The church should give the Sunday School sympathy, support, supervision. The Sunday School should be in harmony with church standards, contribute power and co-operate in church work.

Assembly Hall was well filled at 11 A. M., when the President, Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph. D. of Portland, introduced Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She said she considered it no little honor to be the first speaker in the new auditorium, hoped she might christen it well. The whole arrangement of the grounds was a surprise. Lake View at Framingham had nothing like the combination of maples, river and mountains. Proceeding to her Dream of To-morrow, she held the close attention of her audience for nearly two hours and many were the expressions of regret when she closed. She compared the progress of the world to the course of a vessel under sealed orders. Never possible for one age to fortell the next, the unexpected happens. Civilization is like the progress of an army with short marches and long halts, sometimes one wing in advance then another, thus Egypt, Greece and Rome, in turn advanced. With the dawn of the Christian religion a great stride was made, followed by the long night of the Dark Ages. Since the 16th century progress has been steady, especially rapid during the past 50 years. Since the invention of printing no city could be forgotten like Pompeii, a hundred libraries to-day would not be missed from the 30,000 in our country, while at the time of the loss of the Alexandrian it could not then be restored. The fighting era is over.—slavery almost universally abolished. Though but some over sixty she could remember, when Congress laughed at Morse and his telegraph, when her father dreaded to let the fire go out making it necessary to use flint or borrow fire of the neighbors, when the first likeness was taken, now Prof. Maria Mitchell photographs the sun.

Several references were made to that grand old man Gladstone, who will succeed though he may not live to see it, for he is fighting for the right. This and like items from the daily papers bring the nations closer so there are no foreign countries. A tendency to-day to abolish darkness and the deeds of darkness by electric and other lights moral in result. The weather bureau and its wonderful work, its possibilities, already weeks foretold, not impossible that months may be. All this brought about by studying the laws of nature and God. The instruments of God like himself infinite. One hinderance to the world's progress, is our bodies which are not properly cared for. Americans use up their vitality sooner than European nations. The working schools and industrial training now in schools show the change in methods of education. Body, brain, hand and heart to be developed by four fold education. Improvement necessary in laws of marriage and divorce. Drunkeness is assailed by different organizations W. C. T. U., etc. The world is coming to a state of universal brotherhood.

Right is right since God is God—
And right, the day must win.

Rev. Thomas Hill LL. D., of Portland, formerly President of Harvard College, lectured at 2 P. M., on Christ our Example as a Teacher. Taough considering his office as teacher we must not forget that not instruction was his principle work, but reconciliation and atonement. Christ used natural objects, the flowers, birds, water, etc., in his parables and illustrations and these attract the child and teach many lessons. We may follow in the same direction using known objects. The Psalms and prophets are full of such illustrations. Incidents in Christ's life show the purpose of his work.

Rev. W. F. Berry conducted the second normal hour, giving maps of the Bible world both in the Old and New Testaments and locating principle natural divisions. A change was made in the evening programme, instead of the lecture on Art by F. A. Allen, Rev. H. C. Westwood, D. D., of Providence, R. I., gave an amusing description of The Model Husband.

A. C. L. S. C. Round Table concluded the day's exercises.

Thursday the early exercises were similar to the previous day. Mrs. Crafts' subject was How to Teach the Book. Rev. A. T. Dunn spoke on the qualification and preparation of the teacher. At 11 A. M., all members of the C. L. S. C., some 80 in the four classes, marched into their seats in the auditorium. Then a responsive service of reading and song was conducted by Dr. Bashford and Prof. Morse with a choir of 60 voices.

This was followed by an address by Edward Everett Hale, D. D., on the Education of the American Citizen.

John Adams prophesied that the time would come when every American citizen should have a liberal education. The time is gradually coming nearer. Since every four years a head of our nation is chosen from the people, it is important to educate the one who shall fill that position, and the others to make an intelligent choice. The Chautauqua system the best yet devised for all classes. Our public school system, resulting from the experience and direction of all the people, better then the plan of any theorist. Each young person teaching for a time furthers their education, and gives needed variety to the schools. Town meeting, debating societies, newspapers, are all valuable aids. History essential, but should be begun at the right and not the wrong end as is usual.

Begin at the nearest and go out from the town to the State, then the nation, then other nations; not begin with Adam. It is a standard joke with librarians that the first volumes of histories are worn out while the last are fresh. A great thing is to learn how to learn more.

The true school of politics began with Jesus Christ. Every man should bear his brother's burden. The greatest is he that serves; the chief is the servant of all. Not one's own interest first, but only as it best serves others' interest.

Dr. Hale then conferred the diplomas on the following members of the class of '86—forty in all:

Mrs. Abby M. Adell,	Lewiston.
Clarence E. Allard,	Brownfield.
Miss Addie L. Allard,	Brownfield.
Miss Jennie Bean,	Denmark.
Miss Julia Boultonhouse,	Ferry Village.
Miss Lizzie F. Bradbury,	Saco.
Charles Burleigh,	Portland.
Mrs. M. K. Center,	Bridgton.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Chandler,	Augusta.
Mrs. Jennie N. B. Colby,	Denmark.
Miss Ada Cora Cole,	Ferry Village.
Miss Jeannette E. Coombs,	Brunswick.
Mrs. Fannie I. Emery,	Freeport.
Mrs. E. S. Fannce,	Lewiston.
Mrs. Alice W. Frink,	Brownfield.
Miss L. A. Frink,	Brownfield.
Miss Lizzie E. Goudy,	Saco.
Miss Rose Chute Johnson,	Gorham.
Mrs. Adelia A. Merrill,	Fairfield.
Miss Ellen A. Monson,	Lewiston.
Mrs. Ellen M. Nye,	Augusta.
Miss Nellie R. Nye,	Fairfield.
Miss Daisy Belle Peabody,	Lewiston.
Miss Margaret Pillsbury,	Willard.
Miss Emma G. Randall,	Old Orchard.
Mrs. Emily M. T. Randall,	Old Orchard.
Carrie Augusta Riggs,	Lewiston.
Emeline M. Royer,	Cambridgeport, Mass.
Minnie A. Sawyer,	Knightville.
Ellen J. Small,	Gray.
Mrs. J. Watson Smith,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Delia F. Spring,	Brownfield.
Mary E. Stickney,	East Brownfield.
Lilian M. Tarbox,	Saco.
Sophie Thurrell,	Ferry Village.
Ella T. Thurell,	Ferry Village.
Fannie E. Thrasher,	Willard.
Elida V. Wadsworth,	Hiram.
Emeline T. Willard,	Ferry Village.
Mary C. Young,	Ferry Village.

In the afternoon Dr. Hale conducted a symposium on making the most of life. Remarks were made by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago, and others.

Rev. O. S. Baketel gave in the evening an illustrated lecture on "Sights and Insights at Chautauqua," which needed to be seen to be appreciated. Some sixty illustrations were given, comprising the prime movers in the work, and the chief objects of interest there. The illumination and camp fire which concluded the day showed how attractive the camp grounds may be at night.

Friday, lectures were given on Christian Evidences Made Easy, by Pres. E. M. Smith of Me. Wesleyan Seminary and on Books and reading by Prof. Small. Further notice of these will be given next week. In the afternoon a hundred Chautauquans enjoyed a beautiful drive around the Ten Mile Square, some of the party climbing Jockey Cap on the return.

THE ACCIDENT IN TUCKERMAN'S RAVINE.

GLEN HOUSE, July 29.

Editor Democrat:

Doubtless before this letter receives publication in your columns, many of your readers will have become acquainted with the main points in connection with the sad and fatal accident which occurred here on the 24th inst. Yet coming, as it does, from an eye witness and participant in the affair, it seems it can but be of interest to all.

While all were quietly seated at dinner in the spacious dining-hall of the new Glen House, a messenger appeared in the doorway bearing the news that Snow Arch in Tuckerman's Ravine had caved in and buried beneath it a young lad of 15, Sewall Faunce by name, and a young lady of 19, a Miss Pierce of Medford, Mass. The former was the son of Mr. Faunce, of the firm of Faunce & Wiggin, Attorneys at Law, School Street, Boston. They were spending the season at Philbrook's Hotel, in Shelburne, N. H. They among a party of 11, consisting of six ladies, four men and the boy, left Shelburne in the morning to drive to Ben Osgood's and Crystal Cascade which are situated at the entrance of the path which leads up the Ravine.

Tuckerman's Ravine, yet by far the most dangerous bridle path in the White Mountains, presents the most magnificent and grandest view which the Switzerland of America affords. At its termination, which was the scene of the tragedy we are about to relate, there rise on either side, for full a thousand feet, magnificent cliffs which ascend nearly perpendicularly, and it is between these that Snow Arch is formed each spring. At this season of the year Snow Arch is about one hundreed feet long by twenty in breadth, beneath which flows a torrent of water which forms the arch. It caves in always about the latter part of July or first of August

The party of which we speak started about 9 o'clock to begin the ascent of the Ravine, and at about 1 P. M. reached the arch and were partaking of their lunch. A part of the party, having finished, had gone on above about one hundred yards, and were indulging in hilarious laughter and gayety, when they were startled with horror at a cry of alarm from below, and looking around they saw the arch had fallen and slid for a distance down the Ravine, bearing before and beneath it two of their party.

Immediately Mr. Horn, a member of the party, started on to the summit to give the alarm and seek assistance; while those remaining behind immediately set to work prying away the ice cakes, etc. from those buried beneath. Fortunately Miss Pierce was carried before the slide and buried only to the arms. She was quickly rescued, and her only injury manifesting itself seemed to be quite a serious sprain in the back, caused by an ice cake striking her in the small of the back. Knowing that all hopes of recovering the boy alive must be in vain, as he was buried in the depth of the slide, the party first provided for the comfort of Miss Pierce, and then set to work digging out the lifeless form buried beneath. The relief party from the Summit House arrived in time to be of some assistance in this effort. After about an hour's digging, the boy was found buried under about six feet of snow. His form was badly mangled; his neck was broken, one arm was broken, and his right hand crushed nearly to jelly, besides several bad bruises and disfigurements of the face.

Immediately upon receiving the news at the Glen, a rescue party of sixteen, among whom was Dr. Daniels of Medford, and your scribe with several others of the waiters and employes, armed themselves with shovels and pickaxes, and started for the relief of the imprisoned victims. They were carried up the mountain road a distance of two miles to the upper entrance of the Ravine, there to take the bridle path for a distance of three miles before arriving at the scene of the accident. The path here is filled with fallen trees, brush wood, etc. But every man was willing to put forth his best efforts, and in an hour and twenty minutes after leaving the carriage road they reached the last steep ascent, where, to the joy of all, they met the relief party from the summit bearing the helpless form of Miss Pierce,—the boy having been carried to the Summit House.

