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PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

BY JOHN L. STARL.

(In Country Gentleman.)

Considering all the circumstances, the number of destructive fires in the country is surprising. Farm buildings are isolated—the hot fires of manufacture are not in or about them, and they are under the eye of the farmer's family. The destruction of farm buildings by fire should be a very rare occurrence. At times the origin of the conflagration, as when it is lightning, is beyond human control; but oftener a little care would have avoided the destruction.

Some argue that insurance makes us careless; that it gives us a sense of security that leads us to neglect those precautionary measures which we would be very careful to take if we knew that fire would destroy without any return. There is doubtless, something in this; yet, most assuredly I would not fail to insure my destructible property, and I believe that I am as careful in guarding against fire as if I were not insured. It is often remarked that if a man has kept his buildings insured for a long time and then allowed his policy to expire, the buildings are sure to burn. While this would contradict the assertion that insurance makes us careless, it is true often enough to make it a wise suggestion that the insurance policy be renewed before its expiration. Many policies are written for five years, and while this saves the trouble of yearly renewals, the matter occupies our mind so rarely and the period is so long that we are apt to forget when the policy expires. Very likely we forget it altogether. I would recommend every reader to assure himself at once that his insurance policies are not presently to expire, or if they are to expire soon, to have them renewed without delay. It is a very unwise proceeding to insure in some company weak financially, or disposed to avoid payments when any excuse for so doing can be trumped up. A policy in such a company can be got for a less amount than one issued by a long-established company of large capital, that adjust losses readily when there has been no attempt to defraud. The smaller cost should be no inducement to take a policy in the weak, quibbling company. No man can afford a reasonable count has to his insurance. Better not be insured at all than in a company that will not or cannot meet its obligations. And in determining the solidity and fair-dealing of companies it will not do to rely on the representations of agents. Naturally enough each agent represents the best company. A little inquiry among those who have met with losses will reveal which companies adjust losses most readily and fairly. Above all things, insurance must insure.

But because you are insured, and insured beyond doubt, is no reason why you should fail to take precautions against fire. Insurance is never a full compensation. The destruction of buildings by fire involves losses which cannot be computed in dollars, and for which no company can reimburse you. Aside from this, because your property is insured, you are in honor bound to protect it from fire by reasonable care. Carelessness because the property is insured is dishonesty.

Late fall is the season when fires are most numerous in the country. This is probably due to the dryness of buildings at this time, and to its being the season when flues unused for months are first put to use. The dryness of the buildings we cannot avoid; but we can make the flues safe. And how many fires originate in a "defective flue!" It is safe to say that a thorough investigation of the flues at this season would avoid half the destructive farm fires.

The time to make the flues safe is before the stoves are put up in the fall. In the house on my farm, a large frame building, built thirty years ago, the flues are built from the garret floor up, only. This is a bad arrangement, but one which prevailed in the building of houses some years ago. As a result, the pipe enters the flue in the garret, where it is difficult to keep watch over it and where, too, readily combustible stuff is usually stored. The entrance of the pipe into the flue is a point of danger that should be under daily observation; and removing to the garret is to be condemned. My plan is, first, to make sure that the flue is intact. If the least crevice can be found, it is securely closed with mortar, made of lime and sand; or if a small one, it is closed with plaster of Paris cement. The pipe is then put in place and securely fastened there, that any motion given the house by wind, thunder, or other force, may not remove it from its place and thus allow burning soot to escape into the garret. After the pipe is secured in its place, the crevice around it where it enters the flue is closed with lime and sand mortar, or, what is better, plaster of Paris cement. New pipe in the garret is used each year. The flue and pipe are examined at leastonce each month while they are in use. I do not think this is being too careful; at least, it is better to exercise too much care than not enough. The jarrings to which frame houses are subjected are likely to loosen the mortar in the flues, making crevices through which sparks may escape; and often a spark is all that is needed to start a conflagration. The use of old pipe may sometimes be excused, but never in a garret or a room but little occupied. Though the pipe enter the flue in the kitchen or the sitting-room, I would yet advise the closing of the crevice around it with mortar or cement. The tin of sheet iron shield is not enough. It naturally recedes from the flue, making a crevice for the escape of sparks.

When the house is heated by a furnace, there are less chances of a conflagration; and yet this greater safety often leads to a carelessness that results in fire. Where the pipes pass near or through woodwork, the wood becomes as dry as tinder; and while it is yet a disputed question whether or not the pipes can become hot enough to ignite the wood, the affirmative lacks so little of being proved, that the woodwork should be kept away from the pipes as much as possible; and where it is necessary to have the pipes almost in contact with wood, the point should be frequently observed. It might be well to surround the pipes at this point with plaster of Paris, which is a very poor conductor of heat, and which could be concealed. The furnace, situated in the cellar, and usually intrusted to a servant, very frequently is allowed to be in a dangerous condition. It would not be over-careful to examine the furnace once a week; and I cannot insist upon this examination being too thorough, for only a very thorough and really troublesome examination will be sure to find any defect which may exist.

I am a warm friend of an open fire,—though I know it is extravagant of fuel, does not heat a room well, and is dangerous if the room is not occupied, as coals frequently fly out into the room. However, the open fire is so cheerful and ventilates a room so nicely that I am willing to pay more for fuel and to watch the fire. I have been surprised quite often to find people who burnt open fires and yet had no covers for them. True, the fire was allowed to die down during the evening and covered with ashes before the family retired, but this not make it altogether safe. If, in addition, however, a sheet-iron screen is fitted closely over the grate, reasonable precautions have been taken. That fire will not furnish a newspaper item under the head of conflagrations—"supposed to have been started by a coal flying out on the carpet or on some clothing lying on a chair in the room."

Finally, we not infrequently hear of fires started by coals falling out of the stove through a broken door. The hot fires in the kitchen stove often warp and crack the doors until pieces break out, leaving openings so dangerous that they ought not to be tolerated. A new door will cost something, but it is better to buy it than to have the house burned down, though it is insured for its full value. Broken doors are as dangerous as matches in a paper or wooden box. A person reasonably careful will not fail to have a metal match-safe.

MANUFACTURING MEADOWS.

There is no department of farming which is performed in a more imperfect manner generally in the United States, than in the preparation and seeding to grass. Meadows do not yield more than half as much hay generally as they might under the best preparation, and pastures afford a correspondingly reduced amount of grazing.—One reason for this imperfect result is that grass land, and the preparation for seeding it, take a second chance in the succession of crops. The seed is sown with some grain crop, and the young grass has to take its chance. The amount of seed sown, and the imperfect treatment which it gets, result in a thin growth, and in plenty of small bare spots over the field.

The seeds of the grasses are many times smaller than those of wheat and corn, and the soil which is to receive them should be in a fine state of pulverization, and not made up of lumps and clods. The surface should be even and uniform, so that the seed may be lightly and evenly buried.—Careful and measured experiments have shown that fine grass seed will not come up if covered much over half an inch deep, and clover seed should never be more than an inch. It will not answer, therefore, to sow these minute seeds on rough and furrowed ground. Whether the seeding is done alone, or with some grain crop, it is vitally important that this finished preparation should be attended to. A top-dressing of fine manure, in either case, will greatly assist in the germinating of the seed, and in the rapid growth of the young grass after it has come up.

Grass, unlike Indian corn, will bear thick sowing and dense growth. The quantity of seed usually used is much too small, and the bare spots seen in new meadows are the result. But a moderate sowing, on a well prepared surface, will give a more compact growth of grass, than a bushel to the acre on a field of dry clods. The heaviest crop of hay which we ever succeeded in raising the first year, was from a seeding of clover and timothy at the rate of half a bushel per acre, on a fine and well prepared surface, early in spring, and alone, the seed being covered with a light brush.

Farmers should not be satisfied with less than three tons of good hay to the acre. But this amount cannot be obtained by the common course of allowing the grass to take its chance between other crops without special preparation. The two great requisites are a deep, rich soil and dense seeding. Manure is quite as important for grass as for corn, and a deep soil is a capital security against drouth. Nearly as important is top-dressing. The late A. B. Dickinson brought the product of his meadows up to three tons to the acre, by turning the turbid streams in time of floods over the surface, and giving them a deposit an inch in depth. If this deposit had been fine manure instead of common soil, the effect would doubtless have been still greater.

A perfect meadow should, therefore, be made by deep and repeated plowing, working in manure at all depths. This preparation may be made with other crops. A copious seeding follows, and if the grass is continued for years, autumn or winter top-dressing is important. All this is attended with large expense, but it will be amply repaid in the long run, and it would be more profitable to concentrate within a narrower compass than to spread over much land and obtain little.

The same advantages will be secured if, instead of meadow, the land is to be devoted to pasture.

In a short rotation, or when the grass is to be turned under in two or three years, clover and timothy may constitute the principal sowing, or clover and orchard-grass; but for more permanent meadow or pasture, a more continuous growth will be afforded by the addition of other sorts, as for instance tall fescue, Kentucky blue-grass, red-top, etc.

In cutting the grass for hay, the mowing machine should be set several inches high, which will be better for the roots of the grass and for the next crop. Meadows are frequently injured by close cutting and bare earth. For the same reason, pastures should never be severely grazed. An improvement in their management, rarely adopted, is to pass the reaper over them early in summer, to cut off all the heads of grass as they are emerging and before the seeds form. Set the cutter about a foot high, which will take off the heads and leave the succulent stems and leaves, and prevent the exhaustion from the ripening of the seeds. Such a pasture has a much finer and more uniform appearance than when covered with uneven patches of ripe and dead stalks.—*Ex*

ALL PURPOSE ANIMALS.

An animal that will yield a profitable amount of milk, and will also put on fat readily, is desired by the general farmer; but the specialist—the beef-grower or the dairyman—desires an animal specially qualified for his purpose. Such animals there are, constituting the Jersey, Polled Angus, and yet other breeds. While the Holstein-Fresian excels as a milk-giver, its butter and beef qualities are such that it may be classed as an all-purpose breed; so the Shorthorn, which, while it excels for beef, is also a very good milk and butter producer.

There is just as great a demand for a special beef or dairy breed as for an all-purpose one; and those breeders of special breeds, who claim for them all-purpose qualities, injure the reputation of the breeds. The beef-grower wants an animal that will give no more milk than is absolutely necessary to support its young; for an animal cannot convert food into both milk and beef, and the more milk it yields the less flesh it can put on. It follows that no animal can excel for both milk and beef.

The Holstein-Fresian may put on as much flesh as the Shorthorn, but while doing so it cannot yield much milk. If it gives more milk than the Jersey, producing as much butter, and at the same time puts on flesh in considerable quantity, it is because it eats more food. From the same amount of food it cannot make more butter than the Jersey, or more beef than the Shorthorn; for it devotes more food to the formation of flesh and bone than the Jersey, and more to the formation of milk than the Shorthorn.

No animal can be a good special animal, and also a good all-purpose animal. There is a distinct want for each—a distinct place for each; and to seek to make one fill both places, is as useless as to drag it from its own place to fill the other is unavailing.—*Am Agriculturist.*

PACKING APPLES.

"Handle apples as you would eggs," is good advice. Old flour barrels, unless carefully washed and dried, will impart a musty flavor to the fruit before midwinter—especially if the air in the cellar is moist. The first apples which are put in market barrels should be "faced." The facing consists in placing two or three layers on the lower head with stems down; that is, with stems pointing towards the head.—Only clean, bright apples of ordinary size should be selected for this purpose. The rest of the apples may be poured into the barrel. This pouring, if properly done, will not injure the apples. Eggs can be poured. Use a basket with a swinging handle, one which can be lowered into the barrel and turned while there, and hold the apples back with the hand, so that they will not pour out too rapidly. Two or three times during the filling shake the barrel gently to settle the apples firmly. Face the upper head in the same manner as the lower one. It is desirable not to head up the barrel at once. Cover with boards to keep out the rain, and let the barrels stand open four or five days.—*Agriculturist.*

—Almost all farmers plant corn too closely. If in hills, three feet and a half apart is near enough, and on most soils three stalks in a hill will give more sound corn than any other number. But on very rich land good crops are produced with closer planting. At the south the prevailing rule is hills four feet apart, the same as for cotton. But in the South not only is the soil more exhausted, but the corn gets less sunlight during the growing season than at the North.

—Never drive a horse fast on a full stomach; hurry by going slow a few miles.

SWEDEN.

A poem delivered at Fourth of July celebration, 1879.

BY C. L. PIKE, M. D.

(Published by request.)

O beautiful Sweden, the home of the Swedes,
Where wood enough grows to supply all our needs;
Where pastures and meadows and ponds do abound,
You'll never see the beat, if you go the world round.

The fish in the ponds are the fresh water kind,
To give all their names, I don't think you will mind;
But some are called pick'rel and some are called cusk,
Some bite in the daylight and some bite at dusk;
And some you can spear like the suckers at night
And eels you can bob for with greatest delight;
While many a shiner is pulled from the brooks
By overgrown boys with their wee tiny hooks;
They fish and they fish until one would ask why,
The fish from its waters are never fished dry.

There are sheep on the hillside, brutes on the plain,
Where plenty of feed grows when moistened by rain;
And animals wild are the rabbit and deer,
The large s of all the wild animals here;
So dear to the hearts of the young men around
For ea ti caught and more easily found;
Not in field or in wood or yet upon hills,
The house is the place, which the dear always fills.

The metals most used here are silver and gold,
Lead, iron and copper, brought in here and sold;
As there is no trader, not one 'mong the race,
And all they don't raise is brought into the place.
In useful utensils the iron is made,
Like kettles and stoves or the harrow and spade;
While gold is in jewels for young ladies' wear,
Tho' not in excess for they have none to spare;
And silver is found in the pockets of men,
A very few pieces—they scarce exceed ten;
And yet by their jingle you'd think they were rich,
Tho' six pieces minus would leave a bad niche.

The mountain called Black is the highest of all,
Tho' none of the mountains in Sweden are tall,
But hills are they named, such as Holden or Green;
Where nodding pine trees on each hillside are seen;
Whose forests' green verdure has ne'er been disturbed,
Tho' ages have passed and rolled on with the word;
Should ever you ponder to question their height,
You take a short yardstick with plenty of light,
And climb to their summit and I will be bless
If when you get there, you don't guess at the rest.

The largest of streamlets is called Sucker Brook,
The next one in size is a queer little nook,
Was given the name of an ancient old mill,
Which stood by Keyes pond at the foot of a hill;
I would guess them to be about three miles long,
Perhaps they are longer for I may be wrong.
And their waters are shallow not quite three feet deep,
It also runs slowly, their beds are not steep;
And that is the reason the mills are so scarce,
There's only one here and there's not any less.
Which grinds wheat and corn for the people around,
And saws pine and hemlock when hauled to the ground.

The ponds in this town are of various size,
The largest is Stearns and its deep water lies
Between three of four hills as do all the rest,
And we all like to fish on its waters the best;
Except little Webber where all like to fish,
Because from its waters they get a good dish;
These two are the largest with Pick'rel and Keyes,
Whose waters to bathers so often will please.