The relief party from the Glen were preceded by two West Point Cadets, who had started out in the morning to make the Ravine. They were supporting between them the helpless form of Miss Pierce by their waist-belts, one passed beneath the arms and the other beneath the thighs. Immediately our party set to work rigging up a stretcher from the pillow-cases, towels, etc., which had been brought along to be used in case surgical dressings were needed.

At six o'clock the party was ready to move on. We were three miles from any carriage road; before us lay one of the roughest, narrowest and most dangerous bridle paths in the mountains. Already from where we stood the sun was beginning to kiss Mt. Washington's summit. But on we started down the steep descent, down over precipice, through jungle, over one wind-fall, beneath the next, each step almost an uncertain one, and each time the stretcher was canted bringing forth a groan of agony from the helpless girl, yet she stood it bravely, even forcing smiles, and offering words of encouragement to us as we toiled on. At best one man's strength could hold out but a little while over such a road, each turn became shorter and shorter, each moment bringing darkness upon us,—still down, down we went, until in the midst of the mountain path darkness came upon us. Then our only means of progress lay in having two men go ahead and tell us where to find secure footing.

At 8:30 we reached the carriage road, having lost the path but once, where we found one of the Glen mountain wagons awaiting us with a mattress and blankets for the comfort of the injured. At 9 o'clock we rolled up in front of the Glen, where every comfort was awaiting not only the sick one but all who had given their efforts to aid in the rescue. At 9:15 the remains of the dead boy arrived from the summit. Word had been dispatched to the father and mother of the boy, and shortly after they drove up, but could not endure the grief of looking upon the lifeless form till the morning.

At 8:30, Sunday, the remains were started on their return to Boston. Miss Pierce is reported very comfortable. All praise is due Mr. Milliken for his hospitality and kindness in opening the Glen and sending coaches and horses to the relief.

F. P. H.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

(Abstract from Report of Insurance Commissioner of Maine.)

The Maine Benefit Association of Auburn, and the Provident Aid Society of Portland, chartered by the Legislature in 1885, have been at work under their acts of incorporation. The Maine Benefit Association of Auburn has increased it membership, even beyond the expectation of its most sanguine corporators, and appears to be on the high road to success. It has received the patronage of many leading citizens in all sections of the State. The result of the annual examination appears in the published statement. The books, accounts, records and papers are kept in excellent order, the affairs of the Association are managed with great care and the business conducted with ability and energy. The favorable showing of the first year's work indicates that the people of the State have confidence in the management. * * * * * The advance assessment and 10 per cent. reserve funds are proving very popular features of the charters of these companies, giving to them the financial standing that gains the confidence of the public.

Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins, of New York, died at New London, Conn., July 24th. He was about 55 years of age, and was born in Maine. He was a graduate of Fryeburg Academy, and of Bowdoin College in the class of 1848. He was one of the prominent members of the committee of seventy that exposed and prosecuted the Tweed ring. In politics Mr. Hawkins was an ardent Republican and was a member of the Union League Club. He leaves a widow, one son, (his law partner,) and two unmarried daughters.

The Maine Central has 86 engines in service, 128 cars connected with the passenger service, 1,900 freight cars, 70 boarding, construction, tool cars, snow plows and ice scrapers and employs, for a rough guess, over 2,000 men.

Judge Bond of the United States Court at Richmond, Va., has enjoined the proprietors of a labor paper published in that city from advising the "boycott" of a certain firm. The paper is in an unpleasant predicament, because a large part of the edition containing the obnoxious matter is already printed, but cannot be circulated. It is said that Judge Bond's order is the most far-reaching ever issued against a boycott.—[Ex.

We have watched with more than ordinary interest the course of events in regard to the "labor troubles." We had fifty times rather see boycotting all over our land than see any abridgment of free speech and a free press. We are jealous of assaults upon liberty. We know that great and imperious monopolies have combined to rivet their fetters upon everything that stands in their way. This is the beginning of a struggle, that is to end, no one knows where. We dislike the boycott and the strike. But is it any worse than the magnates of great corporations to meet and combine to oppress the people? This Judge Bond has taken upon himself a grave responsibility. It behooves the American people to look well to this. We must be jealous of any infringement of the liberty of the press or speech. It reminds us of of our boyhood, when the mails in Southern States were searched for abolition newspapers, and they were not permited to circulate, because they denounced a system as hellish as Satan could invent. The attempt being made to crush labor in America will find the same accursed grave as slavery. Men will talk and unite against wrong. We shall oppose all attempts to coerce labor or stifle free speech or a free press in this country. LIBERTY cost too much to be emasculated in this REPUBLIC.—*Portland Express.*

If the boycotter is amenable to law, the paper which advises and encourages the boycott is likewise amenable. The freedom of the press (may it never be stifled!) does not mean that one citizen may, through the press, interfere with another citizen in the enjoyment of his rights, or advise a violation of the law which protects the rights of citizens. There may be a question as to whether boycotting is illegal; but if it is, then the paper which advises it is counseling a violation of the law of the land, and the liberty of the press is not abridged by preventing it from doing so.

STATE PICK-UPS.

Bath has voted for water works, by a large majority.

An excursion party, conducted by Hon. Fred Atwood, of Winterport, is to visit Aroostook in August.

Hon. Wm. H. Clifford was nominated for Congress by the First District Democratic Convention last Wednesday.

Wm. H. Douglass of Lisbon Falls, committed suicide Sunday night July 25th, by taking laudanum. The act is attributed to insanity.

Cornelius O. Connell, of Lewiston, has been appointed mail agent between Farmington and Lewiston, in place of F. G. Hoyt, removed.

The President has nominated John B. Redman for Internal Revenue Collector for the district of Maine. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination.

At a meeting of the Cumberland Bar Friday, resolutions on the death of Judge Barrows were adopted, and addresses were made by Judge Cleaves, Judge Symonds and others.

David G. Cook, one of the most prominent citizens of Aroostook County, and for many years Trial Justice and a terror to wrong doers, died at Presque Isle Thursday night.

Mrs. Kate M. Pincin of Monmouth, while returning from Gardiner alone, was stopped by a highwayman, who promptly obeyed her command to depart when she levelled a revolver at him.

Col. E. C. Farrington has received a letter from Nevada, proposing a match between the militia of that State and that of Maine. They will be accommodated, if the proper conditions can be arranged for a test match.

E. T. G. Whiton, paymaster of the Knickerbocker Ice Works at North Boothbay, is reported missing. It is reported here to-night that his wife received a note from him stating that he had left her and that she and the world were dead to him.

The District Assembly Convention of Knights of Labor was held at Bath last week. It is reported that some important work was done in secret session. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Powderly and sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell.

The building known as the Crafts Building in Auburn, occupied by Moses Crafts, shoe manufacturer, was nearly destroyed by fire July 25th. The cause is unknown. The loss is variously estimated from $10,000 to $30,000. There was a slight loss by water in the Kinsley building adjoining. The Crafts building will be rebuilt at once.

Prof. Frank O. Capen has resigned as professor of physics in Colby University at Waterville, giving as a reason an offer from the West and the deaths in his family making it neccessary for him to be in the vicinity of New York State. Prof. Wm. A. Rogers of the Howard Astronomical Observatory, has been chosen as his successor.

A meeting of the creditors of Hoyt, Fogg & Donham was held in Portland, Tuesday afternoon. Their liabilities were stated at $24,000 with assets of $19,000. A committee of the creditors was appointed to confer with the assignee and partners to see if arrangements could be made for the firm to go on. Committe: G. H. Watkins, Prentiss Loring, W. E. Gould, A. W. Coombs and H. W. Richardson.

DIED.

In Paris, July 26, Mrs. Ella L., wife of Henry D. Hammond, aged 21 years, 3 months and 12 days.

WE ARE CONSTANT PATRONS OF THIS PAPER and have it on file at our office. Should you desire to advertise in any papers, it will pay you to write us for an estimate. State how much, how long, and where you want to advertise. For ten cents we will send complete directory of American newspapers, together with much valuable information for advertisers. ESTIMATES FREE. C. S. GOSSE, 41 Tremont St., BOSTON. Newspaper Advtg Agency.

TO THE PEOPLE

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Banished by "Swayne's Ointment" (Dr. Swayne's best effort). It destroys the animalcules that cause the intense itching and unsightly eruptions. Heals ulceration and bleeding. Annihilates pain. As an external remedy for any purpose it is unequaled. 50c. a box.

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Conquered by "Swayne's Wild Cherry" (Wild Cherry first used by Dr. Swayne). It stops the coughing, and soothes and heals the inflamed membrane. 25c. or $1 a bottle.

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WESTBROOK SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE—An Institution of Learning for both sexes. *Courses of Instruction:* Common English, one year; Higher English, including Business Course, three years; Scientific Ladies' Collegiate, College Preparatory, each four years. Students may take the full courses or any studies embraced in the courses. Superior boarding accommodations. Steam heat in rooms. Expenses moderate. Fall Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 7th. For further information or for circulars, address JAS. P. WESTON, Pres't, DEERING, Me.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

To the Honorable the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford and State of Maine on the 2nd Tuesday of October, A. D. 1886.

Florence A. Young of Oxford, in said County, wife of George D. Young formerly of Woodstock, in said County, but now of parts, to your libelant unknown, libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to the said George D. Young by Thomas Gifford, esq., at Gorham, in the State of New Hampshire, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1883; that since their said marriage one child, Marrett Young, now two (2) years of age, has been born to them; that since their said intermarriage, your libelant has resided in Maine, with her said husband, whenever he has provided a home and has conducted herself, toward her said husband, as a faithful, chaste and affectionate wife, but the said George D. Young, wholly regardless of his marriage vows and covenants, being of sufficient ability, has grossly, wantonly and cruelly neglected and refused to provide suitable maintenance for her and her said child; that since their said intermarriage her said husband has treated her with extreme cruelty, beating her at divers times and on one occasion stabbing her; that he has constantly neglected and abused her so that she was in fear of her life; that about the tenth day of July, A. D. 1886, he wilfully deserted and abandoned your libelant, since which time your libelant has never heard from him. And your libelant further shows that she has used due and reasonable diligence to ascertain the whereabouts of the said George D. Young, but has been unable to do so—and that there is no collusion between her and her said husband. Wherefore inasmuch as it would be reasonable and proper, consistent to the peace and morality of society, your libelant asks the Honorable Court to decree a divorce to her from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and her said husband and to decree to her the custody and education of Marrett Young, her said child, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

FLORENCE A. YOUNG.

STATE OF MAINE.

Androscoggin, ss.—July 21, 1886.

Then personally appeared Florence A. Young, libelant named in the foregoing libel, and made oath to the truth of all the facts and statements therein contained.

Before me,

FRANK O. PURINGTON,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, in Vacation, Bethel, July 27, A. D. 1886.