The greatest surprise are the roads in our town,
Which our forefathers made running uphill and down;
Tho' off in the valleys a path may be seen,
Yet most of them wind o'er the hill tops so green,
They double and wind in the earth and the air,
You go twice the distance to get anywhere;
And strangers, who come without counting the cost
Or using their tongues, are most sure to get lost;
They cross and recross and each guideboard you sight,
Will tell you the same till they all look alike;
You never in all of your travels I ween,
Such ne'er ending roads as in Sweden are seen.

There is not a lawyer within its four walls,
No quarrels to fight and no quelling of brawls,
But peace and prosperity ever attend,
As each in the pathway of duty may wend;
There is no physician, who lives in our town,
For sickness is rare in this neighborhood round;
And one could scarce live if he was very large,
Depending alone on the fees he would charge.
The ministers fly from this too quiet place,
To come in each Sunday and preach to our race
As the people all gather from far and from near
To fill the three churches already found here.

The houses for schools are the best that I know,
While teachers a plenty you'll find as you go;
And some are the best you can find in the State,
As for a good school, they have never to wait;
Then come on and get th ee, you'll never feel down,
When you get acquainted with girls in our town;
Tho' boys are not bad is the school teaching art,
But give the dear girls the first chance at your heart.

Our Sweden is rich if it is very small,
It owes no big debts, which so many appall;
But bonds doth it own full three thousand or more,
And taxes are smaller than ever before;
So come in ye strange with joy and no fear
And fill the goose pastures so many round here;
And note if you will that no paupers are seen,
For no one need want in our valleys so green.

And now to the people who live far and near
'Twould be you most good by a summer spent here,
To drink the new milk from the cow as it flows,
Or wander in orchards all fragrant with blows,
And when you go home whether gay or cast down,
Please think of the pleasures of this little town.

IN WIG AND GOWN.

Lady Hayward had been to London to see her lawyers about some urgent business, and leaving Lord Hayward to entertain the guests during her short absence, had gone alone, or rather with her maid. She had staid the night in town in order to bring with her a new dress for a ball which was to be given at the castle the following evening.

At last the carriage dashed up to the door, driven very fast, for the coachman knew it was late. The first person who emerged from it was an exceedingly quiet-looking, well-dressed young woman—the maid evidently. She quickly disappeared and was followed by Lady Hayward, who instantly seized her husband's arm.

"I want to speak to you," said Lord Hayward, "before you dress; there's just time."

He followed her up to her dressing-room, where tea was waiting on a little table by the fire. Lady Hayward's maid had just put on an easy wrapper temptingly ready, and was busy getting out a dinner dress for her mistress.

"I will send for you in a few minutes, Taylor," said Lady Hayward; and the perfectly-trained servant vanished at once.

"I wonder whether it's that girl after all!" exclaimed Lord Hayward; "yet it seems impossible."

"Don't talk enigmas," said Lady Hayward imperiously; there isn't time. What is the matter?" She was pouring out her tea as she spoke, and now began to sip it.

"More things have disappeared," said Lord Hayward, in a low voice, "and this time it's worse. The old Duchess has lost a big diamond ring, and your sister's diamond necklace is gone."

Lady Hayward put down her tea.

"Vernon, this is awful," she said. "What are we to do? Who can it be? It's absurd to talk about Taylor; she was with me in town."

"Ah, but we can't tell exactly what time the things were taken; she may have gotten rid of them in London. It was when you took her to town with you last that your diamond brooch went."

"So it was," said Lady Hayward. "But that makes no difference. The brooch was taken while we were away. Besides, the thing is absurd. Taylor is above suspicion, I know the girl so well. Why, Vernon, she went with me all through France and Italy when I joined you in Rome; we were always together, and I used to talk to her a great deal. She is a very superior girl. No; it would be most unjust to suspect Taylor."

"Well, there is no one else," said Lord Hayward dejectedly, "except poor little Rose Mannering."

"Poor little Rose Mannering," was the governess who took charge of their one little girl.

"Absurd!" said Lady Hayward. And so it was on the face of it. They knew Rose Mannering's family well; she was a lady, and little more than a child.

A silence followed, during which both looked into the fire for inspiration. All the servants in the house were born of families who had been for generations on the estate. The idea of suspecting any of them was too painful. Taylor was the only exception, and she had been with Lady Hayward two years.

"I begin to believe," said Lady Hayward, "that it is one of our guests."

"Good heavens, Kate, what an idea!"

"Can you suggest anything else?"

"No, I can't. There's some infernal levitry at work, but beat my brains how I will, I can't see where it comes from."

"I tell you what we must do, Vernon," said Lady Hayward decisively. "We must be very careful, not frighten any one, and keep our own counsel. Ride over to the town early to-morrow morning and telegraph to Scotland Yard for a detective to come down disguised to the hall. There will be so many people the servants won't have time to notice him. He must stop on as a visitor until he finds out something."

"That will do," exclaimed Lord Hayward.

"Now go," said Lady Hayward, ringing the bell for Taylor; I must dress at once."

As he went out he met the maid in the doorway, and gave her a more curious look than usual. The result was only to give up his idea as preposterous. She had a very gentle, good face; her soft brown hair, brushed smoothly over her ears, gave it an almost Puritanic look. Lady Hayward had made something of a friend of her, and the girl had never presumed in the least upon it, but had always retained her subdued, sweet manner.

Lady Hayward scrutinized her, too, during the process of dressing, but she shrank from the thoughts in her own mind. She had grown fond of her treasure of a maid, and felt ashamed of her quickly-suppressed suspicions.

Early next morning the telegram was sent to Scotland Yard by Lord Hayward who rode over alone to send it and waited for the answer. The reply seemed to please him and he rode back in good spirits to a late breakfast. He even faced, with moderate cheerfulness, Lady Hayward's eldest sister, who was in a frightful state about her necklace. This lady was one of his pet aversions; she was not pretty or clever like his wife, but she was more irreproachable, more moral, more perfect, and she was an old maid. Probably she was the only person in the world of whom Lady Hayward was afraid. Miss Collette was a severe censor in all things and kept her eye-glass well fixed on her younger sister, who had an important position to fill before the world. At present Miss Collette was very angry because she did not know what was being done about the thefts; she had found out before that the exemplary Cecilia could not hold her tongue.

This extreme discretion having been observed, the Scotland yard detective arrived as a visitor, and no one paid any particular attention to him. He was very quiet and adopted the character of the man who does not dance, or talk, or do anything, and it answered admirably. A number of other men with superb shirt-fronts hung about the doorways and looked bored; Mr. Hawk was admirably gotten up for the purpose, and had only to mingle with these others and look as bored as they. Lady Hayward was delighted at this excellent effacement of himself and kept her eye on him in great interest. She managed to speak to him very late when the party was breaking up. He had discovered nothing so far—not even a "clew"—and she went to bed disappointed.

Visitors at Hayward Castle breakfasted, of course, at any time during the morning; but the family and household always assembled to morning prayers at a quarter to 9, and breakfast formally began directly afterwards. Mr. Hawk had learned this and was in the breakfast-room early—the only guest present. No one else turned up but Lord and Lady Hayward themselves, Rose Mannering, who always appeared with her charge at this time, and the servants. Even Miss Collette was too tired to come down, though no one was stricter, theoretically, on the subject of family prayers. How grateful was Lady Hayward, half an hour afterwards, that her sister had been late that morning!

The servants all came in, led by the butler and the stately housekeeper, and Lord Hayward read prayers. Mr. Hawk sat very quietly in the shadow of a curtain.

With all decorum the servants filed out again, and Mr. Hawk did not move. The moment the door closed on the last of them he leaned over to Lord Hayward.

"My Lord," he said, "may the men servants watch the windows of this room outside for a few minutes? Don't ask me to explain, there's no time to lose."

The old butler came in at that moment, carrying a silver coffee pot. Lord Hayward gave the order.

"And tell them to keep their eyes open," added Mr. Hawk. "We've got to deal with the lightest pair of heels in the kingdom."

Lady Hayward listened and looked, her heart in her mouth. What was coming next?

"Your ladyship," said Mr. Hawk, "may I send for your maid?" Lord Hayward rang instantly.

"Why should you suspect her?" protested Lady Hayward. "She is a most superior girl. She has traveled with me and I know her well. No suspicion must fall on her unless you have proofs."

Mr. Hawk rose and went anxiously to the door. The order had been given, but scarcely a moment had elapsed.

"Do you expect her to come in less than a moment?" asked Lady Hayward, a little crossly.

Just then Taylor appeared at the door! the butler was behind her. She came in and the door was shut, the butler remaining outside. At the first glance Lady Hayward had seen a curious look on the girl's face—one she had never seen there before. But immediately she was herself again, and now she stood before Lord and Lady Hayward and the detective, perfectly quiet, without a quiver on her face.

"John," said Mr. Hawk, "this is really very wrong of you; it is an infamous trick to have played. For two years you have been wanted, and I knew you weren't out of the country; but I'd no idea you could be doing such a thing as this."

While he spoke Mr. Hawk had approached Taylor and put a pair of handcuffs on her. There had been a little by-play first; Taylor had scanned the windows and instantly saw they were guarded.

"So the game's up!" she said sullenly.

"Yes, my lady's maid, to the tune of fourteen years," answered Mr. Hawk.

"What does it mean?" cried Lady Hayward; "I can't understand!"

Mr. Hawk snatched the dainty little Parisian cap, the smooth brown wig from Taylor's head and flung them to the floor. In an instant the gentle girl's face became a man's, smooth and malleable as wax. It was not nice to look at just now. The head was covered with a dark, very, very short growth of hair.

Lady Hayward uttered a shriek and fell back into her chair.

"I'll take him off," said Mr. Hawk. "It's too much for her ladyship."

"Mr. Hawk! Mr. Hawk!" cried poor Lady Hayward, "put on his wig and take him away as a woman! I'll give you anything—anything, if you'll do that."

Mr. Hawk seemed suddenly to understand.

"Your ladyship may depend on me," he said suddenly, and he put the wig and cap on again with great solemnity.

"Vernon," exclaimed Lady Hayward hysterically, the moment the door was shut, "promise you'll keep the secret—don't tell anyone—don't tell Cecilia. Vernon, are you a brute? I believe you are laughing."—*London World.*

A TRIP TO HANOVER AND ANDOVER.

BETHEL, Oct 10th.

In company with Mrs. Adams, her servant girl and her son and daughter, we left our beautiful village two weeks ago for Andover passing down through the centre of the town by way of the Waterspout Mountain House. Calling a few moments to obtain a drink of milk and furnishing our baskets with nice apples we proceeded on down the new road to the river road near Bean's Corner. Passing up the river some two miles we cross Bean's Ferry just below Hemlock Bridge so called into the beautiful town of Hanover.

Let us tell the readers of the DEMOCRAT that Bean's Ferry is quite an institution as well as a great novelty. Mr. Bean is the inventor. His farm house is located two hundred yards from the river. A wire is stretched from Hanover shore across the river to his house to serve as a telegraph arrangement, while from shore to shore another wire is stretched to support the long wire by means of small wires connected with both wires. On Hanover side there is a long lever arrangement; the person who wishes to cross over to Bethel side while Mr. Bean is not present pushes the lower end of the lever and the bell is rung at the house notifying him a passenger wishes to cross.

Hanover though a small town was once a part of Bethel but some fifty years ago was set off and now the river is the boundary line. Hanover is one of the smartest towns in Oxford County. The farmers are all well to do; here are some of the best farms in the county, and some of the best stock is raised here. The town is out of debt and has money in the treasury. Hanover is full of life, has a tannery, a grist-mill, a wool-carding mill, a mill for making cloth, sash and blindmill, a saw-mill, a nice hall, (built by the ladies connected with the Sewing Circle) one store, and one boarding house, conducted by Mr. Silver who will say Hanover though a small town stands first in Oxford County.

Leaving Hanover we pass up Ellis river on the west side. From Hanover to Andover Corner is ten miles on one of the best of roads. On either side for the whole distance are nice farms with well painted houses. Arrived at French's Hotel, Andover Corner, about 6 P. M. This hotel is three stories high built eight years ago in French style, and is one of the best kept hotels in the county. Mr. and Mrs. French came from Boston and the house has been well patronized by Boston and Philadelphia people. The landlady is a very pleasant woman and knows how to entertain company. The Andover House and the Cushman boarding house are well patronized.

Just above the hotel is the residence of Mrs. N. S. Betton, a Philadelphia lady—a very fine residence built some five years ago. Through the kindness of Mr. Akers, a gentleman who takes charge, your correspondent was shown through her garden and flower patch containing about ½ of an acre. Just think, two men are kept at work on this small lot from spring till fall. It is one of the best flower gardens the writer ever saw. In the upper part of the village in the pine grove, high up overlooking the valley below, we visited the residence of Hon. J. P. Cabot from New York. He is just finishing a beautiful residence. Mr. Cabot is very peculiar in his taste of building. Mr. C. very kindly showed me through his house. All his rooms are furnished with an open fire place. Just below his residence is the beautiful residence of Mr. Thomas, the veteran boat-maker. At our State Fair Mr. Thomas took the first premium on boats.

In the evening I attended a meeting at the M. E Church; the gathering was quite small though the Christians present were wide awake. One man in his testimony said we as Christians want to be as zealous in this good cause as we were the other day at the hall voting for Governer Bodwell. (Too good to leave out.) The good pastor seemed to be full of life and meant just what he said.

We visited the next morning the stock farm of Mr. Jones who keeps some nice Jerseys. Mr. Jones means business.

At 10 A. M we left for home; crossed the river at Rumford Point, and passed up through Bean's Corner.. As you pass up on the east side of the river the view is grand as the eye beholds a stretch of three miles of beautiful interval land from east to west while from north to south it is two miles wide. C.

MAILING A WILDCAT.

(Gustown (N. M.) Letter.)

The postmaster here died about a year ago, and considerable trouble has been experienced in finding a new one who would be satisfactory and competent. For a long time there was no appointment, the diminutive weekly mail being opened on arrival by the first man who happened to get it. At length the people concluded to petition for the appointment of Sim Duff, who keeps a saloon here. He was a Jackson Democrat, and his standing in the community was good. The only other men in town who had the facilities for keeping the office were another saloon keeper named Fritz and a grocer, who also kept liquor, named Beebe. As the request for Duff's appointment was almost unanimous it was supposed that he would get the place but after a while Beebe was appointed, as the special agent at Santa Fe explained, because Duff kept a saloon, and it was against the policy of the administration to appoint saloon keepers. That made everybody mad. Beebe had never been popular, was unable to read or write, and was, moreover, a very stupid fellow, not more than half-witted, as some people said.

To get even the citizens held a meeting and put up a job which was some time in coming to a head. Beebe, in the meantime, had received his commission and was doing his best with the mails. One day last week old Herrick Price, who used to live in Tennessee drove up in front of Beebe's place, hitched his horses and yanked a young wildcat out of the wagon. The beast was frisky and ugly, but apparently not dangerous. On the collar was a card bearing the address:

To the President of the United States from the grateful citizens of Gustown, N. M.:

A natural curiosity. Democratic from tip to tip. Feed him and treat him gently. He is used to luxury.

Pulling the beast into the postoffice, old man Price asked what the postage on him would be. Beebe didn't know. He had never handled any wildcats before. Well, Price had. He had mailed one to Mr. Arthur, and before his day the boys had sent a bear to General Grant. He wanted to know what the tax would be. Beebe opened a book and pretended to read. Then he looked at the wildcat and next at Price. At length he stammered out something to the effect that it would probably be about ten stamps. Price bought the stamps, stuck them on the cat's collar, and turned him over to the postmaster, with an injunction to be careful of him. That afternoon when the mail carrier came along he refused to take the animal. Beebe swore that he should, because the postage had been paid. The driver said he would lick Beebe first, whereupon the postmaster, who was a man of high temper, struck the driver in the face. A fight ensued, and while it was in progress the wildcat got mad and ran into the grocery, where he crawled under a counter. When Beebe and the mail carrier had settled their differences, the former went after the cat, but was soon warned by the animal's demeanor that intimacy with him was not safe. By this time the town was on the outside watching the fun.

The driver and Beebe tried various experiments in the hope of getting the beast out, but without success, until at length they hit upon a plan of putting a big leather mail bag near him with a piece of meat in it, the idea being that he would dash into the bag for the meat and they could then close it quickly and thus have him securely done up for his long journey. The plan worked to perfection, and a few minutes later the crowd in front had the pleasure of seeing the driver and Beebe emerge, carrying the bag containing the compliments of the citizens of Guntown. To simplify matters Beebe had attached to the bag a card on which was written:

I willd catt incide,
poast pade.

When the bag had been deposited in the wagon and the driver had whipped up his horses and vanished, the citizens called on Beebe and congratulated him on his success in his new place. Then all hands went away and awaited further developments.

These came to-day when a special agent arrived, deposed Beebe, and commissioned Duff as postmaster. He said it was a choice of evils, but that in a town like this it was necessary to have a man who knew the difference between fourth-class matter and live stock. When the wild cat in the bag reached Santa Fe nobody would touch the beast, and at length, on the advice of citizens, the mail carrier threw the whole outfit into a cistern, from which the bag and the defunct wild cat were fished the next morning. Duff is now doing the honors here for the United States government, and everybody is happy except Beebe.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of Denmark Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., held October 5, 1886, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, Henry H. Hartford; and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; Therefore, be it

Resolved, By Denmark Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Henry H. Hartford, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the Fraternity; an active member of this Society, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to the several newspapers circulating in this vicinity.

C. B. SMITH,
ISAAC H. BERRY, } Com.
DAVID P. LORD,

AN UNSUCCESSFUL VENTURE.—"No," said a bankrupt merchant sadly, "advertising doesn't p

The Oxford Democrat.

WEEKLY.

PARIS, MAINE, OCTOBER 19, 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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SATURDAY: General Kaulbars telegraphed the Czar that he must now be either recalled or furnished with troops. The failure of his mission is generally admitted.——The long overdue steamer Anchoria, was reported 70 miles off Newfoundland with a broken shaft.

SUNDAY: Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, died.

MONDAY: The trial of the eight Anarchists was at last brought to an end. Seven of the prisoners—A. R. Parsons, August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Louis Lingg, George Engel, Michael Schwab and Adolph Fischer—sentenced to be hanged at Chicago, Dec. 3d, and Oscar Neebe was condemned to undergo fifteen years' imprisonment at hard Labor.

TUESDAY: A large and brilliant audience attended the Republican ratification meeting at Boston, when very effective addresses were made by Gov. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor Ames, Speaker J. G. A. Brackett, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Congressman Reed, of Maine, Hon. John D. Long, Henry Cabot Lodge and ten John L. Swift.

WEDNESDAY: The Canadian Customs Officers at Shelburne, N. S., acknowledged that the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes from the Marion Grimes was a blunder on their part——Senator Frye made a campaign speech at Hartford, Conn.

THURSDAY: Sabine Pass, Texas, was destroyed by a flood, and 150 lives lost. The storm all through the West was one of great severity.——The fire at Eastport, Me., destroyed 62 dwellings, 2 hotels, 3 boarding houses, 130 stores and business places, 2 factories, 17 wharves, and left one hundred families homeless and well nigh destitute of the necessaries of life. There was a lack of fire apparatus and a water supply in the town, and the fire seems to have stopped only when fuel was lacking to feed the flames.

FRIDAY: Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco manufacturer, sold 84 horses for $142,995.——A gale at Buffalo killed several people and destroyed 40 houses.——A Massachusetts clergyman was killed while walking on the railway track.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Petition for alterations in Norway and Waterford road.
Petition for new County road in Brownfield.
Ely's Cream Balm.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
Farms.
Deafness.
The Science of Life.
Improved Dining Room Companions.
Leisure Hours Magazine.
Proposals for Abutments and Bridge.
Cows for Sale.

AN Oxford County delegate to the recent convention of the W. C. T. U., at Bangor, writes us as follows:

One of the most hospitable homes found in Bangor at the recent State Convention of the W. C. T. U., was that of Mrs. H. E. Prentiss a native of Oxford County. Her beautiful home with her own and her family's time, her horses and carriages were all at the service of her ten guests, and the attention will not be forgotten by any one who enjoyed it. S.

WE have received from Abiel Chandler, Jr., of Bethel, our correspondent "C" a lengthy communication, which we are unable to give in full, replying to the attacks made by the Lewiston *Gazette* and the *New Age* upon Hon. E. W. Woodbury. While we regret that those papers should indulge in personal attack, we do not think there need be any fear of injury to Judge Woodbury. He is too well known and universally respected, not only in this county but throughout the State to be harmed by such attacks. It is a mode of warfare that will injure only those who employ it.

STORY OF A TRUNK.

Deputy Sheriff A. P. Bassett, of Norway, is a terror to rum-sellers. He made several arrests at the County Fair,—the result of a little detective work;—and last Thursday morning he unexpectedly walked into a young man's room on Pleasant Street in Norway and invited him to open his trunk. As the young man seemed reluctant to accept the invitation the sheriff was compelled to open it for him, and this is what he found inside: one three gallon jug about half full of whiskey, one three gallon jug about half full of rum, one quart bottle of whiskey, one tumbler, one goblet, two half-pint bottles, six quart bottles, one pint measure, one small tunnel, one cup with sugar and teaspoon and a small quantity of underclothing.

THE SELECTMEN of Paris deserve much credit for the fine iron bridge which they have caused to be built near True's Mill at South Paris. The bridge was manufactured by the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio. Mr. N. R. Newman, from that place came on and acted as Foreman of Construction. The extreme length of the bridge is one hundred and forty-six feet. It has a roadway eighteen feet wide and a sidewalk five feet wide. It's capacity is twenty two hundred pounds to the lineal foot, for rolling load. The bridge is constructed entirely of wrought iron except the planking. Prof. Edward S. Shaw, Bridge and Consulting Engineer, of 5 Pemberton Square, Boston, examined the structure before it was accepted by the Selectmen and pronounded it first-class in every particular. The citizens of Paris may feel assured that their money has been economically expended in as much as they have a bridge which is substantial and will require little or no repairing for years.

STATE PICK-UPS.

Saco is to be lighted with electricity.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met at Farmington last week.

A carpenter in Rockland had his skull crushed by a plank falling from a staging.

Mrs. Eleanor Moore of Georgetown, aged 100 years, 5 days, died Saturday 9th inst.

The Ottawa House, Cushing's Island, was burned last Tuesday. Loss $75,000, partially insured.

The Portland Base Ball Club was given a complimentary banquet at the Falmouth, Thursday evening.

Fifty thousand dollars is to be expended for a new and complete system of sewerage for Bar Harbor.

Frank Fuller, a young man residing at North New Castle, hung himself in his father's barn; no cause assigned.

Mrs. Emma E. Brown has been put under bonds, charged with burning the barn of Alvah Booker, in Harmony.

Peter Leighton, held for the murder of Sarah Mayne, at Bar Harbor, has been discharged for want of evidence.

Mrs. J. F. Ingalls, of Mariaville, was found in her barn Monday, lying insensible, clutching in her hands a sledge hammer, and having several bad wounds in her head.

Owen B. Gibbs, a prominent business man residing at Bridgton, died Monday of last week. His death was the result of injuries received when he was thrown from his carriage on the preceding Friday.

G. W. McCurdy, who has been working the jewelry swindle in various parts of the State, was last week fined $25 and costs on each of two charges, and on a third was sentenced to two months in the county jail, in the Bangor police court.

There is trouble at the State College. Five students were suspended for hazing, and nearly all the rest of the students decided to cut recitations until the sentence was removed. Those who refused to attend recitations, upon being requested by the Faculty, were suspended. A large number incurred this penalty, and work is practically ended for the term.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1886.

COURT OFFICERS.

HON. T. H. HASKELL, *Justice*.
ALBERT S. AUSTIN, *Clerk*.
JAMES S. WRIGHT, *County Attorney*.
JORDAN STACY, *Sheriff*.
ELBRIDGE G. OSGOOD, *Deputy with Grand Jury*.
A. P. BASSETT, *Deputy with first Traverse Jury*.
HENRY A. MILLS, *Deputy with Second Traverse Jury*.
AUSTIN P. STEARNS, *Jailer*.
H. E. HAMMOND, *Crier*.
J. A. HAYDEN, *Stenographer*.
WILLIAM A. BARROWS, *Messenger*.
SAMUEL R. CARTER, *Librarian*.

The October term of the Supreme Judicial Court opened last Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, Judge Haskell presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles Perkins. The Juries were impanneled as follows:

GRAND JURY.

John M. Lane, Sumner, *Foreman*.
Elias W. Andrews, Stow.
Samuel A. Bumpus, Hebron.
William C. Chapman, Gilead.
Timothy H. Chapman, Bethel.
John B. Danforth, Porter.
Edmund S. Dean, Paris.
Charles Evans, Fryeburg.
Albert K. Foster, Canton.
Amos French, Norway.
Nathan B. Harlow, Peru.
Joel H. Hutchins, Rumford.
Appleton F. Mason, Buckfield.
Edward W. Penley, Greenwood.
Albanus K. W. Pottle, Lovell.
Elmore E. Swan, Denmark.
Eli Tower, Sweden.
Horace D. Hanson, Andover, excused.

FIRST TRAVERSE JURY.

James R. Hill, Brownfield, *Foreman*.
William H. Allen, Hebron.
Calvin Bisbee, Bethel.
William R. Cary, Hartford.
Lyman R. Charles, Fryeburg.
Charles W. Chase, Paris.
Henry J. Corser, Grafton.
Walter W. Farrar, Paris.
John Fox, Lovell.
William F. Green, Hiram.
Stephen C. Heald, Sumner.
Z. C. Holmes, Buckfield.

SECOND TRAVERSE JURY.

C. A. Kimball, Rumford, *Foreman*.
John P. Jordan, Oxford.
Emerson Kilgore, Norway.
Oscar Littlehale, Newry.
J. Madison Ludden, Canton.
L. H. Reed, Mexico.
A. L. Rowe, Woodstock.
Joshua Saunders, Waterford.
William F. Small, Stoneham.
Columbus C. Painter, Dixfield.
G. A. Upton, Norway.
Hiram Young, Bethel.

SUPERNUMERARY.

W. R. York, Albany.

Excused: Ansel Albey, Porter; Andrew J. Ayer, Greenwood; J. Maddison Ludden, Canton; G. A. Upton, Norway, and W. R. York, Bethel.

Venires have been issued for four additional Traverse Jurors.

There was a large attendance at the opening of court. Among the lawyers present the first week were: Hon. David Hammons, Samuel F. Gibson, Hon. R. A. Frye, and Addison E. Herrick, Esq., of Bethel; Hon. Edward S. Hardy, of Andover; Jay L. Frink, of Brownfield; Hon. George D. Bisbee, Oscar H. Hersey, and Thomas S. Bridgham, of Buckfield; Hon. John P. Swasey, of Canton; Hiram A. Randall, Luther H. Ludden, and John R. Trask, of Dixfield; Hon. David R. Hastings, Edward E. Hastings and Seth W. Fife, of Fryeburg; Edward C. Walker, of Lovell; Hon. Henry M. Bearce, Seward S. Stearns, Judge Chas. F. Whitman, Henry Upton, Charles E. Holt and Alfred S. Kimball, of Norway; F. E. Addrews, Benjamin G. Hall and George Hazen, of Oxford; James S. Wright, Herrick C. Davis, Albert S. Austin and Samuel R. Carter, of Paris; Hon George A. Wilson, of South Paris; Charles B. Benson, of West Paris; Sullivan R. Hutchins, of Rumford; Hon. David Dunn, of Poland; Hon. Albert R. Savage, Tascus Atwood, J. W. Mitchell and J. A. Morrill, of Auburn; Harry Clifford, of Portland; Frank O. Purington, of Mechanic Falls; C. A. Chaplin, of Harrison; Hon. A. H. Walker, of Bridgton;

The assignments or "trial list" for the present term was made up as follows, which is, of course, subject to the usual variations according to circumstances.

FIRST WEEK.

Thursday.

507. Inhabitants of Buckfield vs Fred A Von Houghenswoll.
Bridgham. Bisbee & Hersey.
501. Aulistus L Chesley and Nellie M Chesley vs Moses Chesley.
Hall. Dunn.

Friday.

538. Charles Moody vs Charles Estes and Alfred Estes.
Swasey. Wilson.
381. Lyman D Thurlow vs James L Chapman.
Gibson. Hammons.
415. Charles M Goss vs Emory G Young.
Savage & Oakes. Herrick.
416 Charles M Goss vs Rosetta Young.
Savage & Oakes. Herrick.
516. Sanford M Yates vs Charles S Lewis and Mary A Lewis.
Herrick. Gibson.
90. Ebenezer E Rand vs John R Edgecomb.
Hammons. Moore—Swasey.
65. John Austin vs Alpheus Burgess.
Randalls. Ludden.

Saturday.

313. Jason Russell vs Archelas W Sawyer.
Bisbee & Hersey. Bridgham.
315. Archelas W Sawyer vs Alfred E Russell.
Bridgham. Bisbee & Hersey.
421. James M Seavey vs Amos G Bean.
Frye. Wright.
424. Alpheus S Bean vs Jonathan Brown.
Frye. Gibson.
454. David B Pratt, in review, vs Charles D Redlon.
Hastings & Son. Redlon.
499. Hiram M Everett vs Ruth Winchester.
Purington. Holt.

SECOND WEEK.

Monday.

390. John Buck vs Robinson Dean
Wright. Bisbee & Hersey.
330. Richard C Lawrence vs Ira Johnson and Justine E McIntire.
Frye. Kimball.
335. Charles L Abbott vs Daniel R Grover, Admr.
Frye. Bearce & Stearns.
270. John F Dearborn vs The Portland Company.
Holmes, Herrick, Swasey.
Symonds & Libby.

Thursday.

443. John F Dearborn vs John G Tebbetts.
Holmes, Herrick, Swasey.
Wm L Putnam, Morrill.

Friday.