Upon the foregoing libel, Ordered, That the Libelant give notice to the said George D. Young to appear before the Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1886, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in our County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least prior to said second Tuesday of Oct., 1886, that he may there and then in our said Court appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libelant should not be granted.

ENOCH FOSTER, Justice Sup. Jud. Court.

A true copy of the Libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest: ALBERT S. AUSTIN, Clerk.

F. O. PURINGTON, Me. Falls, Atty. for libelant.

THE OHIO IDEA

Is that the best tobacco is none too good; and only the finest leaf carefully cured and prepared is used in the manufacture of HAPPY THOUGHT wave line plug tobacco. Good chew or smoke. Free from sticks and stems. Always moist. One trial proves it the best. See for yourself. 10c. pieces.

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A Perfect Nutrient for INVALIDS in either Chronic or Acute Cases.

Hundreds of physicians testify to its great value. It will be retained when even lime water and milk is rejected by the stomach. In *dyspepsia* and in all wasting diseases it has proved the most nutritious and palatable, and at the same time the most economical of Foods. For an infant may be made

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Having the small wheel in front it avoids all "headers" and dangerous falls, and the lever motion gives a continuous power and does away with the dead centres which annoy a crank rider.

These machines are not merely boy's playthings but practical road vehicles and are fast coming into use among business and professional men. They are cheaper than the ordinary Bicycle, ranging in price from $75 to $130.

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&c., &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES!

ALL SPECIALTIES.

C. B. ATWOOD & CO.,

BUCKFIELD.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July, 1886.

JOSEPH PENLEY, Administrator on the estate of Olivia A. Penley, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of Aug. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. A. WILSON, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1886.

On the petition of LUTHER P. DAVIS et als, of Auburn, praying that Prentiss M. Woodman, of Auburn, be appointed Administrator on the estate of Calvin P. Davis, late of Hebron, in said County of Oxford, deceased:

Ordered, that said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of August next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. A. WILSON, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Probate Court holden at Paris, within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1886.

JOHN S. BARLOW, Admr. of the estate of Elbridge G. Harlow, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having filed his resignation of said trust:

Ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested therein, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published at Paris, in said County, prior to the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1886, that they may appear at a Probate Court then to be holden at Paris, within and for said County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, against the same.

GEO. A. WILSON, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1886.

MELVILLE A. FLOYD, Administrator on the estate of Martha S. McGowan late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, that the said Admin'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of Aug. next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. A. WILSON, Judge.

A true copy—Attest H. C. DAVIS, Register.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of JACOB B. LITTLEHALE, late of Newry, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 29, 1886. SAMUEL F. GIBSON.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the

The Oxford Democrat.

Paris and Vicinity.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

First Baptist Church, Rev. J. E. Cochrane, Pastor: Preaching Service every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Sabbath Evening Service at 7 P. M. Prayer Meetings, Thursday Evenings.

Universalist Church, Rev. Caroline Angell, Pastor. Preaching Service every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath School at 12 M.

Paris Hill Brass Band, Emery W. Mason, Leader; Newton Stanley, Secy. and Treas.; G. M. Atwood, Business Manager. Meetings Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

Judge Wilson was at the Hill last Wednesday.

Cyrus L. Doe spent the Sabbath at Capt. Ripley's.

Mrs. H. Cummings made a trip to Waterford Thursday.

Col. A. S. Austin was out of town two days last week.

Hon. Henry M. Bearce, of Norway, was in town Sunday.

Fred Parson and wife, of Canton, were at Paris Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell, of Bangor, are at the Hubbard House.

Mrs. George D. Bisbee, of Buckfield, was at Paris Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Edwards, of South Paris, were at the Hill Sunday.

Newton Stanley, of the DEMOCRAT office, is taking a vacation at Dixfield.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Atwood, of Buckfield, were in town Thursday.

Misses Madge and Florence Dunlap, of Detroit, Mich., are at C. H. Ripley's.

George H. Watkins, Esq., of B. Thurston & Co., Portland, spent the Sabbath at Paris.

Miss Lizzie C. Stowell of Dixfield, begins this week as an employe in the DEMOCRAT office.

Mrs. E. A. Giles, Miss M. Rose Giles and Miss Lizzie Giles, of Portland, are in town.

Rev. J. E. Cochrane and Prof. E. A. Daniels started yesterday morning, 2d inst. on a camping and fishing tour to the Lake Region, above Andover.

The DEMOCRAT was favored last Thursday with a call from Miss Mary Reilly, of the Boston *Advertiser*, who was a member of the press excursion party to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Wm. Chase is making improvements upon her residence, the old Hamlin homestead, by the addition of a piazza on the north-west side, overlooking the handsome flower garden, and commanding a fine view of the mountains.

Mrs. Ella L., wife of Henry D. Hammond, died last Monday night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Dudley, after an illness of some months. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon. Though it has been evident for some time what the end must be, the blow was a severe one, and the bereaved husband and relatives have the sympathy of the community.

Charles E. Waterman of this place has an interesting story in the Springfield Sunday *Republican*, the scene of which is laid at Paris. As early as our space will allow we shall reproduce the story for the benefit of our readers. Mr. Waterman is a native of Oxford, was educated at Hebron Academy and learned the printer's trade in the DEMOCRAT office. He now resides at Paris, serving occasionally as "spare hand" in the DEMOCRAT composing room.

Rev. S. L. B. Chase and wife of Methuen, Mass., were in town last Saturday. Mr. Chase taught school at Paris Hill when a young man. He graduated from Colby University (then Waterville College) in 1863, and from the Newton Theological Institution in 1866. He is a leading preacher of the Baptist denomination. He preached at Bangor from 1866 to 1872; at Rockland from 1872 to 1878; at Bath during 1878 and '79 going from there to Freehold, N. J. About two years ago Mr. Chase removed from N. J. to Methuen, Mass., where he is now settled. During his Maine pastorates, covering a period of thirteen years, Mr. Chase was one of the ablest and most successful preachers in the State. Mrs. Chase is a daughter of Col. A. D. White of Buckfield. Both have many friends in Oxford County.

THE WEST SUMNER ROBBERY.

On complaint of George M. Small, of West Sumner, Walter Scribner of Boston was brought before Trial Justice H. E. Hammond, at Paris, on Friday, July 30th, charged with stealing from said Small a gold watch chain and key valued at about fifty dollars. County Attorney Wright appeared for the State. The respondent was without counsel or witnesses. The witnesses for the State were George M. Small, J. J. Abbott, H. B. Chandler, George E. Pulsifer and S. P. Stearns. Upon examination of the case, circumstances were developed about as follows:

J. J. Abbott keeps a public house at West Sumner. On the afternoon of July 23 a fellow giving the name of Moore arrived at Abbott's house, saying that he was a traveling salesman for a firm in Concord, N. H. That he had sent his baggage around by train to West Paris and that he came across and wished to stop over Sunday. Walter Scribner, of Lynn, now of Boston, arrived at West Sumner on the stage upon the evening of the same day and he also took up quarters at Mr. Abbott's house. George M. Small, the complainant, is a merchant at West Sumner and boards with Abbott. Scribner was assigned to a room just back of that occupied by Small, and Moore was given the room directly opposite Small's. The two young fellows staid about the place until the following Thursday morning, July 8th, when both took "french leave," on foot, and without paying their board bills. Abbott started in immediate pursuit and learned that they had left the road and taken to the woods, but he was unable to find either of them. Scribner was afterward found in Lynn. He was arrested in Boston and brought to Maine for examination.

Mr. Small testified that on the Sunday morning following their departure he went to his bureau drawer, where he kept his chain locked up when not wearing it, and ascertained that it was missing. Mr. Abbott's family also missed several articles from their rooms, including a purse containing a small amount of money.

H. B. Chandler testified that the two fellows were at his store, and that soon after they left the store he discovered that his money drawer had been rifled of a shot bag containing about three dollars in change. Mrs. Abbott afterward found the bag at her home, and Mr. Chandler identified it as the one belonging to him in which his money had been. Other small articles were missed from the Abbott house. The West Sumner witnesses testified that Scribner wore no watch chain when there. S. Porter Stearns testified that Walter Scribner came to his house about noon on Thursday, the 8th of July, and stopped there to dinner. Mr. Stearns thought Scribner wore a nice watch chain at that time but would not swear to it.

George E. Pulsifer of West Sumner was in Lynn during that week, and saw Scribner there after his return from West Sumner. Pulsifer knew of the West Sumner affair through a letter from his wife, and he asked Scribner about it. Scribner admitted that he left there without paying his board but denied stealing anything. Said he never met this man Moore until he was introduced to him by Abbott at West Sumner on the night of his arrival there. Said he played poker with Moore and lost all his money, hence could not pay his board bill. Said that during his stay Moore came into his room one night with the key to Small's store and wanted him to go with him and rob it. Scribner says he refused to go, and threatened to tell Abbott if Moore did not put the key back into Small's room where he got it.

Justice Hammond thought that the testimony was not sufficient upon which to bind Scribner over, and discharged the respondent. The man Moore is still at large.

The Portland *Argus*, which is authority on Prohibition, has a great deal to say about it and lots of advice to give gratis. The *Argus* wants something and that something is for prohibitionists to leave the republican party and join the democracy, or, if they will not do that, they will please that organ half as well by voting for the 3d party.—*Somerset Reporter.*

SOUTH PARIS.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church, Rev. A. G. Fitz, Pastor: On Sunday, preaching service, 10.45 A. M. Sabbath-school, 12 M.; teacher's meeting, 9.45 A. M.; young people's meeting, 5.30 P. M.; prayer meeting, 6.30 P. M. Wednesday prayer meeting, 7.30.

Methodist Church, Rev. S. Hooper, Pastor: On Sunday, preaching service, 10.45 A. M.; Sabbath-school, 12 M.; morning prayer meeting, 9.30 A. M.; evening prayer meeting, 6.30 P. M. Tuesday prayer meeting, 7.45 P. M. Class meeting, Friday, 7.45 P. M.

Baptist Church, Rev. J. E. Cochrane, Pastor. On Sunday, preaching service 2.30 P. M.; Sabbath School 3.30 P. M.; prayer meeting 6.30 P. M.; Friday evening prayer meeting, 7 P. M.

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.

P. of H.—Paris Grange, second Saturday of each month.

Golden Cross.—Second and third Tuesdays.

I. O. G. T.—So. Paris Lodge, No. 311, meets every Monday evening in the Methodist Vestry.

Knights of Labor.—South Paris Assembly, No. 4,009 meets every Saturday evening in Lincoln Hall, at 7:30.

G. A. R.—W. K. Kimball Post, No. 148, meets first Monday in every month, in Grange Hall at 7:30 P. M.

Single copies of the OXFORD DEMOCRAT are for sale at Gerry's Drug Store, Odd Fellows' Block, So Paris.