324. Fred J Rolfe vs Umbagog Pulp Company.
Frye. Hastings & Son.
338. Charles P Bartlett vs William H Goddard and Frederick W Wormwell.
Frye, Swasey. Herrick.
401. Samuel F Briggs vs Wallace G Everett.
Wilson. Wright.
453. Andrew H Rublee and Alfred A Rublee vs Henry A Small.
Hastings & Son. Randalls.
459. Nathan Webb, Exor. vs Otis Hayford.
Bisbee & Hersey. Swasey.
461. Nathan Webb, Exor. vs William E Adkins.
Bisbee & Hersey.

Saturday.

506. Leonard M Brown vs Otis Hayford.
Randalls. Swasey.
519. Horace Edgerly and Jere H Winslow complainants vs Inhabitants of Paris.
Wright. Davis.
170. E H Milliken vs Albion S Burgess.
Trask. Randalls.
171. John R Trask vs Dennison S Marble.
Trask. Randalls.
327 Virgil Cole vs Peleg F Oldham.
Swasey. Randalls.

THIRD WEEK.

Monday.

518. Annie R Record, libelant, vs William H Record.
T Atwood. Swasey.
532. William H Record, libelant, vs Annie R Record.
Swasey. T Atwood.
469 John H Haggett vs Charles A Merrill.
Swasey. J W Mitchell.
243. Lewis W Childs vs Peter Hopkins and Albert W Hopkins.
Swasey Hastings & Son.
397. Carlton Gardner, petitioner for partition, vs Aurelia H Bridgham and William P Bridgham.
Hastings & Son.
Swasey, Bisbee & Hersey.
445 Thomas Jodric vs Rufus B Merrill.
Frye. Herrick.

Tuesday.

407. Edward C Slattery vs Inhabitants of Paris.
Bearce & Stearns, Swasey. Davis.
427. Sarah E Johnson, complainant, vs Dexter W Gray.
Holt. Wright.
522. Daniel P Bennett, libelant, vs Roxanna Bennett.
Gibson, Swasey. Frye, Herrick.
529 Consider F Farrar vs Waldo Pettengill, Admr.
Swasey. Wright.
68. J W Rowe vs J Colby Hutchinson.
Swasey. J M Libby.
111. George Marble, by Lizzie J Marble, guardian, vs Hosea A Yetten.
Randalls. Swasey.

Wednesday.

643. Lyman M Cousins and Edward Tomlinson vs Lemuel W Jackson.
Wilson.
594. James H Barnows vs J Wayland Kimball Company.
Swasey.
660. William D Ward for benefit of Freeman H Lowd vs E C Goodwin.
Benson.

The court was occupied the greater part of the day Tuesday, in going over the docket and making assigament of cases for trial. There are several important actions for trial at this term, among them the case of John F. Dearborn vs. the Portland Company, of Portland, this being an action to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by reason of the alleged negligence of employes of the defendant company in repairing a boiler in the plaintiff's mill at Bryant's Pond in the spring of 1884. Also the case of John F. Dearborn vs. John G. Tebbetts, an action to recover for the loss of plaintiff's mill by fire claimed to have been communicated from the defendant's grist mill by reason of a defective flue, this case being assigned for thursday of the second week. Also the case of Charles P. Bartlett vs. William H. Goddard and Frederick W. Wormell, whtrein it is sought to hold Goddard as a partner of Wormell. This case is important as one suit involving substantialy the same state of facts has already been tried and others are likely to follow, involving large amounts.

Wednesday, there being no cases ready for the juries, they were excused until Thursday morning. Court remained in session through the day and was engaged in the disposition of interlocutory matters.

Thursday morning the case of Aulistus L. Chesley and Nellie M. Chesley vs. Moses Chesley was called up and dismissed for defect in the writ.

In the case of Inhabitants of Buckfield vs. Fred A. VonHoughenswoll a demurrer was filed by the defendant and sustained. Exceptions taken and allowed. The case goes to the Law Court.

No cases being ready for trial the juries were excused until Friday morning.

Friday the Court took up the case of Ebenezer E. Rand vs. John R. Edgecomb. This was an action upon a promissory note bearing date of February 18, 1878, for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable on demand.

The defendant admitted the signature upon the note but claimed that the date had been altered from February 8th to February 18th, thereby taking the note out of the Statute of Limitations, which was pleaded in defense. David Hammons appeared for the plaintiff and John P. Swasey for defendant.

The case was submitted to the Jury at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and at about 5 o'clock a verdict was returned for the defendant

J. Woodman Gerrish, of Bethel, was brought into Court Friday by Deputy Sheriff Alvan B. Godwin, upon a capias, he having refused to obey a summons of the Court to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury. The witness was taken before the Grand Jury and after he had testified, was brought before Judge Haskell and adjudged in contempt. He was ordered to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of the capias, amounting to $30.65 in all. Fine and costs were paid. In fixing the penalty Judge Haskell remarked:

"I am determined that it shall be understood that the precepts of this Court must be obeyed."

The Grand Jury rose Friday afternoon, having been in session four days. Thirteen indictments were returned, but have not yet been made public.

Many of the cases assigned for trial the first week have been settled or referred.

The following cases were taken up Saturday:

John Austin vs. Alpheus Burgess. An action on a promissory note dated March 10, 1870, for the sum of $17. Plaintiff non-suit.
Randalls. L. H. Ludden.

Hiram M. Everett vs. Ruth Winchester. A writ of entry to obtain possession of a piece of land situated in Hebron. Demurrer.
F. O. Purington. James S. Wright.

State vs. Stevens. Indicted at the present term as a common seller. Plea, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and costs amounting to $22.90. Fine and costs paid.

State vs. Jones. Indicted at the present term as a common seller. Plea, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and costs amounting to $24.60. Fine and costs paid.

Monday morning the following special venire of jurymen were sworn in: J. P. Richardson and George A. Briggs, Paris, R. K. Morrell and A. A. Grover, Norway.

The case of Richard C. Lawrence vs. Ira Johnson and Justine E. McIntire was commenced but came to an abrupt end on account of a former decree in favor of the defense of which the plaintiff had no knowledge.

As we go to press Monday afternoon the case of Charles L. Knight vs. Daniel R. Grover, Administrator, is on trial.
Frye. Bearce & Stearns.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury are the only body that have seemed to accomplish much the first week.

Hon. Albion P. Bonney of Buckfield dropped into Court for a short call last Friday and was selected as a talesman to fill the panel.

Reporter Hayden, who has had much experience in the Courts of this State, pays the Court Officers in Oxford County a deserved compliment. He says they attend to their duties better and are much more courteous than in any other County on the circuit.

A picture of the late Levi Whitman, of Norway, one of the earlier members of the Oxford Bar, has been placed in the library since the last term.

The venerable David Dunn, of Poland, is on hand this term with his usual wit and humor. Uncle David was counsel for the defendant in the case of Chesley vs. Chesley which was dismissed on account of defective writ. His Honor remarked that he disliked to have the case thrown out of Court as the witnesses were all present and ready for trial, and under certain agreements would allow the case to go on and be tried upon its merits; whereupon the venerable Governor Dunn immediately exclaimed! "*It has no merits, your Honor!*" In the case of Inhabitants of Buckfield vs. Fred A. Von Houghenswoll the Court asked if there was any gentleman upon the jury who was related to the defendant. The venerable David came to the rescue once more with the response: "*He has no relations in this country, your Honor.*

The following new list of libels for divorce have been entered upon the docket at this term:

586. Nathaniel Walker, libelant, vs. Nancy Walker.
Hastings & Son.
591. William E. Knapp, libelant, vs. Hattie V. Knapp.
Swasey.
641. Arabell K. Cushman, libelant, vs. Wm. A. Cushman.
Swasey.
627. Charles H. Felt, libelant, vs. Emma J. Felt.
Davis. Bearce & Stearns.
609. Estelle Z. Flint, libelant, vs. Dexter Flint.
Holt.
617. Leonard D. Randall, libelant, vs. Mary O. Randall.
Holt.
622. Addie F. Jewell, libelant, vs. William P. Jewell.
Holt.
635. Mary A. Jordan, libelant, vs. Peter W. Jordan.
Bearce & Stearns.
647. Cyrus S. Cobb, libelant, vs. Abbie J. Cobb.
Kimball.
636. Martin York, libelant, vs. D. Estelle York.
Kimball. Bearce & Stearns.
642. Sylvanus Bragdon, libelant, vs. Elmira M. Bragdon.
Wilson.
651. Florence A. Young, libelant, vs. George D. Young.
Purington.
650. Sarah Jackson vs. Benj. Jackson, and Bethel Savings Bank and Wm. E. Hutchins, trustees.
Hammons. Bearce & Stearns for prin.
658. Addie L. Jackson, libelant, vs. Jefferson Jackson, Jr.
Hutchins.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penna., Oct. 9

Correspondents have so often given descriptions of travels that I will not attempt to follow the general custom, but will give my impressions of one our great summer resorts among the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Taking the Lehigh Valley Railroad at New York, we pass up the valley of the Lehigh River, 120 miles, and sit down at Mauch Chunk, the county seat of Carbon county, a borough of 8000 inhabitants.—Here we see dams, railroad tracks, stores, mountains on every side. The Lehigh River, the Susquehanna and Lehigh Canal boats loaded with anthracite coal, trains of cars two hundred in number filled with coal, remind you that you are in the very heart of the anthracite coal region. Here are the offices of the railroad magnates, and the superintendents of the coal mines, as well as furnaces and machine shops for the manufacture of machinery for the operation of the mines. Many elegant dwellings, stores, school buildings and churches assure you of the thrift and wealth of the people. The business portion of the town lies upon the bank of the river. The numerous railroad tracks on either side of the river indicate the immense amount of freight that centres at this place. The most romantic scenery meets your view whichever way you turn. Mountains 1200 feet to 1600 feet high meet your eye, covered with beautiful foliage to the very summit.

When you think you have seen the whole town, you have but just entered upon sight seeing. The lower town skirting the river contains about 3000 inhabitants; Upper Mauch Chunk is built upon a plateau about 300 feet above the lower town and contains 2000, and East Mauch Chunk lies across the river upon a level plain and contains about 1500 inhabitants; the balance of the population is outside the borough in the township. The borough, as distinguished from the township, bears about the same relations that village corporations in Maine do to the town.

Here we were met by Rev. Webster Woodbury, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, formerly of Skowhegan, Maine, and son of E. W. Woodbury of Bethel, who kindly offered his services to show us the sights and places of interest in the town and vicinity. Around the "Switch Back" was the first point suggested. So we climbed 300 feet to the upper town, where we found a railroad station and an observation car, but saw no signs of a locomotive or other propelling power. We took a seat in the car with 60 other pleasure seekers. The brakeman took off the brakes and we proceeded by force of gravitation to the foot of Mt. Pisgah, when a flat car loaded with lead was placed behind us with two iron bands about 7 inches wide attached and extending to the top of the mountain, 2322 feet away, and there attached to a large drum. This drum is operated by a steam engine of 120 horse-power, and we are drawn up to this point—an elevation of 664 feet. A flat car descends as we go up, to take the next car. We then descend, by force of gravitation, to the foot of Mt. Jefferson, 6 2-3 miles away, where we are again drawn up 2070 feet up an elevation of 160 feet. We are now 1660 feet above tide-water, and 1060 feet above the Lehigh River. Here is one of the grandest views the eye ever rested on. For a distance of 65 miles, mountains, lakes, rivers, cities, towns, moving trains, and boats, feast the eyes. We again take our car for the home stretch and accomplish the 9 miles in 18 minutes, wholly by gravitation—the descent being 96 feet to mile. E. W. W.

MAINE STATE W. C. T. U.

The Twelfth Annual Session convened in the Third Parish Church at Bangor, on the 6th of this month, and continued three days.

A large number of delegates and visitors were present, the weather was perfect, and with the pleasant homes of the city thrown open to receive the women, and the assembling with the feeling that the cause of humanity called them together, that it was for God and Home and Native Land, the session was as pleasant and profitable as any of the preceding.

The reports of the year's work in the various departments were encouraging. In some of the counties, like our own, but little advance has been made in the work of forming new Unions; in others the work has progressed well. Somerset leads in this—owing to the skillful management of its Vice President, Mrs. L. W. Weston of Skowhegan, and the employment of an organizer,—Miss Q. Hamilton,—for four months.

The same general officers were elected: Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Stroudwater, President, with very little change in the Superintendents of Departments.

Scientific Temperance instruction in the schools is urged and the Sabbath school work it is desired should be earnestly carried on.

Mrs. Lothrop of Michigan gave a very logical lecture the second evening, and Mrs. Emeline Tuttle and Maria Upham Drake practical ones the third evening.

Invitations were extended for the next session, but the place was not decided.

MRS. W. H. STICKNEY,
Vice President Oxford Co.

East Brownfield.

THE fall session of the Oxford County Educational Association, which was advertised two weeks ago for the 8th and 9th of October, has since been changed to Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th. The meeting will be held at Bridgton Centre, on the above dates.

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.; 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.—First and third Thursdays.

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

Knights of Labor.—South Paris Assembly, No. 4,609 meets every Saturday evening in Linscott Hall, at 7:30.

G. A. R.—W. K. Kimball Post, No. 145, 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

Herbert Morse and family started for Minneapolis, their new home, last Tuesday. Mr. Morse will be missed by a large circle of friends, as he took an active part in church affairs and has always been a working member of the Congregationalist Sabbath school. His business education he received in the employ of H. N. Bolster in whose store he has worked for the past ten years. They were accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Chase, and Miss Nellie Porter, daughter of C. N. Porter, who goes to Chicago to visit her brothers.

George A. McKeen has gone to Fryeburg to learn the druggist's trade of J. C. Gerry. We think he is fortunate, as Mr. Gerry is a good druggist, has a large trade, and one of the finest stores in Oxford County.

W. J. Wheeler attended the Fair at North Waterford and has a display of organs. It is a poor Fair when Wheeler cannot sell an organ. His fall sales have been good.

Fred L. Millett, proprietor of the Excelsior Framing Co., has just raised an elegant sign over his art store in Odd Fellows Block. The sign was painted by George Macabe. Mr. Millett has been very successful in his business, and shows what honest and industry can accomplish. When a poor boy working on a farm he met with an accident which disabled so that he could not work on the farm. He engaged in making frames in small quantities. Now he has a large trade in Maine and New Hampshire, and employs several workmen and selling agents.

The long drouth is beginning to be felt. Millmen are complaining of lack of water for their business, and wells are getting low.

Dr. Frank D. Stevens and wife of Lynn, are in town visiting. Only a few years ago he was a news boy and candy seller at our depot.

J. H. Winslow, our cattle dealer, attended the Fair at North Waterford Saturday. He handles more cattle than any man in Paris, and is well posted in his business.

A. M. Gerry, our expert marksman, shot a gray eagle on Elm Hill, last week, which measured 7 feet 5 inches from tip to tip. He shot him on the wing and has sold him to Dr. J. W. Davis. H. L. Swift, taxidermist, will set the bird up.

We were glad to read in last week's *Advertiser* that the prospect is excellent for a large run of business at the Norway shoe shop the coming winter. This will be good news to many of our citizens who find employment there.

The year drawing to a close marks a prosperous one to Paris Grange. The meetings have been well attended and the Grange is strong numerically, financially and socially. The increase in numbers shows a healthy gain. The Grange will celebrate the recurrence of their anniversary, Oct. 23, when it is hoped that all members will be present. Several of the Grand officers are expected.—O. G. Curtis is receiving several car-loads of corn, flour, etc. The satisfactory manner in which he manages the trade verifies the wisdom of selecting him for this position.

A. M. Gerry and F. W. Bonney are spending the week in Hartford. We expect game will be scarce in that town after their return.

Rev. W. B. Stewart, a former pastor of the Methodist Church, preached at that house last Sabbath. He will lecture at the vestry next Tuesday evening, subject—"Our Country's Future."

G. H. Porter, our appleman, has been at work day and night. Besides buying and shipping from five to seven thousand barrels, he is manufacturing twenty-five barrels of cider per day, and is putting up a large quantity of first-class evaporated apple.

Alva Hersey is gaining slowly.

There is a large stock of flour in our village; it is said that the standard brands have not been so cheap for many years.

Dr. E. B. Holden, of the firm of Holden & Jones, took a business trip to Bridgton Centre last week; they have a store there well filled with goods.

GOOD CROP.—Charles F. Wadsworth of South Hiram from about two acres of land raised over 300 bushels of cultivated cranberries. He paid his pickers 50 cents per bushel for gathering.

D. R. PALMER, of East Sumner, has recently received a pension.

MARRIED.

In Paris, Oct. 9th, by Rev. J. C. Andrews, Mr. Charles H. Ellingwood and Miss Anna M. Clark, both of Paris.

In Bethel, Oct. 9th, by Rev. B. Foster, Mr. Joseph Lary, of Gilead, Maine, and Mrs. Diana Jackson, of Lawrence, Mass.

Cows for Sale!

The subscriber, not being able to care for the milk of her two Superior Grade Jersey Cows,—one eight, the other six years of age,—gentle and good milkers,—wishes to sell them at once.

They can be seen, and terms ascertained, by calling at my residence.

MRS. A. H. MASON.

Paris Hill, Me.

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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.

Hiram M. Everett, of Hebron, was at Paris last week.

Charles G. Mason, of Norway, was in town last Friday.

Aaron H. Mason, Esq., from Kezar Falls is in town.

George H. Brown, Esq., of Mason, was in town Monday.

E. E. Rand, Esq., of Locke's Mills was at Paris last week.

Fred A. Porter, Esq., of Rumford, was in town last Friday.

I. W. Andrews of South Woobstock was in town Monday.

Mr. E. A. Chase, of Dedham, Mass., was in town a few days last week.

Hon. William A. Frothingham, of South Paris, was at the Hill Thursday.

The DEMOCRAT extends its thanks to James L. Chase for a bushel of fine snow apples.

On account of the illness of Rev. Miss Angell no services were held at the Universalist church last Sabbath.

Col. A. D. White, Hon. Gilbert Barrett, Hon. Albion P. Bonney, Henry D. Irish, George H. Bridgham, and A. W. Sawyer, of Buckfield, attended Court last week.

Court week brings in many from all parts of the County. The hotels and boarding houses are well filled and a general air of business pervades our streets.

Frank L. Dingley, Esq., editor of the Lewiston Journal, and Rev. F. S. Root, pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, Auburn, were at the Hubbard House last week.

Rev. W. B. Stewart, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at South Paris, will lecture at Academy Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 19. Subject, "Mental and Moral Science." Admission free.

Paris Grange will celebrate its twelvth anniversary at Grange Hall, South Paris, next Saturday, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is expected that either Hon. D. H. Thing of Mount Vernon, or John L. Ham, or both, will be present.

One of the most brilliant society events that ever took place in Bangor was the marriage of Mr. Richard S. Dow, son of George S. C. Dow, Esq., and Miss Abbie J. Rawson, daughter of James F. Rawson, Esq., last Tuesday evening. The bride and groom were at Paris Wednesday and Thursday.

The concert given by the Hebron Quartette Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Universalist Ladies' Circle, drew a fair house, though not so large as it was worthy of, and was much enjoyed by those present. Those who did not attend, missed a rich treat. The solos of Messrs. Cushman and Sturtevant were particularly good. The ladies were disappointed in regard to music for dancing, and that part of the evening's entertainment had to be omitted.

THE SUMNER AND HARTFORD FAIR.

(Specially Reported for the Oxford Democrat.)

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of Sumner and Hartford occurred at East Sumner on Thursday, October 14th. It is generally understood that the show at this place always draws a large crowd. As usual, everybody attended in order to see the great gathering, which has been called the "world's fair." There was the usual line of fakirs, peanut and candy vendors, and dealers in small wares at "wonderful bargains."

The show of neat stock was good, although not so large as in some previous years. Some 70 pairs of oxen and steers in the yoke were on the ground, and all of excellent grade. It is rarely that your reporter in his visits to the various fairs beholds better matched cattle than those yearly exhibited in this locality. Farmers are taking more pains in having well-matched cattle than formerly. At the present time, when beef is at so low a figure, it pays to rear well-mated steers, as they are always salable. Consequently, the stock exhibits are mainly confined to oxen and steers.

Owing in part to lack of suitable accommodations, but few horses and colts, sheep and swine are on the grounds. The hall exhibits were quite good, although not so extensive as on some former occasions. The ladies, evidently, took more interest in the exhibition than the men. Fancy articles and household fabrics were creditable to the exhibitors. The display of garden and field crops showed that good crops were produced, yet there was not such mammoth growth as at some shows. W. H. Eastman, the seedsman, made the largest display of vegetables, as he makes the raising of choice garden seeds a specialty. George E. Barrows, the station agent, had a glass case filled with 7 varieties of fine large potatoes, which attracted attention and favorable comments.

There was, as might be expected, a display of fine fall and winter apples. It is not difficult to get up a show of fruit this season.

Herewith find extracts from the Awarding Committees' reports:

On Town Teams, Hartford, as usual, carried the ball: working oxen, S F Clockett 1st, James Shaw 2d. Matched oxen, S F Clockett. On 4 years old, John T Glover 1st, Joseph F Young 2d. On 3 years old, Joshua Young 1st, Moses Young 2d. On Dropped Last Spring, Newell Ivy 1st, E L Andrews 2d, Joshua Young 3d. Best yearlings, J W Farnum 1st, B Flagg 2d. On 1st cattle, George F Dyer 1st, H A Young 2d. Best bull calf, Daniel Russell. On Dairy cows, S F Clockett 1st, Albert Ames 2d, Joshua Young 3d. On 2 year olds, Joshua Young 1st, Albert Ames 2d. S F Clockett 3d. Best yearling bull, William H Downe; best 2 year old colt, George F Dyer; best 3 years old colt, Albert Ames.

ON FRUIT, ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Ten apples, S F Stetson; 2d, W H Sewall, Oscar Chandler, Israel Fletcher, J F Young, T D Bean, Sanford Y Tuell, Ezra Keen, Jr; J B Dunn has exhibited of good fruit. On beets, W H Downe 1st, W H Eastman 2d. Carrots, W H Eastman 1st, Charles Stetson 2d. Cabbages, W H Eastman 1st, W H Downe 2d. Onions, W H Eastman. Pumpkins, John T Glover 1st. Parsnips, W H Eastman. Potatoes, George E Barrowclift, Daniel Marshan 2d, Shaw Robinson 3d. Squashes, Ezra Keen, Jr., 1st, Charles Stetson 2d. Turnips, W H Downe. Best display of vegetables by W H Eastman.

Mrs J H Robinson and Mrs A W Horton made the only display of butter.

Sued corn, W R Glover 1st, J T Glover 2d. Sweet corn, H P Tuell 1st, F F Glover. Wheat, S H Parsons 1st. popcorn by H F Glover. Wheat, S H Stetson. Canned fruit and preserves by Mrs W M Stetson. Canned fruit and preserves by Mrs W F Brigham, Mrs F K Foye, Mrs Ella S Heald, Mrs Sylvia Bryant, Nettie Maxwell.

Quilts exhibited by Mrs John Maxwell, Mrs Ruth Young, Mrs Emma S Foster, Mrs William Cushman, Mrs E Merrill (3,068 pieces); Knit spread, Mrs J F Tyler; silk quilt, Mrs Hattie Hodgdon; Rugs by Mrs Levi Bryant, Miss Agnes Glover, Mrs James Glover, Mrs Annie H Churchill, Mrs Dr W P Bradbury, Mrs S Spaulding, Mrs J M Russell, Mrs James Carter, Mrs Wm Cushman, Mrs Asia Keene, (yarn); Mrs Sam Stiles, Mrs Mary A Fletcher, Emma E Parks. Carpeting—Mrs Ruth V Young.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Mantel lambrequin and table scarf, Mrs B P Atkins. Mantel lambrequin by Minnie E Sturtevant, (ten years old); Wax baskets, Mrs Wm Cushman. Splasher and wall pocket, Lila F Stetson. Paper flowers, Gertie Parker. Rick-rack collar, Helen S Thomas. Banner and thermometer case, Clara E Stetson. Decorated ——, John Maxwell. Sofa pillow, Hattie L Heald. Lambrequin, Mrs Sharon Robinson. Tidies by Louisa Morrison, Carrie F. Coles, Lucy Maxwell, Isabelle Harlow, Ella S Heald, Mrs Emma Collins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Organ, (Estey,) by W J Wheeler, South Parish. Log board, by F L Harlow, Turner. Cut flowers, W H Eastman, Nettie Maxwell. White rats, Geo W Maxwell. Dentistry, Dr C R Davis, Canton. Photographs, R G Stephens. White bread, Ella S Heald. Gloves, E Foye. Pews, by F C Merrill, South Paris.

SLOCUM.

EASTPORT IN ASHES.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A most destructive fire visited Eastport last Thursday. It started in one of the sardine factories about 2 P. M., and burned about ten hours, resisting all efforts to check it. There were sixty-two dwellings eight factories, seventeen wharves, two hotels, five boarding houses and 130 stores, offices and business places burned. About one hundred families are homeless and about two thousand people thrown out of employment.

The loss is estimated by the chief engineer of the fire department and by insurance agents at half a million. Other estimates place it higher, even going as high as a million. Very little provisions or clothing were saved, and many are in sore distress.

THE POSTAL CARD BRIGADE.

GREENWOOD.

More folks are on the sick list. About as soon as Francis Cole got up from typhoid fever, so as to be about the house, his younger brother and sister were taken down with the same disease; so that they have had a sick house there ever since the 15th of August. Lawson Cole is still very feeble, and has a bad cough.

What a world of transition is this! Only a few weeks ago Florence Ayer was lying on a sick bed, contending with a violent fever, and last Sabbath she and Mr. Chapman of Rumford were married by Rev. Seth Benson of Paris. And what charming weather for the honeymoon! Verily, Providence is still propitious.

I have recently seen two first-class curiosities, both pertaining to our own species. The first was a ten-months' old girl baby, belonging to Ezra Russell and wife, of Bethel, and the first one in a married life of 17 years. The other was a large picture of the veritable Pharaoh, from whose grasp Moses led the children of Israel through the Red Sea, towards the promised land. His mummy was dug up on the 1st day of last June, in a remarkable state of preservation, and contained not only his name, but also the date and history of his reign, nearly identical with that of the Bible. Perhaps our infidel friends(?) could not do better than to take that for the fossil man, that they have been trying to find so long; it comes as near to it as anything they will ever discover.—The picture, or rather pictures, as there were three of them, a front and side view of the head and chest, and then the whole person, just as it exists, were from photographs taken on the spot; and therefore cannot fail to be correct. Well, this is a progressive age, to be sure; just think of a man taken out of his bed, after sleeping nearly 4000 years, and made to stand up and have his photograph taken. Whew! The pictures were exhibited to the Sabbath school by Alden Chase, Esq. of Woodstock.

L. D.

OXFORD.

Joseph Parrot, who has been practicing law in Florida, was recently married to a young lady at New Haven, and with his bride is visiting his relatives here.

William Cummings of Windham, formerly of this place, is very sick with gastritis and it is doubtful if he recovers.

Mrs. Rollins Gilbert of Welchville has been very sick with pneumonia but is improving.

Mr. Goss of Welchville died on Monday, 11th, with paralysis. He was nearly 80 years of age.

Gideon Ellis and wife of Waterford were in town last week.

Harper & Brothers, New York, have recently published: "Select Poems of Robert Browning. Edited with notes by W. J. Rolfe, A. M., and Heloise E. Hersey," one of the Rolfe series of English Classics. Miss Hersey, a special student of Browning, has given Mr. Rolfe valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume.

Died—In Welchville, Oct. 3, Miss Abby Wright, aged 65 years and 1 month.

NEWRY.

Mrs. Elijah Powers, who has for a long time been partially paralyzed, had another shock Wednesday, from which she probably will not recover.

J. A. Thurston is building a steam mill at Newry Corner, on the site of the one burned last year; it will be a good thing for the owners of birch timber near that place.

Eli Stearns, Orrin Foster and J. M Philbrook drove out a nice lot of cattle from the lake region last Saturday.

Charlie Harlow of Buckfield has been visiting his brother in this neighborhood lately. He has been out West teaching school for the past two years. The impression one receives in talking with him of that country is not favorable. The curse of free rum is everywhere present—a serious drawback to prosperity, individual or public.

FRYE.

We are having very fine weather for farmers to finish harvesting and people are improving it.

Thomas Weeks of Mexico told me that he bought of Loren Glover, last spring, one bushel of White Star potatoes. He cut them very fine and from one bushel of seed he raised 61 bushels of good ones, and he thinks he left two bushels in the ground that were affected. Can any of Orison's seed beat that?

Calvin Bucknam had a husking a few nights ago, and there were about 12 or 15 of his neighbors present. They had partly got to husking when the veteran bear hunter, S. M. Locke, made his appearance and said he had got a bear in one of his traps up on the side-hill, quite a distance from the barn. All the party were ready in a few moments for a bear fight. Mr. Locke took the lead with his knife, and the huskers followed with their lanterns up the hill until they came to a very nice little cub in Mr. Locke's trap. He weighed about 50 pounds. They took him to Mr. Bucknam's alive, and then killed him. Mr. Locke dressed him off; then all went to the barn and husked out the corn. So they had the fun with the bear, and Bucknam got his corn husked.

E. BROWNFIELD.

The Congregational Circle met at the parsonage, Oct. 13; preparations are being made to hold their annual fair later in the season.

The W. C. T. U. met at the church on Thursday the 14th. The meetings for the winter will be held as last year in a private room.

Rev. Mr. Eastman will supply the pulpit here but a few Sabbaths more.

A Sabbath school concert was held in the Congregational church, Oct. 10, and was quite successful for the short time given to preparation.

The Lodge of Good Templars just organized, starts with a class of persons which insures success.

The C. L. S. C. has held one meeting, but is hardly in working order yet.