Mount Mica Lodge of Odd Fellows will celebrate its twelfth anniversary by an excursion to Portland and the islands, Wednesday, Aug. 4, going on the early morning train and returning on the evening train. Tickets to Portland and return, from South Paris, West Paris and Norway, $1.00. Island tickets, 25c. This annual excursion is a well established institution, and is always well patronized. All are invited.

A man with a striking machine exhibited on the Square, Saturday night.

Robert Skillings, who returned from Portland a week or two since, whither he had been for medical treatment, is quite low and thought to be failing.

We are requested to say that as Rev. A. G. Fitz of the Congregational Society will be away on the Sabbath of Aug. 8, Rev. Edward P. Bartlett of Lamoille, Ills., now visiting at A. C. Hall's, will supply his pulpit.

Flora L. Maxim and Ella Robinson, daughter and granddaughter of the late Capt. George W. Maxim of Bangor, a native of this town, are visiting at S. P. Maxim's.

Mrs. Carrie F. Austin has been quite sick the past week. As soon as she is sufficiently recovered she contemplates a visit to her friends at Darien, Conn., on Long Island Sound.

There was a dance at the spring board, in the Thayer Brothers' grove, last Saturday night. There will be another at the same place next Saturday evening.

Mrs. James Deering was quite sick the latter part of last week.

Dr. J. W. Davis and wife are rusticating on the Islands in Portland Harbor for a few days.

F. C. Merrill and wife started Saturday for a trip to the Islands and to Mass. They will take a week or two for rest and recuperation.

Paris M'f'g Co. are getting along well with their new buildings. They expect to be able to start up the saw mill the last of the week. The dry-house and bending-room is up and boarded, and the frame of the paint-shop, 75x75, is also up.

Some parties from Norway opened New Hall for a skating rink party, last Thursday night. There was a good attendance, and we understand they have engaged the hall for several more evenings.

The Grand Trunk Company have dug a large trench from their reservoir on the hill to the tank in the water station. They will take up the old pipe and put in a larger one—a six inch this time.

South Paris Cornet Band have secured the services of Louis J. Castaldini, of Newport, R. I., as band instructor and director. He has engaged rent in the Sturtevant house, on the east side of the river, and will shortly move his family here. Prof. Castaldini is said to be a very accomplished musician and comes highly recommended. We are informed that he also has engagements with the Norway, Paris Hill and West Paris Bands.

Richardson & Hersey, hardware dealers, have lately received an order for carpenters' tools to go to Minneapolis. Hersey visited Bath the past week.

James D. Williams and his little son visited Andover and the Lakes the past week.

A representative of some shoe manufacturing firm, who refused to divulge his name or place of residence, was here Thursday afternoon, endeavoring to negotiate the lease of the shoe shop of W. A. Frothingham & Co. near the depot. As this shop has a capacity of some 100 to 150 workmen, it seems a pity it should not be run by some one, as it would be a most material advantage to the village.

The *Advertiser* says that N. Mason has sold out his livery business to T. Thayer; but the former denies it *in toto*.

C. W. Bowker has lately put up a handsome new sign—a white ground with black letter.

Dr. J. W. Davis, has as an assistant G. E. Webber of Richmond, son of Rev. R. S. Webber, who preached here last spring.

T. J. Whitehead, Esq., of this place is one of the Knights of Labor delegates to the General Assembly to be held at Richmond, Va.

N. D. Bolster says that he retailed during the week, from Monday morning to Saturday night, 14 bushels and 21 quarts of blueberries, all in small sales, the largest being but 8 quarts. We have the impression that blueberries were never so plenty and cheap in this market as this year.

Quite a proportion of the farmers hereabouts finished up their haying the past week, and nearly all except a few who have late meadows will get through this week.

This week, commencing August 24, the bridge near True's mill will be "up" for building over the piers preparatory to putting in the new iron bridge which we have twice mentioned before. A. G. Dudley & Son will do the stone work.

Rosa L. Pratt of New York City, is visiting for a few week at her uncle's, Capt. G. C. Pratt, just south of the village. Ada Farris, of Hebron, is also visiting at the same place.

Commencing this week, Aug. 24, W. M. Shaw assumes his new position and duties as proprietor and landlord of the Andrews House, while the former proprietor settles down to life as a private citizen in Shaw's late residence. They have been moving goods back and forth for the past two or three days.

Rogers C. Sumner has moved from the Shurtleff rent over N. D. Bolster's store into Mrs. Stowell's rent on Pleasant St. Vice versa, Mrs. G. F. Stevens has moved from the Stowell rent into the Shurtleff rent.

A. M. Gerry, Dr. Horatio Woodbury and Henry Gary visited Norway Lake, Friday afternoon, and reported a good haul of bass and pickerel.

G. A. Briggs, of Briggs and Farrar moved the past week into his new house on the hill just west of Western Ave. Its a nice healthy, airy location and quite sightly withal. This hill or ridge of land on the west of the village although very uneven, rocky and full of outcropping ledges, is on account of the extended view to be had along its summit, the more healthful air and better drainage, the most desirable location for a handsome attractive home to be found in town, and should the village continue to grow as its present steady growth in trade and manufactures indicates that it will, it is destined eventually to be covered with the finest residences in the village and become the aristocratic "west end" of the town.

The circulation of our village public library has now reached very respectable figures, as we learn from the librarian the number of books taken out for the past month or two, has been at the rate of nearly 3500 volumes per year. This is an exceptionally good showing for a country village and speaks well both for the quality of the library and the character of citizens.

Joseph Morton of Wakefield, Mass., a native of this town and a son of the late Joseph B. Morton, was at J. J. Morton's last week.

Misses Mary and Martha Maxim, from Boston, were at Frank Maxim's the past week.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this College, to be found in another column. It was established in 1863, and is the oldest Business College in Maine, and is the only first-class College of this kind east of Boston, and is not surpassed by any in America. This institution is superintended personally by Prof. L. A. Gray, and the teachers are far superior to any in any other Business College in this State; and its graduates may be found all over the country holding prominent positions. It is an institution worthy of the patronage of all those desiring a first-class business education. It will reopen Aug. 2d. *

The band tournament at Norway will take place Tuesday, August 24th.

THE POSTAL CARD BRIGADE.

GREENWOOD.

The hail, a week ago last Monday, did more serious damage in some places, than we had any idea of; on Patch Mountain, where it struck the hardest, the crops were entirely destroyed, and the ground was white with hail-stone for hours after the storm had passed. Some of them are said to have been half as large as a hen's egg.

Rev. Seth Benson preached a good sermon at the City last Sabbath from 2d Cor. v:17. They have a Sabbath school there now, of which he is superintendent. I saw his baby there for the first time; he is a year and nine months old, and a splendid little fellow. May he live to become a good humble minister of the gospel.

There is one more sick person on the list; last week Florence Ayer came from South Paris to John Small's, feeling poorly, which soon terminated in typhoid fever. Our own daughter, who has had a run of it for nearly three weeks, is more comfortable to-day, but still in a very critical condition. Dr. Yates is tending both patients, and he reports much sickness throughout the community.—Flora, youngest daughter of C. B. Brooks, was quite sick a few days, but is getting better.

Very many of the apples have fallen off in consequence of the drouth; in some places nearly three-quarters.

Good grass weather thus far this week, but no hay weather.

WILSON'S MILLS.

The last drive for this season is over Aziscoos Falls; it is boomed at the Diamond Peaks. The drivers are still waiting to be paid off.

The Baxter brothers have returned to Portland.

H. M. Dennison of Baltimore is now up, also a party of three young men from Brideport.

Will Atkins came down with a party from Parmacheenee. The guides do not seem to think that the steamboat is going be a help to them.

N. K. Bennett has sold his grey colt to Alva Coolidge of Upton.

Haying is the chief business now, when it is fair weather, which has been only two days in a week so far.

NO. FRYEBURG.

Miss Sadie Towle has lately purchased a fine piano of Mr. Stevens of Bridgton.

A little child of Silas Smith's fell from a second story window of his house, but fortunately was not injured by the concussion.

Miss Jeannette Markland, of Lynn, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Haley.

Rev. Mr. Alvord gave a very instructive and common sense "talk to young ladies" last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Coddington is to supply the pulpit during Mr. Alvord's vacation.

We wish to notify the girls that the "best catch out" is Appleton Knight. He has the finest preserves, jellies, etc., etc., and the neatest kept house we have seen for a long time, and he "did it all by himself."

NORWAY LAKE.

Most of the farmers have finished their haying, and a few days of fair weather would enable others to do the same.

Miss Sarah Newhall of Boston is spending her vacation at her old home.

Neal Donovan is visiting relatives in this place.

Harry Evans is spending a few days with the family of Osgood Perry.

On Saturday, July 24th, Messrs. Hatch, Crockett and Trull while sailing on the Pennessewassee met with a mishap which came near proving fatal. By a sudden shift in the wind their sail was carried violently from one side of the boat to the other, the lower portion of the sail moving on a plane somewhat below the heads of the boatmen, came in contact with the head of Crockett and forced him to one side of the boat and with such force that the boat was so tipped as to compel his companions to grasp the same part, and before they could regain their positions the boat turned bottom up. Hatch and Trull were lucky enough to come up clear of the boat, and soon had a firm hold of its bottom, but Crockett was so entangled in the rigging that the sail was above him and prevented him from coming to the surface. He said, "I saw a light place and was about to swim towards it, when I heard some one say, 'this way, Tom,' and, changing my course, came up close to the boat." When it was discovered that a boat had capsized in the vicinity of Norway Lake, a large crowd was not long in gathering and watched with eagerness the slow progress of the relief boat, but all seemed well satisfied when on its return to the shore they learned that no lives were lost.

OXFORD.

Andrew J. Faunce, wife and daughter, of Hammonton, N.J., are visiting relatives here.

James Kay and Thomas Robinson of Windham were in town last week.

Rev. Mr. Buffum delivered a lecture Sunday evening, one of a series to the young. Subject, "What shall we read?"

Mrs. Weixler and Miss Anna Weixler of Worcester, are guests at F. C. Richards's.

On Tuesday the aurora borealis was seen in unusual brilliancy, extending over the sky from all points, and meeting at the zenith in a manner rarely seen and forming a scene of great beauty.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was given on "The Irrepressible Conflict," by Rev. John Collins at the M. E. church.

Elmer Wolcott, who had an operation performed upon the eyes for cataract, is in a critical condition.

J. K. Chase has recently been on a trip to Bath, returning by Portland, and will bring improved apparatus for photographing. Chase is well patronized and is held in much esteem as an artist, giving good satisfaction.

PERU.

I see in the *Lewiston Journal* that J. E. Conant had a lot of glass broken out of his house in the late hail storm; it was a mistake, but Henry Knights had fifteen lights broken, and E. P. Gibbs had quite a number broken. H. E. Stillman thinks the damage to his crops is about $200. The apples are rotting on the trees from the effects of the hail.