With a few more days of such fine weather as we are having, farmers will finish their fall's work.

WEST BETHEL.

Farmers do not seem willing to sell potatoes at present prices, but hope to get 50c. per bushel.

A tramp lodged in N. W. Mason's barn, Wednesday night.

Webster E. Walker shot another fox Friday morning.

Charles Dunham, keeper of Egg-Rock Light Station, made us a visit on Saturday last.

W. W. Blabee, of Gorham, N. H., was in town Monday.

N. W. Mason has gone to Kingfield to work.

Mrs. E. R. Fothergill of Gorham, N. H., daughter of D. A. Farwell, is visiting her parents and friends here.

The cider mills are starting up, and more than usual will be made owing to the low price of apples.

There was a light fall of rain Tuesday night. Many wells are nearly dry, and a heavy storm is needed.

The village school begins on the 25th inst.

ALBANY.

Mrs. Lee of Portland is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Cummings.

The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Bird made them a visit the 13th inst.—that being the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. They were very cordially received and treated to a good supper, etc. Remarks were made suitable to the occasion, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Witham of Mason. It seemed to be a social time, enjoyed by all. Many valuable tokens of regard for the bridal pair were presented.

Mr. Bean and wife have returned from their visit.

Abel Andrews had a young ox choked with an apple and was obliged to kill him for beef.

Mrs. Lydia Sawin and Sons have purchased Perley French's place at North Waterford.

Robert Ingham has given his daughter, Mrs. Ellery Wheeler, a small piece of land with a tenement.

Cider-making is booming, with all its woes.

Potatoes are rotting in cellars to some extent.

NO. FRYEBURG.

The funeral of Walker Stevens took place at his late residence, Monday, October 4, Rev. O. F. Alvord being the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Fred Powers was severely injured at the Fair Ground on Tuesday of last week, in the confusion resulting from the breaking loose of a colt belonging to Stephen Farrington.

WILSON'S MILLS.

Philbrook and Stearns have been up buying cattle; prices paid were very low.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pennock and family have gone to Littleton, N. H., on a visit; they are having lovely weather for their journey.

Mrs. Cordelia Rideout and daughter, of Boston, are at her brother's, D. M. Sturtevant, making a visit. It has been a number of years since she was here. He has his new house nearly completed.

Charles Lowe and wife, who have had charge of the Berlin Mills House, for the past eight years, left for their home in Gray, last Thursday; they were much liked, and it will not be easy to find a couple that will fill their places satisfactorily.

Supplies for the logging teams are now being drawn to the head of Azlescoos Falls, where they are put on the scow and towed up the river by the steamer Magelloway.

Sportsmen are plenty and so are the deer, but being better acquainted with the woods than the hunters, keep out of the range of fire-arms.

EAST PERU.

Washington Irish and family have moved to Norway, and Peleg Oldham has moved on to his farm.

The Canton Praying Band meets here once in two weeks and holds meetings.

E. M. Howard has started his cider mill.

PERU.

George Conant, a boy thirteen years old, cut an acre of sweet corn fodder in 7 hours—trot out your smart boys that can beat that.

H. W. Babb and son have laid an aqueduct running to their old well to help furnish a supply of water.

WATERFORD.

Visitors are quite numerous.

Henry Haynes, fireman on the Erie R R. is visiting his parents.

John Kilgore, palace car conductor, of N. Y., is at home and is making extensive repairs on his buildings.

Freeman Stearns of Woburn, Mass., is visiting relatives in town.

Byron Caswell is at home. Roscoe Hamlin is in town.

Miss F. A. Browne is visiting relatives in Mason.

The Fair at the Flat was well attended. The exhibits were numerous and fine.—The Fair was supplemented by a grand ball in the evening at Masonic Hall.

F. F. Horr has commenced operations at his cider mill and evaporating establishment.

The success of Mr. Millett as a butcher is assured; his expectations are more than realized. He has recently extended his route to Harrison and is securing a good trade. He endeavors to please his numerous customers, carrying a well selected stock of goods and selling the same at fair prices.

School in District No. 2 commenced on Monday, Will Martin teacher.

E. WATERFORD.

Born—Sept. 24th, to the wife of Charles L. Kilgore, a son.

E. L. Haskell, wife and two children of Brookline, and Mrs. S. S. Gilson of Brockton, who have been visiting at Mrs. Atherton's, have returned home.

Oct. 6, as Henry G. Atherton, Mrs. Helen Godbold and Mrs. Gilson were riding down Temple Hill, on their way to the Harrison Fair, the horse took fright at the breaking of the hip-strap and overturned the wagon. All were injured, but Mr. Atherton most seriously. We are glad to hear he is improving, and will doubtless entirely recover.

W. H. Keen, wife and son have been visiting Mrs. Keen's sister in Waterboro.

Mrs. Abbie Shaw is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Sanderson.

The Fair, held at Waterford Flat, October 8, was a decided success. There was a large number of cattle on exhibition. In the hall was a good display of fruit, vegetables, cheese, fancy articles, etc. W. J. Wheeler exhibited an Esty organ; J. F. Allen, boots and shoes; A. E. Morrison, cloaks from Brackett's Branch. There was a game of base ball and races. East Waterford Band furnished music. In the evening there was a Ball, with music by Young's Orchestra.

PORTER.

The weather the past week has been delightful—more like summer than October weather.

Farmers are finishing harvesting. Crops are good with the exception of potatoes, which are a light crop.

Rev. G. T. Ridlon of Manchester, N. H., gave two lectures at the M. E. church at Kezar Falls on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, on his "Travels in England, Scotland, Norway and the Orkney and Shetland Isles," which were very interesting and instructive. Elder Ridlon is a fine scholar and a good speaker and draws a crowded house wherever he goes.

They are putting up an extension to the woolen factory at Kezar Falls.

Joseph Towle of Lynn has moved into his house in this place. Moses Libby from the same place, will soon move into his.

I. L. F.

GILEAD.

The farmers are about finishing up their harvesting, and all are having a good yield of all kinds of crops. Apples are very plentiful.

Eben Chapman has caught and lost two bears within a week.

A special town meeting was held October 9, and Messrs. A. B. Lary, G. I. Burnham and A. J. Blake were chosen a committee to rebuild the suspension bridge.—Since the bridge broke down it has seemed like the times we used to have before it was first built.

A. B. Lary has the largest pair of oxen in town; they are just beauties.

NORWAY LAKE.

The apple crop in this vicinity is very large this year.

Nathan Walker of Fryeburg is visiting relatives here.

Rev. N. G. French is at home on a short visit.

Mrs. Parkhurst has been visiting at C. W. Partridge's.

Edmond Frost, wife and granddaughter of Lynn, made a short visit to friends and relatives here last week.

ROXBURY.

Orlando Hannaford and John Reed are at home from the poplar drive.

Mr. Reed is repairing his house.

Plenty of stock for sale in this vicinity, but few buyers.

MASON.

Are having an abundance of rain. Our fine harvest weather is past and signs of late autumn are seen on every hand.

Some of our people are selling a few potatoes at 35c. a bushel by hauling them to Bethel Hill. No buyers at West Bethel as yet.

Stock is dull of sale, and low of price in case one wants to sell.

Miss Florence A. Brown has been visiting her grandparents in Mason. She returned to South Waterford to-day.

C. F. Brown has shot three foxes; he shot two one afternoon and one partridge. One other afternoon he shot four gray squirrels and a hedgehog.

H. G. Mason has fixed his buildings very prettily.

UPTON.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met with Mrs. H. F. West Wednesday. A very pleasant afternoon and evening reported.

Philbrook & Stearns took a large drove of cattle from here Saturday.

As Aldana Brooks was up the Lakes, guiding for Mr. Lovejoy, they killed the largest moose ever killed in this region. The party was offered one hundred dollars for the head but refused to part with it.

Wallace Richards and wife from Andover are visiting friends in town.

Sewell Richards, a resident of Upton 30 years ago, is visiting here.

ANDOVER.

Merrill Hewey lost one of his team horses last week.

Saturday a horse belonging to Samuel Easter of Roxbury dropped dead in the street near F. M. Thomas's shop.

H. W. Sutor of Boston proposes to build a residence here.

The new street to Cabot's place is to be opened at once.

Conductor Brooks of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad is here on a short vacation.

Neal Bodwell and "Mel" Churchill have gone to the Lake to cut 250 cords of wood for the R. & R. L. Transportation Co.

Charles Messerve has greatly improved his place by grading, and line of curbing on the street.

Hay is selling for $15 per ton.

DENMARK.

Will A. Freeman has removed from this village to his father's farm in East Denmark.

Charles Wood, who has been at work in Boston, has returned home.

Augustus Wentworth of Deering is visiting his brother, James Wentworth, and other relatives in this vicinity. He is a native of this town, but has been at Deering quite a number of years.

Charles E. Bennett has a husking and oyster supper Thursday evening.

Mrs. R. C. Harmon has returned from Haverhill, where she has been spending the summer. Mr. Harmon will return in a few weeks.

Charles E. Smith is making extensive repairs on his house. His brother, Foster Smith, of Boston, is superintending the work.

Just now we are having a big run of showmen. Last week we had two, and Friday night J. B. Patterson will entertain us with his big "moral" show at Odd Fellows Hall.

WEST PARIS.

First snow storm of the season Saturday, Oct. 16.

Operatives in the chair factory are working extra hours, there being increased demand for chairs.

Our new stove and hardware store of John Andrews, and furniture ware-rooms of the Ellingwood's, in Dunham's Block, are now getting into readiness to invite the public to call.

E. B. Emmerton's sign informs the public that he has moved his cigar manufactory into one of the stores of Dunham's Block.

The familiar face of Dr. F. D. Stevens, of Lynn, a South Paris boy, is seen in our village. He informs me that himself and wife are visiting at Dr. Yates's, his uncle.

The lovely weather of the past ten days or more has done much to help our farmers in finishing their fall's work. C.

SO. BUCKFIELD.

One dollar and thirty-five cents per bbl. is offered for grafted fruit; hardly the two dollars the sanguine anticipated, yet the sanguine are still hoping for the two dollars.

George H. Bridgham has bought a fine sucking colt of Charles Merrill, to match one raised by himself. They make a handsome pair of matched colts.

Frank Decoster, who has been at work for Col. White, is sick and delirious.

Abel Irish is buying grafted fruit. He told me the other day that he had engaged 1000 bbls.

Mr. Bridgham of West Minot has moved into the "ledge house."

Judging by the reports of some of your correspondents, Bruin is soon to "occupy the land." The crow has to all intents and purposes had possession for some time.

At the annual Sumner Fair, holden on the 14th inst., the attendance was large; the display of farm products, etc., was good, as was also that of oxen and steers. The pleasure of the occasion was marred by the unpleasant weather.

We hear much from the present Chief Magistrate about "offensive partisanship." Yet this same Chief Magistrate, when Mayor of Buffalo, personally attended the Democratic State Convention in 1882 and and with his own hand dealt out potations of liquor to the delegates to secure their votes to make him the nominee for Governor of New York. Offensive partisanship—forsooth!

Your West Sumner correspondent speaks of an accident occurring there on account of a bag of apples being left by the roadside. People should bear in mind that they make themselves personally responsible for any damage that may result from leaving objects exposed in the limits of the highway.

387,000 cans of corn were put up at the Buckfield corn-canning establishment this season.

HEBRON.

In the absence of our pastor, a very interesting discourse was delivered by Prof. Sargent. Many visitors were present and among the number, Deacon and Mrs. Bumpus of Auburn.

The students gave their second reception Wednesday evening. The Class of '86 had a reunion, and enjoyed an excellent oyster supper which was served at the Trustee House.

The same evening quite a number from here attended the Ladies' Universalist Circle on Paris Hill. The Hebron Quartette furnished music. The entertainment was presided over by Col. A. S. Austin and arranged by Mrs. O. A. Thayer. Among the number present were George M. Atwood and wife, F. P. Hammond and Hattie Crocker—formerly connected with Hebron Academy.

The Class of '87 met this week to decide about their ring. It is hoped they may be of one mind, and not have as much inconvenience about it as '86 did.

The Classes of '89 and '90 have begun to have meetings, and '88 realize themselves fast approaching the senior year.

Among the latest improvements street-lamps will soon be erected. S.

Rev. Mr. Harden returned on Thursday evening from his visit to Rockland and Sedgwick.

Atwood Bumpus and wife of Auburn were at church last Sunday.

Miss Eunice Coy, a daughter of Rev. Eliab Coy, who preached here many years ago, has been visiting friends in the place.

J. D. Sturtevant and wife are visiting in Temple and Wilton.

BYRON.

We are having fine weather—warm as summer.

S. Taylor has returned from a trip to the Lakes with a party from New York.

G. I. Hall has gone to the woods with his hired man, a-gumming. Spruce gum is in good demand, and quite a number of our young men are gumming.

J. T. & H. N. Johnson have sold their farm and goods, and last Monday, with their father and mother, started for Florida. We fear their bright hopes will not be fully realized in the "Sunny South."—Leroy Thomas bought the farm, oxen and hay.

Elder York preached at Hop City, Wednesday evening.

Elder Hersum from Belgrade, is holding meetings on Buckfield Hill.

We were glad to welcome the railroad officials on their excursion to this town. We hope to hear, in the near future, the whistle of the locomotive among our hills and mountains. It seems a pity that such a grand water-power as Rumford Falls cannot be utilized.

While at the Lakes recently we noticed something of the immense amount of money and labor that is being expended by the Union Water Power Company at the Upper Dam. Over 100 men, 12 oxen and as many horses are employed.

RUMFORD CENTRE.

During the Quarterly Meeting at East Rumford quite an interest was manifested and several were converted.

Mrs. Chandler Abbott of East Rumford is very sick.

The writer received some seeds from Washington last spring and gave Florus Bartlett a paper of cabbage. A few days since he brought one down that was a beauty.

According to the witnesses' reports that were at Paris, some from this town will get punished.

Our dentist, Thomas Small, is prepared to give gas to those who wish. His prices are very reasonable and work first-class. Give him a call.

W. SUMNER.

Quite a large crowd attended the Fair at East Sumner.

E. N. Carver of the *Telephone* was in town Thursday.

Miss O. Gene Keen has gone to Norway to fill the vacancy in the telegraph office left by Nora Barker, who is away on a vacation. Miss Keen is a good operator, as is proved by her having been engaged in that business the past two summers at the Glen House.

Cooler weather is welcomed, as warm weather at this season of the year seems a little out of date.

Henry Proctor's house is quite a piece of architecture.

G. A. Chandler has a new sign to his flour and feed store. L.

LOVELL.

Miss Ruth Andrews of Bethel is visiting friends in this town.

Miss Carrie Pottle is teaching school at North Lovell, and Nettie Andrews at No. 1 district.

A new Circle has been organized at the village; it meets Wednesday next with Mrs. H. G. Walker.

BRYANT'S POND.

H. C. Bacon is teaching in the Whitman District, and R. C. Davis in the Dunham District, South Woodstock.

George Q. Perham has been engaged to teach the winter term of school at West Paris village.

Hon. George D. Bisbee was in town, Wednesday, looking up a case.

W. H. Cole is buying apples and paying $1.25 per barrel for No. 1.

Mrs. Ansel Dudley has returned from Portland, and her many friends will be gratified to learn that she is improving in health.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the Universalist Society, will meet at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, October 28; all are invited to attend.

COR.

FRYEBURG.

Miss Mabel Morgan has gone to New York for the winter, and will learn the kindergarten system. Miss Alice Morgan proposes to spend the winter at home.

Married—In Washington, D. C., October 7, Miss J. W. Frye and Mr. Henry A. Coolidge of Ohio.

W. H. Tarbox, who has a building contract in Boston, spent Sunday with his family here.

M. J. Dow, Chief Templar of Maine, gave a talk to a small audience at the vestry on Friday evening, October 8, and had some encouragement that a Lodge of Good Templars might be organized.

Miss M. E. Swan left on Monday for Boston in company with Mrs. M. Barker, who has gone for her fall and winter goods, and Mrs. E. P. Weston, who visits in Malden. Miss Swan will spend the winter with her cousin, Mrs. Judith Walker Andrews, a native of Fryeburg, who has just been made President of the Woman's Auxiliary at the late Unitarian Convention at Saratoga.

A strolling company performed "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Court Hall on Tuesday evening, and "East Lynne" on Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening the hall was filled by an interested audience to witness the exposure of Spiritualism by Prof. W. W. Datyon.

Dr. G. E. M. Rowe, Superintendent of City Hospital, Boston, with his sister, O. M. E. R., were in town Thursday afternoon calling on friends.

Miss Anna Barrows, after fulfilling her month's engagement at Wellesley College and getting the new boarding-house, "The Eliot," fairly started, has gone to her permanent situation as Teacher of Cooking at the "North Bennett St. Industrial School," a private enterprise carried on by a board of lady managers, of which Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Agassiz, is President. This school receives pupils from the public schools in different classes each day—175 being in attendance the first week.

[In spite of the utmost care, typographical errors will creep into the printer's work and go undiscovered by the proof-reader. The last two items under Fryeburg in the DEMOCRAT of Oct. 12, should be consolidated and read as follows: "Mr. John Heath, a very aged man living with his son-in-law, Mr. Ed. Kelley, 'over the river,' was buried Friday afternoon."—ED.]

BETHEL.

Hon. E. W. Woodbury and wife are visiting their sons in Penn.

The farmers are improving the beautiful October weather.

Woolf & Rossing are shipping their canned corn.

Miss Edith Philbrook, daughter of John Philbrook, has recently left Bethel for Jefferson Village, N. H., to teach school and give music lessons. Miss Philbrook is one of our best and most accomplished music teachers. Miss Mary H. Chapman of Bethel taught in the same village during the summer but has been called to teach in District No. 20 in our village, commencing December. Miss Chapman is a veteran school teacher and knows just how to teach the young idea how to shoot.

Alpheus Bean of West Bethel, who does a large business in wood and lumber in that village, is furnishing the lumber to build three sets of buildings on Mason Park. He has had two four-horse teams hauling the past week. His lumber is of first quality, all planed. Hemlock $10 per thousand, delivered on the spot; $12 for spruce. Mr. Bean is one of our wealthiest men in Bethel, and he has obtained his wealth by his push and by strictly attending to his own business.

All our lawyers left Bethel Tuesday to spend a week or two at Paris. We opine they mean business, as there is quite a commotion in still waters. Tuesday lots of young men had been notified to make their appearance at Court this week;—we "expect somebody will die." C.

The M. E. Ladies' Fair was a grand success, Thursday evening. The hall was crowded. The fancy table, fruit table, fancy cake table, package table, ice cream table and vegetable table were all heavily laden. The fortune table, under charge of Miss Gibson, was a novelty. Mrs. Littlehale, who had general charge, did everything to make it a success. The Rialto is just the place to hold Fairs and other entertainments—large and roomy. Hope the town will purchase it for a town hall.—Some over $70 were received during the evening.

Chapman Bros., J. L. & H. V., have now two crews in the woods, cutting white birch, to be hauled this coming winter.

The Conference of the Oxford Congregational Churches will be held at Bethel October 19 and 20.

BUCKFIELD.

Sunday, October 10, Rev. J. M. Follett, on account of continued ill health, resigned as pastor of the Buckfield Village Baptist Church; it is understood, however, that he will continue to supply the pulpit for the present.

Rev. S. L. B. Chase of Methuen, Mass., was in town last week.

Mrs. A. D. White has gone to Massachusetts for a few weeks' needed rest and a visit to her daughter.

Mrs. George Gregg and Mrs. William Gregg of Andover, are visiting Mrs. A. F. Cole.

Miss Alice Crosby of Benton is giving a course of lessons in painting and drawing.

Benj. P. Adkins is soon to remove to South Paris.

Mrs. George D. Bisbee was Buckfield's only contribution to the musical convention at McFalls.

G. A. Harlow is doing quite an extensive business in the line of die blocks, tooth picks and milling. He employs about ten hands, and has a market for all his goods.

Donovan & Irish are running their mill on brush blocks and shingles to about its full capacity.

The Withington Brothers are receiving orders almost daily for their line of brushes for which the concern has long been celebrated.

Alfred Shaw's yard and building presents the aspect of a busy centre in the conversion of apples into cider—hundreds of bushels of which are used on his premises.

James F. Jewett of Auburn was in town packing wool purchased in this vicinity by his agent, Horace Morrill.

The air has been full of trotting horse and cattle show during the weeks that have past.

Mrs. Dastine Spaulding of Cape Elizabeth has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Spaulding.

The country is being scoured by parties in search of good horses—and the apple merchant is at the door of the orchardist. Thousands of barrels of grafted fruit come to this station, where only a few years ago it was difficult to get a car-load.

Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, Collector of the Port of Portland, and John F. Anderson, Esq., civil engineer, were in town Friday and Saturday.

Winslow Packing Co. are shipping the product of the season's run at this place as fast as cans can be procured. About 300,000 cars were put up—the quality the most satisfactory of any year since the plant was established here.

A CORRECTION.

MECHANIC FALLS, ME. OCT. 16TH 1886.

Editors Oxford Democrat:

We note in your correspondent's article from Bethel in speaking of the new chair factory that he says that the boilers and engine are being furnished by W. F. Powers & Son. Please to correct and say that J. W. Penney & Sons Mechanic Falls Me., have the contract to furnish one of their 60 horse power engines and an 80 horse power steel boiler, with pump, heater, etc. †

ACCIDENT.—Thursday last Lewis Thompson of Porter, a lad of about 17, broke both bones of his left arm just above the wrist,—caused by slipping from a stone wall he was attempting to cross.

[Industrial Journal.]

THE GOLDEN RULE AS A FACTOR IN THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Ed. Industrial Journal:

SIR—I have been much pleased with your course in regard to the labor troubles, and intended to comply with your kind invitation to give you something of my long experience in hiring laborers, and some suggestions as to how troubles arising from this source may be remedied. But I have come to the conclusion that there is no real and permanent remedy short of a thorough education among the masses, and Christian enlightenment, so that the Golden Rule shall find a place alike in the hearts of employer and employe.

We have employed a considerable number of workmen for more than forty years, and for the last twenty-five years from 1500 to 2000 hands in making clothing at their homes, with 75 to 100 in our shop for finishing them. We have had no trouble at all with our best enlightened people, and never any serious trouble with any. A little incident occurred in our shop last spring, when there was considerable disturbance among workmen generally, that will serve to illustrate and tends to prove the correctness of my view:

A young lady, who had worked for us in our coat shop several years, came into our office and said she wanted to talk with us in regard to the wages she was getting. We naturally supposed that she was about to ask for an increase in pay, as she was a very good hand. But to our surprise, she she said she thought she was getting more pay than she earned, in proportion to others that worked by her side, and who could do more than she for the same pay. She had fifty cents per week counted out to return to us for the whole season, and wanted us to accept it, saying that she thought we might not know but that she could do as much as the others. We replied that we were aware that she could not do quite as much as some others, but that her faithfulness and care, and the quality of her work, fully made it up.

Such unselfish honesty we admire; it is precious as it is rare. We could not accept her money, but gave her more, and told her to depart in peace. When such cases occur often, the millenium will be near at hand. J. A. BUCKNAM.

Mechanic Falls, Sept. 17.

Still at the Head!

ESTABLISHED 1833.

THE

Oxford Democrat,

ATWOOD & FORBES,

Editors and Proprietors.

PARIS, MAINE.

An Old Friend
Under a
New Administration.

Oldest!
Cheapest!
Best!

Bright!
Enterprising!
Newsy!

Largest Circulation
among the
Best People.

Job Printing!
New Type!
Fast Presses!
Nice Work!

Sample Copy Free!

Address the Publishers.

The Oxford County

Educational Association

will hold its Fall Session in the

High School Building,

—AT—

Bridgton Centre,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

OCTOBER 19 & 20.

4500 sold in Ten Days! A GREAT HIT. 5000 more AGENTS WANTED to supply the immense demand for the only and authentic work—GLADSTONE—PARNELL AND THE GREAT IRISH STRUGGLE. A thrilling history of the mighty struggle throughout America and Europe, that is rocking the British Empire to its centre. Only $3 50. Endorsed by Parnell. Illustrated. SELLS FAST. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 10

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.

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 Morgan Horse; by Wilbrell; 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 GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, (not by the Car Load,)

AT

KENNEY AND PLUMMER'S.

Call and see our Fine Line of Clothing, for Fall and Winter Wear, in

Men's, Boys' and Children's

Suits, all new and Latest Styles.

A Very Large Line of PANTS,

in all the Latest Patterns.

Don't Fail to See our Goods before Buying.

Our Line of

Furnishings Goods

is Complete, with a Large Line to select from.

Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods.

A Full Stock constantly on Hand, with as good Assortment as will be found in Oxford County.

Mens' Dress & Working Boots

in all Grades.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Fine Button Boots in all Sizes and Widths.

Call and Examine Goods and be Convinced that the place to buy is

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

IN AT

Kenney & Plummer's,

where all Goods will be found as Represented, or Money returned.

KENNEY & PLUMMER.

South Paris, Aug. 20, 1886.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Immediately on receipt of first dose Fits Stopped Forever Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only one bottle cures the worst cases. Send for FREE $2 Bottle and Treatise. Address Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beware of imitations. Beware of imitations.

New Cloaks!

FALL SEASON, 1886.

Ladies are invited to examine our

Elegant Line

of

Fashionable Cloaks,

just received, from

Messrs Springer Brothers, Boston.

Please remember we make a liberal discount for Cash, and guarantee to make prices as Low as can be found in Oxford County, for the same goods.

Yours Very Respectfully,

LEWIS B. ANDREWS,

WEST PARIS, - - MAINE.

Sept. 10, 1886.

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	9.08	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,	5.32	10.00	2.27	3.55
So. Paris,	6.05	10.17	2.55	4.07
Norway, (leave)	6.00	10.10	2.45	4.00
So. Paris, (arrive)	6.05	10.15	2.50	4.05
So. Paris, (leave)	6.15	10.20	3.00	4.15
Norway, (arrive)	6.15	10.25	3.05	4.10
Oxford,	6.33	10.39	3.17	
Mechanic Falls,	6.38	10.40	3.42	4.23
Lewiston Junction,	6.55	10.57	4.20	4.35
Portland,	8.25	12.05	7.30	5.18

Trains leave Lewiston for Portland at 7.15 and 10.10 A. M., and 2.00 and 4.20 P. M.

PORTLAND TO MONTREAL.

	Pass. A. M.	Pass. P. M.	Mixed.* P. M.
Portland,	9.50	1.30	3.50
Lewiston Junction,	10.28	2.47	6.35
Mechanic Falls,	10.40	3.04	6.55
Oxford,	10.48	3.17	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	3.55	7.55
Norway, (arrive)	11.10	3.40	7.40
West Paris,	11.16	3.56	8.02
Bryant's Pond,	11.27	4.13	8.22
Locke's Mills,	11.33	4.23	8.33
Bethel,	11.44	4.35	8.48
W. Bethel,	11.51	4.46	9.02
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, constitutes the most important mid-continental thoroughfare, and the system of through transportation which revises and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It traverses the Great States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Southwest, and corresponding parts West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Great Rock Island Route

Guarantees to patrons that sense of personal security which can only be given by a well ballasted road-bed, smooth tracks of continuous steel rail, substantial bridges, locomotives and trains equipped with the most approved safeguards of life and limb, the safety appliances of Patent Buffers, Platform and Air Brakes, and Intercoupling Couplers which prevent the procuring of life and limb in the act of coupling cars, of this route are Therefore at all connecting points in Union Depots, and on the Unsurpassed comforts and Luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and Peoria, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, are composed of Elegant Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, upon which are served the celebrated meals, a la carte, between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, also one of the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the most popular and direct route to Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Winterset, Council Bluffs, Atlantic, Anita, Avoca, Harlan, Exeter, Grand Island, Hastings, Red Cloud, Beatrice, Lincoln, Crete, Wahoo, Fremont, Omaha, Blair, Tekamah, Herman, Missouri Valley, Woodbine, Logan, Magnolia, Dunlap, Denison, Ida Grove, Sioux City, Le Mars, Marion, Orange City, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Huron, Redfield, Pierre, Mitchell, Scotland, Tyndall, Armour, Yankton, Sioux City, Winona, St. Peter, New Ulm, Mankato, Albert Lea, Austin, Owatonna, Faribault, Northfield, Lake City, Red Wing, St. Paul and Minneapolis points.

For detailed information, see Maps and Folders, obtainable as well as tickets, at all principal Ticket offices in the United States and Canada, or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l Mgr. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Ag't

CHICAGO.

PORTLAND & BOSTON STEAMERS

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS of the OLD • RELIABLE • LINE leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, Every evening (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock for Boston, to arrive in season for early business. For Lowell, Lynn, Waltham, Lawrence, Providence, Worcester, Fall River, Springfield, New York, etc., Through Tickets to Europe at principal office. J. F. LINCOLN, Gen. Agent.

S. S. Stations.

We have in Stock a Full Line of

Men's, Ladies' and Children's,

Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

In Prices we will not be

Undersold.

OUR

50 CENT LADIES' VEST

cannot be Beaten in Oxford County.

N. DAYTON BOLSTER,

South Paris.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Persons intending to teach in the Town of Paris, during the winter of 1886-7, are hereby notified to be present at a Public Examination of Teachers, to be held at the Academy Building, Paris Hill, on Saturday, Oct. 30th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Teachers who fail to be present at this examination will be required to pass a private examination before each individual member of the Committee.

H. E. CHASE,
H. B. DUNHAM,
HORATIO WOODBURY,
Superintending School Com. of Paris.

LADY Agents actually clear $10 daily with my wonderful new patent rubber under-garment for females. One lady sold 30 first two hours. MRS. A. R. LITTLE, Box 443 Chicago, Ill.

MAKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER!

Sheridan's Condition Powder HENS Cures Chicken Cholera. LAY

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

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

I.—CHARADE.