F. E. Gibbs of Canton is up at his father's, sick with typhoid fever.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Dudley Cottage is full of city boarders. Last Friday night they had a social dance music by the Locke's Mills Quadrille Band.

W. R. Swift's house is boarded and shingled and the chimnies built. T. B. Kendall of Bethel has been doing the masonry.

School closes to-day.

Mr. Rand's wife and daughter have been at the sea-side for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Bryant of Portland is visiting at Miss Abbie Hobb's.

This is not the only State where the drouth is felt. I have letters from friends in Kansas, stating that it never was so dry as at the present time.

WEST BETHEL.

News is scarce this week, but no news is better than bad news.

Caleb E. Walker is still very feeble, but is able to walk out in pleasant weather, and sometimes to ride in an easy carriage.

There seems to be but little change in the condition of Charles D. Smith. Some days he is confined to the house, but occasionally walks out of doors.

Mrs. Mary A. Dow, who has been stopping here for ten weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Hattie A. Grover, has returned to her home in Grafton.

Blueberries are not as plenty here this year as last, and those who climb high mountains in search of them are poorly compensated for their labor.

E. BROWNFIELD.

The late rains interfered with the meadow haying somewhat.

A. R. Hill has commenced trade in his new store near B. Cole's.

Mrs. A. D. Greenlaw and children are visiting her father, B. Cole.

C. E. Allard is at home from Boston, and will attend the Assembly at Fryeburg.

J. E. Stickney is visiting friends at Harpswell.

J. Colby is building an ell to his new house.

NO. PARIS.

Rev. G. B. Hannaford preached at North Paris, Sunday, July 25, and baptized three persons in the river.

James Bird and wife have been visiting friends at Bridgton.

W. Andrews and wife of Portland are visiting at America Andrews. *

BUCKFIELD.

Mrs. George Young of Hebron while passing through the Melzar Buck district two weeks ago, had the misfortune to have her horse stumble and break his leg. Cause, careless driving, as the place where it happened was in the best part of the road and on nearly level ground. The horse had to be killed.

Harrison M. Pratt, A. M., of Portland, will teach the fall term of Buckfield High School, commencing Aug. 31st. He has taught several terms of school here, and always with success.

Charles B. Atwood of Traverse City, Mich., is East on a business trip for the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co.

Miss Sarah Barrett has returned from Peak's Island, where she has been spending the summer.

W. W. Chenery, of Chenery & Co., Portland, with his family are rusticating at the Buckfield House. He has recently returned from a business trip to England, France and Germany, and is one of Portland's live business men.

Ex-Marshal Bisbee has been attending a case at law the past week in Bangor.

The Buckfield Base Ball Club learned a lesson at Canton last week, and came home a wiser if not a winning Club.

Rev. S. L. B. Chase, of Methuen, Mass., occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church, and Rev.—Ogden, Episcopal, the Methodist church last Sunday.

Rotheus M. Cole, of Cape Elizabeth, is visiting at Mrs. C. H. Allen's, accompanied by his son Fred.

Mrs. Waters of Stratford, N. H., is visiting at J. A. Rawson's.

Miss Dunbar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending the season with Miss Ardella H. Prince.

George H. Chase and family of Malden, have been at the old homestead, the guests of Homer N. Chase.

Rev. S. L. B. Chase and family are at Col. White's.

Miss Lou Hersey of Sumner occupies the position of Assistant at the Post-office, recently vacated by Miss Belle Bridgham on account of ill health.

Mrs. Lela Fay (Ripley) Staples of Carthage drives on our streets a nobby pony "turnout," the envy of the little boys and girls.

DIXFIELD.

We have had a great many visitors in town the past week. Among the number were A. S. Hinds and family, Mr. Benson and wife of Portland; Mr. Noyes of Revere; Mr. Greenleaf of Boston; Mrs. G. D. Bisbee and children of Buckfield; George M. Atwood and wife of Paris; Mr. Bangs and wife of Boston; Mr. Bradbury of Auburn, etc.

Mrs. W. K. Chase and daughter left home the 26th to join her husband at Kansas City, where they are to locate.

Mr. Lord and mother from Connecticut, arrived here Saturday. He is to supply our pulpit for a few Sundays. There was a good attendance last Sabbath, and his sermon was very interesting.

NEWRY.

E. B. Knapp and a party from Bethel have been to Cambridge fishing; they had fair luck, but found the black flies and mosquitoes very annoying.

T. J. Sargent of this town met with a serious accident last Saturday; he was thrown from a mowing machine and had one hand nearly severed at the wrist.

Haying has been at a standstill for a few days on account of rain, but the weather is now fine again.

Blueberries will not be very plenty this year; the severe drouth ruined a good part of the crop.

PORTER.

The first of last week we had a much needed rain.

Farmers are about done haying, except those who have meadows to cut. There will be a fair crop of hay in this vicinity—a third better than last year.

James French, who will be 88 years old in September next, wintered three colonies of bees, and now has nine. His first swarm came out May 13, and from that one he has 100 swarms, something quite rare. He has taken the care of them mostly himself, and they with his garden have taken most of his time.

Rev. Thomas Strout has a stalk of herdsgrass measuring five feet eleven inches.

Quite a number from this place attended the temperance camp-meeting at Sebago Lake on Sunday last.

The Adventists are to have a camp-meeting at the same place, commencing on Sunday next and holding through the week.

I. L. F.

BROWNFIELD.

Dr. Gatchell and family have left town on a vacation; the doctor's health having failed from overwork. Dr. G. B. Andrews of Norway is attending to his practice.

Wm. Spring had a fine yoke of oxen pasturing in Eaton, N. H., this summer; a week ago one was missed and they have been unable to find any trace of it yet.

Mrs. Frink and Misses Linnie Frink and Delia Spring are attending the C. L. S. C. camp-meeting at Fryeburg.

The Misses Goldthwaite from Massachusetts, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard.

E. WATERFORD.

A meat cart belonging to F. D. Hanson of Bridgton, passes through this place Fridays.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Pride is much better.

Amos S. Chadbourne and wife are visiting his father, J. H. Chadbourne.

The hay crop in this vicinity is as large as usual.

Ida Bumpus is spending a few days at D. L. Merrill's.

ALBANY.

J. A. Brown, who formerly worked in Horne's tannery, Norway village, but has latterly worked in Peabody, Mass., is with his wife visiting friends here. He reports a very unpleasant state of things there on account of "strikes."

Miss Nellie Drew is better and her physician thinks she will recover. Mrs. Nancy Cummings is better.

Charles Flint, who has been sick all summer, is slowly improving. He is so fortunate as to be a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, also to the Knights of Pythias, from each of which he draws three dollars per week.

The young alligator which George Clark brought from Florida, after getting out of his cage and surveying the country, became so disgusted with *Maine* that he committed suicide by drowning. L.

GILEAD.

The farmers are well along with their haying, with a better crop than was anticipated.

The potato bug is on the war path which makes business for the farmers and the dealers in "bug pison."

Your correspondent ate ripe apples the 25th.

Mrs. C. H. Gilbert of Canton is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Burnham.

MASON.

A hot wave is passing over us and vegetation is advancing very rapidly. Farmers are busy haying. Some will finish this week.

H. Hutchinson is reaping his rye on the "burn."

Mrs. Nelson Mills is very sick, but her friends hope she is on the gain. Mr. Mills is feeble this summer; age and hard work are telling on him.

The price of wool is rising slowly. I heard of one lot being sold for 24c. a lb. If Congress will let the tariff alone the sheep business will be good. Lambs have sold well this season.

Blueberries are small and poor this year. Drouth made them small.

I want to hear from that town where they scour the mountains.

Our school closes to-day.

The city company is coming.

UPTON.

Fine hay weather and it is being well improved.

Last week Mrs. A. K. Ryerson should have read *Mrs. A. K. Frost.*

J. F. Coolidge and Will Whitney are thought to be recovering slowly.

Mrs. R. G. Lane is quite feeble.

Mrs. Alva Coolidge and Mrs. L. F. Bragg, who have been very sick, are reported better.

Mrs. Champion of Roxbury, Mass., is a guest at M. F. Coolidge's.

School will close on the East Hill, Friday.

Mr. Williamson preached Sunday morning from the text, "It was right." He speaks in a manner that carries conviction to the hearts of his hearers.

RUMFORD CENTRE.

H. J. Chisholm and C. D. Brown of Portland, owners of the Rumford Falls, accompanied by J. T. Lloyd, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and D. F. Mills of Dayton, Ohio, paid a visit to the Falls recently. Lloyd was much surprised to find such an immense water power in Rumford, and it is understood that he will recommend that a railroad be built from Bryant's Pond.

Bert Farnum is sick with typhoid fever at Auburn.

Mrs. May Bell Farnum (Hardy) is visiting her mother.

The crop of hay will not be so bad, after all.

FRYE.

The people are finishing their haying this good weather.

A delegation from the Canton Praying Band held an interesting meeting at the Porter school house last Saturday evening—also one at the same place on Sunday and one at the Popple Hill school house. The people of Frye heartily thank them for the generous efforts they have put forth in their behalf. We pray the grace of God may attend their labors, and send them to us again soon.

FRYEBURG.

The first of the proposed series of Universalist services was held at the Swedenborgian church on Sunday afternoon, July 25th.

Judge Knight of Portland, and Albert N. Page of Boston, spent Sunday here.

Benjamin Walker and wife, of Lowell, have been visiting cousins in town.

Three young ladies from Detroit, Mich., the Misses Chandler, are stopping with Mrs. Wellington and will attend the N. E. S. S. Assembly.

Miss Janet Harvey of Calais is at her aunt's Mrs. K. C. Souther.

Miss Mattie Randall, teacher in the Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, is spending her vacation here, her native place.

Mrs. Mary Barrows Shepley, with her daughters, Mrs. Sergeant of Winchester, Mass., and Annie Shepley, who has charge of the Art Department of Parker Institute, Brooklyn, are at Miss A. N. Page's.

E. P. Lamson of Conway Centre, father of Dr. D. L. Lamson, has moved into the house formerly occupied by E. C. Farrington.

C. W. Pike has removed to his farm at East Fryeburg, and Mrs. Hattie Heald has taken his house.

Warren W. Towle, Esq. of Boston, is at his father's, Dr. W. C. Towle.

Grace Warren is at home; also her sister, Mrs. W. A. Robinson, of Franklin Falls, N. H.

Lewis M. Walker, an Academy student from Boston, is at the Glen House as waiter.

The N. E. S. S. Assembly is now in session with a large attendance, but is not properly appreciated by the people in this vicinity and surrounding towns.

Twenty girls, mostly members of former camping excursions, occupy a cottage at Martha's Grove, enjoying all the delightful advantages of the place.

Rev. E. E. Hale was the guest of G. B. Barrows on Thursday night.

Mrs. Dr. Dunn and Mrs. Dr. Parsons of Windham are at Mr. Barrows's, attending the Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin is announced to preach at the Congregational church on Sunday. It is hoped that President Hyde will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

Mrs. Griffin of North Gloucester, who as Miss Kelsey, resided here for some time, is at W. B. Bradley's; her daughter is at the Assembly.

BETHEL.

Monday ground was broken for the chair factory; S. D. Philbrook, of the building committee, has charge of the work. B. R. Bryant has charge of the stone work, and J. S. Bartlett of the excavation. Berlin Mills Co. furnish the lumber for the frame, and A. S. Bean covering boards, and Charles Dunn of Auburn the brick. The committee purpose to have it ready for occupancy the first of October.

The hay crop is mostly secured in excellent condition.

R. O. Moulton of Sweden and A. F. Andrews of Norway are putting their wool on the cars at Bethel station for shipment.

Absalom Farwell has lost a valuable horse by a rupture of the intestines.

J. M. Philbrook returned from Montreal with a car-load of horses Friday.

A. M. & J. H. Carter have sold their matched oxen to S. D. Philbrook for $170.

DENMARK.

H. H. Hartford continues critically ill of heart disease and dropsy. His son, Sherman, who went to Stockton, California, last May, has been summoned home, and arrived last Saturday. Fulton Hartford and wife of Portland, another son, is also at home.

The friends of Rufus Bennett and wife assembled at their beautiful home, July 28, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The company numbered 75 and was a most jolly company. The evening was spent in a social manner, with music. The presents were numerous, and were presented by M. B. Cobb with appropriate remarks, and accepted by Mr. Bennett in a feeling manner, after which the company were served with ice cream and cake.

Joseph P. Smith is very low, and his friends are very anxious about him.

BYRON.

Knapp & Hodsdon are expecting to put in their mill dam soon.

Many of our young men who were at work out of town, at haying, have returned and are haying in town.

We had a fine rain storm the first part of this week, and vegetation has taken a fresh start.

We were present at the graduating exercises of the Class of '86, Bridgton Academy, July 8th. The school building was tastefully decorated with national colors and floral wreaths, etc. The exercises were fine. Grimmer's Orchestra furnished excellent music. The floral gifts to members of the class were beautiful. All was entertaining and delightful.

ANDOVER.

It continues quite sickly here.

The Congregational Ladies' Circle met with Mrs. Dr. Barnes Wednesday evening.

Fresh bear tracks were seen by a party of fishermen near Gardiner Brook, Tuesday.

John W. Perkins has moved his photographing rooms from the village to a spot opposite J. S. Bailey's house on the Rumford road. He has not occupied them the present season.

H. D. Abbott of South Andover was seriously injured by being thrown from a mowing machine, Friday.

Aaron Cutting and his sister, Mrs. Samuel Marston, have received the first installment ($1000) of a legacy from a deceased relative in Mass.

Miss Alice Gregg, formerly of this place, now a teacher in Cambridge, Mass., is at the Gregg House.

HEBRON.

Sabbath forenoon Rev. C. E. Harden, in a very interesting discourse from II. Cor. v:17, presented the mysterious beauty of the new life in a very attractive manner, and taught how religion consists in the soul's relation to Christ instead of being known by outward forms. All believers in progress must have been benefited, for through the saving power of Jesus Christ, he proved how the hopes expand, how the daily life may improve by bringing religion into it, and by earnest effort and divine aid the transformation may become complete ere the night of death o'ertake the soul.

Many friends and relatives are enjoying visits from Dr. J. C. Dunham and family, and if suitable arrangements can be made they will remain, which will not only provide a good physician for Hebron, but another interesting family.

Fannie Cushman has put to flight a large number of bumble-bees, which thought themselves entirely secure in their nests, which has been very entertaining not only to the children but to any looker on.

A larger number of people than usual have made trips to Streaked Mountain for blueberries; but the largest and best are found under the mountain and can be purchased of Mrs. Foster. She has just received a nice tea-set in return for customers she secured for tea and coffee for a N. Y. firm.

Hay-makers are still busy, and cutting a large amount of excellent grass.

Apples are now ripe. n.

—Medium Priced Furniture, especially adapted to seashore and country cottages, can be found at Paine's Furniture Company, Boston, in great variety and at very low prices.

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP-MEETING.—This meeting will commence on the 23d day of August next and close on the 31st. of the same month. It has been thought best to hold the meeting over until Tuesday morning and close it on the Monday previous, with a grand Temperance rally on that day. This will give the encampment time to strike their tents and remove without infringing upon the Sabbath. The boarding house will be opened two weeks before the meeting, and under the management of E. A. Emmonds, a well known restaurant caterer, who will give his vistors a well spread table and good accomodations. Board for the session will be $4 00 and for ministers in the regular work, $3 50. Board before the meeting, $4 00 per week. Single meals; dinner, 50 cents, breakfast and supper, 35 cents each. Good stable accomodations at reasonable rates on the ground. Fares on the railroad, reduced one half, and on the Grand Trunk Road, will probably as before, commence one week before the meeting. The grounds will be put in first-class order by the directors and everything within their power done for the comfort, convenience and happiness of those attending the meeting. The religious interests of the meeting will be in charge of Rev. E. T. Adams, P. E. of Lewiston District, who has been by the Directors elected presiding officer.

It is one year ago last Friday since General Grant passed away on Mount McGregor to his eternal rest. During that time there has been much talk all over the country of the erection of monuments which would commemorate his fame. Not one of them of any note has yet been dedicated. In New York city, which promised to build a great memorial over his ashes if it could have the honor of laying them within its ground, the fund that was started for carrying out the design has not reached one-fifth of the amount which was to be its limit and is in a languishing condition. The great soldier still sleeps in the barren knoll at Riverside, with no conspicuous or fitting emblem of commemoration above him. As a popular and celebrated writer once remarked (see editorial columns of *The Courier Gazette* two years ago) the cordiality with which a monument is proposed is only equalled by the unanimity with which it isn't built.—*Rockland Courier Gazette.*

JAMES PYLE'S

PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

DR. R. C. FLOWER'S

Blood Purifier

No physician in America to-day has such a national reputation as Dr. R. C. FLOWER for radically curing **Cancers, Tumors, Scrofula,** and all those deep seated and terrible blood disorders that for centuries the medical world regarded as well-nigh incurable. Dr. Flower's **Blood Purifier,** more than anything else, has contributed to his unparalleled reputation by its splendid results in speedily eliminating all poisonous germs from the body, and quickly supplying an abundance of the pure rich blood so essential to perfect health. This preparation is **no cheap medicine made to sell;** on the contrary it is a scientific combination of the finest and most costly blood remedies.

One Bottle is equal to eight of any other blood medicine in the market.

In Dr. Flower's hands it has cured thousands of cases of

CANCERS,

Tumors, Scrofula, and other terrible blood troubles that had been pronounced absolutely incurable by the most eminent physicians. It is unquestionably the **"KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS,"** with **no rival or equal** in eradicating all germs of disease from the blood, cleansing and softening the skin and

Beautifying the Complexion.

Try it and you will find it so immeasurably superior to other preparations that you will never accept any other blood remedy. It is purely vegetable, and is beyond all question the most

Perfect Spring Medicine

ever made. **A GIFT.**—Remember we will mail you a copy of our valuable Family Formula Book containing home treatment of common ailments with simple remedies, and a great number of valuable formulæ and receipts

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

—AT—

G. H. PORTER'S,

South Paris, Me.

40 Different Kinds,

From 30c. to $1.00 a Pound.

—ALSO—

The Best Assortment of

CIGARS

In Oxford County.

Room Papers,

Window Shades,

Fixtures, Curtain Poles,

Rings, Loops,

CORD, TASSELS, FRINGES,

Largest Stock

Ever displayed in Oxford County.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

Window Shades Made Up and Hung to Order.

Room Papers Trimmed and Delivered in Norway and So. Paris Free of Charge.

NOYES' DRUG & BOOK STORE,

Norway, Maine.

ECLAIR!

Will Make the Season of 1886,

at the Stable of the Subscriber, at

Rumford Point, Me.

Terms, $20.00 to Warrant.

Pedigree: By Gen. Knox. Dam by Merrow Horse; by Wilkes; by Winthrop Messenger. Mares kept at reasonable rates, but no risks taken. No business done on the Sabbath.

Rumford Point, May 10, 1886.

C. W. KIMBALL.

New 10 Cent Counter!

Have just received from New York a new line of

TEN CENT COUNTER GOODS.

Come at Once if you wish to Secure a BONANZA.

I am also making a Closing Out Sale of

MANTLES, GLOVES, HOSEIRY, Etc.

Ladies can Save Money for the next ten days by purchasing any of the above mentioned articles at

COST, FOR CASH,

Yours Very Respectfully,

LEWIS B. ANDREWS,

WEST PARIS, - - MAINE.

July 26, 1886.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Insane Persons Restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. Positively its wonderful effects are marvelous. Trouble and fatigue will vanish before the first dose. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Epileptics, if they prove it. Large bottles, $2. Address Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ORIENTAL

NERVE FOOD.

Not a Medicine! Not an Alcoholic Tonic!

But a Pleasant, Powerful, Healthy and Strengthening Beverage.

Neither opium nor alcohol, only the wonderful extract of the food plant of the tropics. An immediate and complete restoration for weariness and nervous exhaustion of any nature. In paralysis, or a tendency thereto, as indicated by weakness, the Oriental Food has been used with the most favorable results, and the effect has usually been found almost immediate. For sale by Druggists and the trade generally.

INGALLS BROS., Propr's,

Portland, Me.

Grand Trunk Railway

Summer Arrangement.

On and after June 14, 1886, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

MONTREAL TO PORTLAND.

	Mixed. A. M.	Pass. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.	Pass. P. M.
Gorham,	3:45	8:40	12:30	2:56
Gilead,	4:22	9:05	1:07	
W. Bethel,	4:41	9:17	1:27	3:25
Bethel,	4:53	9:27	1:40	3:31
Locke's Mills,	5:08	9:37	1:55	
Bryant's Pond,	5:20	9:45	2:07	3:44
West Paris,	5:30	10:00	2:27	3:55
So. Paris,	6:00	10:17	2:50	4:07
Norway, (leave)	6:00	10:19	2:45	4:00
So. Paris, (arrive)	6:05	10:14	2:50	4:05
So. Paris, (leave)	6:10	10:20	3:00	4:15
Norway, (arrive)	6:15	10:25	3:05	4:10
Oxford,	6:25	10:36	3:17	
Mechanic Falls,	6:36	10:46	3:42	4:23
Lewiston Junction,	6:55	10:57	4:20	4:33
Portland,	8:25	12:05	7:30	5:18

Trains leave Lewiston for Portland at 7:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 1:00 and 4:20 P. M.

PORTLAND TO MONTREAL.

	Pass. A. M.	Pass. P. M.	Mixed.* P. M.
Portland,	9:30	1:30	5:00
Lewiston Junction,	10:28	2:47	6:35
Mechanic Falls,	10:40	2:54	6:45
Oxford,	10:49	3:04	7:13
So. Paris,	11:00	3:33	7:35
Norway, (leave)	10:50	3:25	7:25
So. Paris, (arrive)	10:55	3:30	7:30
So. Paris, (leave)	11:05	3:35	7:35
Norway, (arrive)	11:10	3:40	7:40
West Paris,	11:15	3:55	8:02
Bryant's Pond,	11:27	4:13	8:22
Locke's Mills,	11:35	4:25	8:35
Bethel,	11:44	4:35	8:48
W. Bethel,	11:51	4:46	8:02
Gilead,	12:01	5:04	9:22
Gorham,	12:22	5:35	10:00

Trains leave Portland, for Lewiston at 7:20 A. M., and 1:20 and 5:30 P. M.

*Pass. for Oxford Co. take the 5:18 Lewiston express, connecting with this train at Lewiston Junction.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, is the most important medium in the United States for the transportation of through passengers, and facilitates travel and traffic to and from all points in the Atlantic and Pacific States, it is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points in Kansas, Nebraska and Northwest.

The Great Rock Island Route

Combines, for the express accommodation of personal security, attended by a solid, thoroughly ballasted roadbed, ample tracks of continuous steel rail, substantial bridges, and the best equipment that money can procure, as some of the items which can make it the safety appliances of which are brakes, signals, etc., which govern the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this system are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs and Atchison are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers, and Dining Cars, in which are served Meals by Dining Car Conductors, while elaborately cooked meals are served a la carte, between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison and are served by Dining Car Conductors in Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

In the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, whose connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Possessions, the Fast Express Day and Night Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque hunting and fishing and boating grounds of Minnesota. It is also the favorite route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral farms of interior Dakota.

Tickets, Maps, Time Tables, etc., via Peoria and Kinkakee, may be obtained between Chicago and Atlantic, Iowa, and intermediate and more direct points, by addressing the undersigned, or by inquiring of any agent of the company, or connecting lines, for information, see Maps and Folders, obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO.

PORTLAND & BOSTON STEAMERS

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS of the OLD • RELIABLE • LINE leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, arriving in Boston in season for early business. Through Tickets to Lowell, Lynn, Waltham, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Worcester, Fall River, Springfield, New York, etc. Through Tickets to Boston at principal R. R. Stations. J. F. LISCOMB, Gen. Agent.

SUNDAY TRIPS July and Aug., 9 p. m.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

WE HAVE MARKED

DOWN TO COST, AND BELOW,

TO

Close Them Out!

ALL OF OUR

Skirts, Hose, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Wraps, Gloves, Prints and Ginghams.

N. DAYTON BOLSTER,

South Paris.

July 23, 1886.

PARSONS PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Communications for this Department should be sent the editor, W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

I.—CHARADE

My first is a humbug I own;
My second is hard as a stone;
My whole is much loved
(As can quickly be proved)
By the people who call it their own.

Eye Em Es.

II.—ENIGMA.

Gracie's 1, 2, 3, 4 Aunt gave her permission to go into the 7, 8, 9, 4, 5, 12 and pick 10, 11, 12 pansies, which she did, then 6, 8, 12 away to the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 where she was a pupil.

Stella.

III.—HIDDEN FEMININE NAMES.

1. Fido ran into the woodchuck's trap and hurt his foot quite badly.
2. Did you attend the Lansing race yesterday?
3. I dare not ride as fast as some of those horses trotted.
4. The boy caught an eel last night.
5. Did you see the little fishes in the mill pond?
6. We have had no rain for a long time.
7. For that reason my radishes are not growing well.
8. Jo and Tom have decided to finish their education in Germany.

S. F. L.

IV.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A South American animal.
2. A rawhide rope used for lassoing horses.
3. A serpent.
4. A sea fowl.
5. A fish.
6. One of the nine muses.
7. An institution of learning.

Primals name a fish.
Finals, another fish.

V.—SKELETON POETRY.

(The first and the last letter of every word is given.)

S-l s-s t-e s-l h-s by t-s r-l,
A r-d b-r s-g;
A-d it s-l t-e s-s g-w
A-d b-y v-s s-s r-g. W-R.

VI.—DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a farm implement, and leave a poor abode.
2. Behead a little article much used by the ladies, and leave a small body of water.
3. Behead an ancient weapon, and leave a fruit.
4. Behead a bright, far-away object, and leave a sailor.
5. Behead a number less than a hundred, and leave the centre.
6. Behead what the housemaid should do, and leave what those in sorrow do.
7. Behead an animal, and leave a Dickens' character.
8. Behead a place of business, and leave what the boy did to his clothes when he jumped into the briar bush.

Wicked Will.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Lord to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life.—John vi:68.

2.—Philadelphia.

3.— GOLD
OGEE
LEAF
DEFT

4.—Moonstone.

PRIZE.

A handsome present will be awarded to the sender of the best original puzzle (with answer) for this department, all puzzles to be sent to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Maine, to reach him by Sept. 1.

The "war articles" in the Century are rapidly bringing that esteemed publication down to the level of a powder magazine. —*Life.*

For positive curative effects, one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other name.

The question has frequently been asked why Highlanders wear petticoats. We are advised that it is because their wives wear the breeches.

Where's the sense in spending money for a doubtful affair, when a sure and reliable thing is offered? *Hop Porous Plasters* for all aches, pains and soreness. The greatest strengthener known. 25c.

A Detroit traveling man held his head under water two minutes on a wager of $30. The only ill effects that he experienced from his immersion was the rank taste that water always leaves in a traveling man's mouth.

If the fountain is pure the streams will be pure also. So with the blood. If that be pure the health is established. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make new rich blood, and taken one a night will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

Clerk of the Board of Aldermen: "The Commissioners held a meeting to-day and decided to have the Council chamber papered. What kind of paper would you suggest as appropriate?"

District Attorney: "Um—What do you say to gilt?"

We know of no way that we can benefit our readers more than by calling attention to *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the oldest and most valuable patent medicine in the world. Everybody should keep it in the house. It will check diarrhœa in one hour.

"I wonder why I can't make my kite fly," wailed the little brother of the high-school girl.

"It looks to me," replied Mildred, "as though its caudal appendage were disproportionate to its superficial area."

"I don't think that's it," said Jim, "I think its tail is too tight."

Two Years Ago!

I was a sight to behold and was unable to enjoy life at all. Now I am the picture of health and can eat anything. What did it? Sulphur Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, after suffering two years. —*W. H. Bowman, Manchester, N. H.*

Lawyer—"Do you know the witness who has just stepped down, Mr. Robinson?"

Witness—"Yes, sir."

"Do you think he would ever tell an untruth?"

"Tell an untruth! Why that man would swear to a New York paper's circulation affidavit."

Tired Languid Dull

Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressing effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will give you untold wealth in health, strength and energy.

A STRUGGLE FOR PRINCIPLE.

A rainy day had housed us up in the cabin of a Tennesseean, and about nine o'clock in the morning a man who was addressed by our host as Uncle Billy, came riding up through the steady pour on a mule. The animal was placed in the stable, and as the two men entered the house our host observed:

"Well, Uncle Billy, how'll you trade mules?"

"Oh, 'bout $3 tew boot," was the answer.

They returned to the stables and talked until noon. Then we had dinner, and they talked until four o'clock. The rain let up a bit, then we went out to see a cave, leaving them talking mule. We returned at six, and they were still at it. We had supper, and the interrupted conversation was resumed and kept up until nine o'clock. We went off to bed with Uncle Billy saying:

"Tell ye what I'll dew. I'll trade fur $3 tew boot."

It thundered about midnight, and I woke up and heard that mule talk still going. At six o'clock I got up. Uncle Billy was just riding away.

"Well, how did you come out?" I asked of our host.

"Beat him down to $2 and three bits," he replied.

"So you saved two shillings?"

"Exactly, though I wasn't working for that. It was the principle of the thing which I looked at."

THE HOMEMAKERS' COLUMN.

Correspondence on practical topics, coming properly under the head of this column, is solicited. Address all communications intended for this department to Editor of Homemaker's Column, Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me.

HOW TO PRESERVE PERSONAL BEAUTY.

An old physician avers "that the two greatest destroyers of complexion are air and soap." There is too little fresh air properly breathed, and too much soap. The respiration has much to do with the dullness or brightness of complexion.

You may notice any lady who takes short, quick breaths, and she will be slightly stooped and have a whitish leaden color about her face. Such women soon go into consumption or contract some other lung disease. The habit is generally contracted in school from leaning over the desk, and to our mind the danger from this is greater than from curvature of the spine.

Another thing is too free use of soap. You never heard of a skin disease among any savage tribes who were at all cleanly, like the Indians and the New Zelanders. This we attribute as much to their not using soap as to their outdoor exercise. If the ladies could be induced to discard it from their toilets and supply its place with ammonia, finer and clearer complexions would be the result.

A little ammonia in the water is quite as effectual as soap, and has not the injurious effect as the latter. After the ablution an exceedingly fresh, soft appearance may be given by an application of oatmeal. If the oatmeal is moistened and left to dry upon the face, and then dusted off with a soft woolen cloth, the skin will have a much more delicate and natural-looking bloom than can be given by the most highly-priced cosmetic.

Now that it is fashionable to be healthy, every lady should more than ever seek for those aids which will improve herself physically. So much has been said about the efficacy of cold water that thousands have made a too lavish use of it, thereby sowing the seeds of disease.

Although a bath should always feel cool to the body, it should never feel cold. A cold bath is a powerful stimulant, and like other stimulants, should be used sparingly. From eighty to ninety degrees Fahrenheit is about the right temperature for a bath. Very coarse towels or brushes should never be applied to a healthy skin. Although the towels should be moderately coarse, the friction should be given by the hands. A sponge bath every morning according to these directions, will much improve the health. Instead of a feeling of lassitude there will be one of quickened vitality, and the good looks will be naturally increased.

FRIED POTATOES.

Peel a sufficient quantity of cold boiled potatoes, and slice them thin, place a very clean skillet on the fire, and put in it a heaping tablespoonful of the very best fresh butter, and when the butter is boiling hot, put the potatoes in the skillet, sprinkle pepper and salt plentifully over them, and cover them closely with a lid, or plate, or pie pan, and when they have become steaming hot, and those on the bottom are browned, stir them up well and chop them fine without removing them from the fire, and cover them up again until another layer is browned. When at least one-half of the potatoes are browned, and while steaming hot, they should be transferred to a deep dish that has been heated in boiling water, and dried, of course, and sent immediately to the table.

In the early summer when the new potatoes first come, we cook them for dinner in this way: They are washed clean, and nicely scraped and laid for a moment in cold water. They are then put on to boil in boiling hot water, and the moment they are done they are lifted from the fire, drawn butter poured over them, the dish garnished with parsley and sent to the table. When any of these potatoes are left from dinner, they are excellent fried for breakfast. But they are not so easily handled as the boiled ones. The potatoes will have to be lifted separately with a fork, and held firmly with a fork on a dish or plate, while they are being nicely and evenly sliced. A very little butter will be required to fry them in, but the skillet and butter must be extremely hot when the potatoes go in. They should be covered and well fried and sent to the table hot. The drawn butter is made in this way: A tablespoonful of butter and one of flour are rubbed together with a spoon until smooth, then moistened with a little hot water. Into this mixture stire gradually a pint of sweet cream, and if you like parsley a spoonful of it chopped fine can be added. The cream should now be put in a sauce-pan, and set on the back of the stove where it will heat gradually, until it becomes perfectly hot, but it should not be allowed to boil. Salt should be sprinkled over the potatoes just before the drawn butter is poured over them.

—For pea or bean soup, steep the peas or beans over night in warm water; in the morning pour off the water; put a quart of water to a pint of the peas or beans and boil slowly 3 hours; adding half a teaspoonful of soda to 3 quarts. Put in a knuckle of salt pork or a small piece of corned beef previously soaked in water 12 hours; or a knuckle of veal; a piece of fresh beef or any other suitable meat, also a piece of root-ginger as large as one's thumb; when the meat is well cooked, take it out, strain out the shells and serve the soup with dry toast.

For baked beans in the Boston way, steep the beans over night in warm water; pour off the water and stew the beans until they are soft enough for a fork to go through them. Pour off the water; put the beans in a deep pan; salt and pepper them and put over them a piece of salt pork which has been boiled with the beans; put the dish in a warm oven for half an hour to brown the beans. Serve in the baking dish.

HANDY WORK BAG.

Cut three pieces of paste-board straight across at the upper edges and oval at the bottom, making them about eight inches in length and six in width at the widest part, but not quite five across at the straight edge. Cover two of the pieces with cretonne, or with satin or velvet, if a handsome bag is desired, and line them with silk finish silesia. Then cut a piece of satin once and two thirds as full as the pieces, and eight inches in depth at the middle sloping to five at its outer edges, gather it full, and sew it overhand on the inside to the two pieces already covered. Upon the outside of one of them sew three or four leaves of notched flannel for holding needles. Cover the remaining piece of cardboard with the same material as the others, and stitch upon it a covering of doubled satin or silesia, in spaces that will hold the thimble, scissors, darning deedles, and small cards of cotton for darning. Fasten down this flap with a loop of cord and a button. Double up a piece of satin or silesia and gather into a full ruffle, and sew it around the upper edges of the bag. Sew on tightly at each corner of the bag some ribbon or braid, and tie them in a bow at the ends, and hang up the bag in a convenient place. Bows of ribbon can be put at the top of each section of the paste-board. Colored cashmere, red, blue, gray or green, will make a very useful bag to hold stockings to be mended, or any kind of fancy work.

LAMP SHADE.

For a very dainty shade to be placed over the china shade of a drop light or hanging lamp, procure something less than three yards of orange satin ribbon two and one-half inches wide. Cut from it fifteen strips, each seven inches long, place the strips side by side, and overhand them together, first, however, turning under the corners at one end of each piece, and catching them with a few stitches so the end will be pointed. Turn under the upper or straight edge of your shade and gather it so it will fit nicely over the top of your globe. Sew on each of the lower points a fancy gilt coin and place a fully gathered lace a finger deep under the pointed lower edge for a finish.

SCRAP BASKET.

Buy at a Japanese store a large sized, round scrap basket, shaped something like a flattened sphere. Gild or bronze it, upon the side fasten a large bow or cardinal or gold colored satin ribbon, which should confine some twigs bearing small cones also bronzed, or in their places two gilded quills.

POND LILY CAKE.

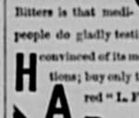
One and one-half cups of butter, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, whites of 5 eggs, 1 1-2 pints of flour, 1 1-2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 cup of milk, bake in two cakes in deep jelly tins. When done put together with cocoanut and pulverized sugar between and on top of the cakes, and ice with clear icing. Flavor to suit the taste.

YOUR HEALTH

are of vital importance, and to retain them should be your duty and desire. But if you already suffer with dyspepsia, or liver and bilious troubles, or with impure blood, take the medicine that has a record second to none for relieving and curing these diseases. & and "L.F." Atwood's Bitters is that medicine, as thousands of people do gladly testify. Use it and you will be convinced of its merits. Beware of imitations; buy only that having the large red "L.F." trade-mark.

HAPPINESS

HUMPHREYS'



Manual of all Diseases, By F. Humphreys, M.D. Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold Mailed Free.

	1297 OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations		25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic		25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants		25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults		25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic		25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting		25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis		25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache		25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo		25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	50
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OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1886.

On the petition of MARY L. SMITH, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas C. Smith, late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars to pay debts and charges:

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

GEO. A. WILSON, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:—H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1886.

ABNER McDONALD, Guardian of Charles O. Starr, minor child and heir of Oliver Starr, late of Porter, in said County, having presented his account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Aug. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEORGE A. WILSON, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of CHARLES WITHINGTON, late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 20, 1886. FRANK P. WITHINGTON.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of GEORGE W. PLUMMER, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

July 20, 1886. MARY A. PLUMMER.

THE AMERICAN SIBERIA.

Few people have an idea of the real nature of the Georgia prison camps where several hundred prisoners were recently in a state of mutiny for alleged mistreatment. The following description, from the pen of a gentleman who has visited them, and who has made a study of the prison system of this country, will be of interest:

"On the northwest corner of Georgia lies the county of Dade. This is known to the neighboring regions as the 'free State of Dade,' owing not only to the wild and mountainous character of the region, whose few and scattered inhabitants are in keeping with their surroundings, but because, during the war of the rebellion they openly seceded from the State of Georgia and the Confederacy, and managed to secure a freedom which they virtually maintain to-day. Through this county extends the southern prolongation of the Alleghany coal field, the workable beds of which are near the summit of the high and almost inaccessible mountains. In this wild region are situated the camps where the convicts are employed in mining and coking the coal. These prison camps are peculiar in themselves, there being nothing like them in civilized countries, excepting Siberia, save in one or two of the neighboring States. They are the worst form of the Southern prison system which is undoubtedly the most inhuman and barbarous in America. This system is a result of the impoverishment of the Southern States and the inability of the newly-freed and degraded negroes to accustom themselves to the blessings of freedom, and is distinguished from the other systems of the United States, chiefly in this: that the entire personal control of the prisoner is relinquished to the contractor who, in consideration of so much a year for the entire convict body, takes them, feeds, clothes, guards and maintains them, and in return makes all he can out of them. The only real responsibility to the State is to pay the amount annually agreed upon. In no other prison system in the United States is the State's control over the food, clothing, medical attention and discipline of the prisoner so completely relinquished. No prisoner is ever turned over for a day's labor to the contractor except with the sanction of the State's immediate agents, who at all times have his bodily care in their hands.

"Such is the theory of the Southern lease system of convict labor. It is readily seen that the margin for abuse is enormous; but what are the facts? Without exaggeration, these abuses are the most outrageous that ever blackened a people's history. The lessees, usually men of great influence in political life, have within their hands, with no real responsibility, the entire control of the life and death of any wretch whatever who may be confided to their keeping. The prisoner is looked upon and treated merely as a source of money-making, and he is worked to his utmost, upon the cheapest and most unsanitary food, scantily and improperly clothed and housed,—chained fifty in a gang, in the most unhygienic manner, mentally and physically, that can be imagined. The death rate seldom is less than 10 per cent. of the population, and it often exceeds 20. The deaths are usually from chronic dysentery, the result of improper food; typhoid fever, the result of improper sanitation; consumption and other pulmonary complaints, the result of improper raiment, shelter and ventilation.

"The Dade county mines practically consist of three prison camps, two upon the mountain top, at Castle Rock and Cole City respectively, and one in the valley. These camps consist of a huge stockade of logs stood side by side around a square, in which are numerous log houses wherein the prisoners sleep. Stationed around the clearing are little boxes, in each of which stands a brutal guard with heavily loaded shot-gun, who too often murders some vile wretch while seeking the freedom of the woods so temptingly near him. The convicts are mostly ignorant negroes and low whites. Upon their entrance to the camp each one is given a striped suit and a shackle is riveted around his ankle. Attached to this is a trace chain, in the end of which is a small ring. This chain is never removed until his death, unless by accident he survives his term of sentence. He gets his food—corn bread and bacon—in a pail, and is put to work in damp mines or at doors of the hot coke ovens. At night a log chain is run through the ring on the end of the one attached to his ankle, together with fifty others, and its end locked on the outside of the building. These fifty wretches chained in a bunk are allowed to indulge in every evil that such association can bring. No schools or attempts at reform are ever made. The hours when idle are spent in their bunks gambling, blaspheming and indulging in every license that the length of their chain will permit. A fire would cremate the whole lot in a few minutes, for there would be no escape.

"The hospital is a miserable place that would make a well man sick to gaze upon and usually kills the sick who enter. Not a comfort or convenience and the ghastly crowd of consumptives and typhoids are enough to turn a heart of stone to see them there, where in the healthiest mountain atmosphere of the world there is no shadow of excuse for their existence except the vilest unhygienic and unsanitary conditions."

Guarding Garfield's Tomb.—Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, an orderly sergeant and 13 men of the 23d U. S. Infantry are at present on guard at the grave. The men are good on the average, being picked, and are allowed to come on guard rather as a favor than otherwise. It is change from duty at Fort Wayne, Detroit, where the command is at present stationed. A remark to the sentry as the lake wind went cutting through the trees, "It's a cold place," brings out the response: "Yes, but not like Fort Wayne, with the blast sailing down the Detroit River."

One of the 13 men is detailed as cook. Each of the others is on duty every third day—two hours on and four off—for the 24 hours. A little square building stands across the roadway from the tomb. Here the men remain while on duty. It contains a good fire and a couple of bunks, with blankets and buffalo robes.

The tomb is provided with two doors. The outer one is made of heavy iron and remains open during the day when the weather is fine. The inner door or gate is constructed of iron bars, arranged in a vertical position, and allows a full view of the metallic casket in which the body of Garfield is enclosed. The metal is changing its color, and the black cloth drapings are beginning to f