When *first* is gone, and sings no more
The cricket on the lea,
The katydid and hopper green,
Quite sorry will I be,

When *second* is forever gone,
May we all ready be
To join the peaceful, happy throng
Through an eternity.

But when my *whole* to our regret,
We now no longer see,
We'll joy to think 'twill come again,
'Less *second* cease to be. S. E. D.

II.—ENIGMA.

Composed of 22 letters.

My 6, 8, 16, 17, 10 was a British officer.
My 1, 7, 11, 13, 10 is a cleared space in a forest.
My 14, 2, 3, 4 is a covering for the head.
My 9, 15, 22, 10 is a kind of cabbage.
My 5, 15, 16, 4 is an inclosure.
My 21, 20, 12, 9 is a part of a chain.
My 19, 11, 18 means merry.

My whole is the title of a poem by Wordsworth.

III.—TEN CENTS.

1. A cent that few people live to see.
2. A fabulous cent of antiquity.
3. A cent that has power to repel.
4. A cent that is alive and crawls.
5. A cent around which everything clusters.
6. A cent that is very new.
7. A cent that should go unpunished.
8. A cent that should be observed by all readers.
9. Two cents with which all White Mountain tourists are familiar.

EYE EM ES.

IV.—CHANGED HEADS.

I am a small bay or inlet, change my head and I become successively:

1. A number.
2. A conflict.
3. Illumination.
4. Strength.
5. A time of rest.
6. Proper.
7. Vision.
8. Compact.
9. A supernatural being.

FELICIA.

V.—DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead to cut off, and leave to possess.
2. Behead emptiness, and leave lean.
3. Behead a blossom, and leave a machine for making cloth. E. W. R.

VI.—DIAMOND.

1. A letter.
2. To read or study intently.
3. An intrigue.
4. A salt-water shell fish.
5. Fine.
6. Water drained through ashes.
7. A letter. MAYFLOWER.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

1.—Coffee.

2.—1. Fly. 2, Bee. 3, Gnat.

3.—Wrath is a fire and jealousy a weed

4.—
a S s
s H y
s h E r
o r L o p
m a u D l n
p u e R i l e
p r o p A g a t e
b l a c K b i r d
p r o p h E t i c a l

5.—Virginia (has seven belts of country, and is the mother of States.)

Important to horse owners.—See advertisement in another column.

"There is a woman at the bottom of it," as the man said when his wife fell into the well.

To cure any scrofulous disease or humor try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of all impurities.

About the only time a man wishes he were a woman is when he is in a crowded street car.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Troy business house advertises: "Collars and cuffs. Full wedding outfits." We are surprised. We thought better of Troy civilization.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

Ohio has fifteen cows with wooden legs. Here in New England we have any quantity of cows with wooden arms, but we call them pumps.

HOW OFTEN

We see some young man who has squandered his money and ruined his health by excesses, and before 30 years of age is an all broken down and played out man! In all such cases I prescribe nature's tonic and nervine, Sulphur Bitters. They supply food for the brain, strengthen the nerves, and are successful in nine cases out of ten. —*Old Physician.*

Progress says: "A man might even go fishing on Sunday and still be a Christian." We admit, providing the fish were plenty and hungry.

Consumption can be Cured,

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper, healthful exercise and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

"Charming little pink-tipped, shell-like ears you have, Miss Trotty. Did you never have them pierced?" "No, but I have had them bored."

WHAT WAS IT, JOHN,

That made your face so free and clear from pimples, said his sweetheart. Why, don't you know, Eva? For over a year I took everything I could think of without helping me, then I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I haven't one pimple on my face. It is the best blood cleanser I ever saw.

An Irishman, mourning his wife, tearfully exclaimed: "Faith, an' she was a good woman, she always hit me with the soft end o' the mop."

CATARRH

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN NEVER HAD BUSINESS TACT.

"John," said the wife of a Dakota settler when he came home from a trip to town, "old Bill is dead at last."

"Well, that's good—I 'lowed when I turned him out in the pasture the other day that if he didn't die 'fore winter I'd have to shoot him. It don't pay to keep a hoss when it gits as old and feeble as he was. He 'peared extra weak this mornin'."

"Oh, he didn't die that way—some Chicago hunters came along and shot him by mistake."

"Shot him, hey? Well, that's blamed smart. How much did you get for him?"

"Why, I told 'em it was all right; that we wanted him to die."

"Great thunder, woman! Don't you know nothin'? Why in blazes didn't you tell 'em he was our family buggy hoss, and worth one hundred and fifty dollars?—Great snakes! It seems as if women never had no business 'bout 'em, anyhow. You might just as well have told 'em that he was a blooded hoss, and that yer husband was County Sheriff, and got one hundred dollars of good honest money."

CHURCH NOTES.

Henry Ward Beecher is to be the hero of a novel which a member of his congregation is writing.

Four new churches are building at St. Paul, Minn., at the expense of $250,000.

In Augusta, Ga., the churches have rules which forbid gentlemen from sitting on the right side of the house, as that part is occupied by ladies.

A handsome brass tablet is to be erected in the Episcopal chapel of St. James, at Elberon, in the memory of President Grant. It will be similar in design to the one placed in the same edifice in memory of President Garfield.

An exchange asserts that the Zion Hebrew congregation of St. Paul has adopted a heroic method for testing the sermonizing qualities of a candidate for its pulpit. He is not permitted to fire his very best sermon at the congregation, but a committee meets him on the way to church, gives him a text, and he is expected to preach from it without further notice.

Probably the youngest preacher in the world is J. E. Bill, Baptist, only 12 years of age, who preached a sermon on the 27th ult. at St. Martin's, N. B., to a large congregation. He was born to the profession, his father being a clergyman.

The Beecher family is a thrifty one. Mr. Beecher is under salary to his congregation. Meanwhile he is lecturing abroad, under the Pond management. Meanwhile, also, he is preaching on Sunday, and his sermons are being published in The Brooklyn Magazine, and he receives a royalty for the publication. Meanwhile, still further, Mrs. Beecher is writing letters about the trip for the same magazine and she comes in for her share of pin money. "What do you do with all the money you make?" Mr. Beecher was once asked. "Bless me!" he replied, "that's just what I have been asking myself all my life." —Washington Hatchet.

Bishop Riley paid $55,000 for the Protestant Episcopal church property in the City of Mexico, and now the same property has a value of $1,000,000, so great has been the increase. Bishop Riley is visiting in New York, where he chats with friends in Spanish, Italian and English, according to the linguistic string that happens to be pulled.

A letter written by Dr. Talmage to one of his congregation last week informed the recipient of the missive that the doctor had preached at Asheville, N. C., the new summer resort in the heart of the Carolina mountains, to the largest audience ever brought together in that settlement, and probably the largest audience ever assembled by religious services in the state. The doctor is now making the round of sundry camp meetings, whereat he has engaged to speak, and the fulfillment of those engagements will occupy him until the Tabernacle, freshened and beautified, is opened in about the middle of September. He will speak in New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Canada and New York.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A church at Cornwall, Ills., says The Chicago News, has long been inhabited by swarms of bees. They finally became so plentiful that they drove the pastor and congregation out of church. Last week a party of men ripped open the side of the church and found that the bees had piled up honey in the wall to the height of sixteen feet.

The large sum of $2,075 was paid the other day in England for a copy of the sermon preached by John Knox 321 years ago this month, "For the whiche he was inhibite preaching for a season."

Mr. Ruskin, as was recently related in the papers, took occasion to advise churches not to run into debt. "Starve and go to heaven," he said, "but don't borrow. Try first begging." Forthwith a Methodist church in a neighboring village took him at his word and begged of him, and in reply he sent them a guinea and a gracious letter.

A copy of the first edition of the Bible in the English language, translated by Miles Coverdale, and issued in 1535, was, says an exchange, sold in London the other day. It is so excessively rare that no perfect copy is known to exist, and the one under notice had the title and first few leaves supplied in facsimile, as also was the map. With all these disadvantages, to which was added the one of being a "grubby" copy, it fetched £120.—Christian Union.

In Ireland the Episcopalians number 600,000; Presbyterians, 485,000; Methodists and Unitarians, 110,000; and Congregationalists, Baptists and other minor denominations, about 60,000.

In Denver, Colo., out of a Chinese population of 500, 175 are in schools and 100 of them under decided religious influence. In San Francisco there are 248 members connected with the Chinese and Japanese churches, 58 having been added during the past year. There are 659 pupils in their schools. There are also four Chinese Sunday schools in Chicago.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

Barnum has offered $20,000 for the skin of a sea serpent.

The director of the Boulaq museum, of Cairo, Egypt, has just discovered a mummy of extraordinary value. It is that of Rameses III. Although forty centuries have passed over this dead body, the face is in an excellent state of preservation. The mouth is very large, and the teeth are all in good order.

Eight members of congress have died during the present administration.

A 3-year-old daughter of W. N. Wilson, of Attica, N. Y., was nearly poisoned to death one day recently by eating a small piece of wall paper which contained arsenic.

An eccentric character in Susquehanna county, Pa., has an immense cage, in which are confined 200 rattlesnakes. He captured them early in the spring, when they were coming from their winter homes.

The highest birth rate in the United States is in the south. In Louisiana there are 148 children born each year to every 1,000 women of child bearing age, 156 in Georgia and 187 in Texas. In New England the rate is 82, in the west about 122.

A polite burglar visited the house of Mr. J. H. Snyder, of Council Bluffs, Ia., and appropriated about $100 worth of jewelry. Upon leaving he very graciously offered to start the burglar alarm and apologized for disturbing the family, saying, "It's a matter of necessity or I should not have done it."

A new sewing machine, said to do excellent work, has been brought out in England, and is meeting with an enormous sale. It sells for $2.62. As it can be packed in a small box it can be carried in the pocket.

A war with Mexico would cost the nation from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, and make about 100,000 widows and orphans.—Cleveland Leader.

It is said that the piles of the London Bridge, put down in the year 900, are still sound, the blue mud of the Thames having preserved them.

Cotton was cultivated in India 450 years before Christ, and was gathered from the field by hand, exactly as it is being done today.

At Peoria, Ills., Harry Wright put up a sixty-pound dumb bell with one hand five times in five seconds, and a 100-pound bell with two hands three times in four seconds. The lifting was done by standing with both feet close together and a steady shove.

Over $3,000,000 have been stolen by Philadelphia cashiers, clerks and others during the past five years.

The first African city lighted by electricity was not Algiers or Cairo, but Kimberley, with forty-two Brush lights of 2,000 candle power. The current is also utilized there for the killing of dogs, a step suggesting the execution of death sentences by the same means, as proposed in the United States, and in France by M. Charson, a member of the senate.

Two tramps—a man and his wife—have recently been making a good living in Scotland by means of their baby. "We just gits 'im christened," says the father, "at all the towns we passes, and then, yes see, parson he makes us all comfortable wi' summat to eat and money for beds. On days orful bad we 'as to do 'im twice."

Children Praying to Jupiter.

Who can tell what ideas children of a tender age acquire from what they read? Recently a mother saw her two children, aged respectively 6 and 8 years, kneeling in the middle of the grass plot, with faces uplifted, hands clasped, and lips moving evidently in prayer. Curious as to their petitions, she drew near unseen, and overheard the following: "Oh! Jupiter, we pray thee ripen the grapes and send us flowers." This was said in unison. The younger then added: "Jupiter, send the flowers to-day, just as many as you can." The older took up the petition, saying: "Ripen the grapes to-morrow, for we need them very much." Horrified at this pagan proceeding, the mother exclaimed: "Children, where did you ever hear of praying to Jupiter?" "Oh, we read it in Æsop's fables, and if people prayed to Jupiter then why cannot we pray to him now? We want grapes and flowers now, so we have been praying to Jupiter for some time, so that he will be sure to hear us and give us what we want."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

When one has been suffering the agonies of a severe attack of rheumatism, neuralgia or sciatica and relief comes it seems as if a new lease of life had been granted. Such have been the feelings of thousands who, after trying physicians and numberless remedies, have used Athlophoros and found to their great joy that this medicine really did cure these diseases.

Bath, Me., April 29, 1886.

For rheumatism or neuralgia I recommend Athlophoros as an infallible cure; my wife has for some time been troubled with rheumatism, at times very severely. A few weeks ago she was taken with rheumatism with symptoms of a fever, a neighbor who had been using Athlophoros (for a child who had suffered with the fever) with satisfactory results, insisted on my wife trying the same remedy, she did so, using not quite one bottle, the rheumatism, fever and all other symptoms of the disease left her. I consider Athlophoros a good medicine. A. G. EATON.

Hinsdale, N. H., May 18, 1886.

Of all medicines that claim to cure rheumatism there is only one that will or can do it and that one is Athlophoros. I have for years been troubled with muscular rheumatism, at times so severe as to keep me in bed for 14 or 15 weeks at a time, taking all kinds of medicine, none of which would give me more than temporary relief. The last time I was down I commenced to use Athlophoros, the first bottle got me out of bed in quick order. I was then able to get around on crutches, a second bottle I am happy to say laid away the crutches, and I shall never need them again, for in case I should ever be troubled again with rheumatism I can get a cure in Athlophoros. NORMAN HOWE.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

Preserve the Teeth!

All persons desirous of preserving the natural color and texture of the teeth, should use

Holden & Jones' TOOTH POWDER.

It is one of the finest preparations on the Market, and being reduced to an impalpable powder it is neither gritty nor rough, and will not injure the enamel if used two or three times a day. It is put up in two styles:

A Pure Cream White

—AND—

A Beautiful Pink Tint.

Price, 25 Cents Per Bottle.

Try Moxie's Nerve Food

FOR

Nervousness, Insomnia & Dyspepsia.

For Sale by

Holden & Jones,

South Paris, Me

A GREAT FALL!

I. W. Andrews & Son,

keep constantly on hand a large stock of plushes and cloth covered

Burial Caskets,

—SUCH AS—

Broadcloths, Velvets, Crapes, Etc.,

both black and white for young and aged people, which they are selling

20 Per Cent. Cheaper than Usual.

Customers and their horses fed free of charge. Hearses furnished when desired.

J. A. Bolster & Sons, Agents,

NORWAY.

I. W. Andrews & Son,

South Woodstock, Me.

BOOTS BY MAIL

sent Prepaid to all who are unable to obtain good fitting boots in their own locality.

We have a Very Large Stock to select from, consisting of

LADIES' GENT'S, BOYS', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES,

in all styles.

Ladies' and Misses' Common Sense, and Child's Spring Heel a Specialty.

Fine Donga Boots; easy to the Feet.

Warm goods of all kinds.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Wyer Greene & Co.,

519 Congress St., - - - Portland, Me

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.

Non-Resident Taxes.

In the town of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1885.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in the town of Denmark, for the year 1885, in bills committed to Edwin Pingree, Collector of said town, on the 21st day of August, 1885, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 26th day of August, 1886, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said Town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Post-office in said town, on the 5th day of March, 1887, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Isaac H. Lord, or owner unknown, homestead formerly occupied by himself,	50	$300	$3 30
Charles W. McKenney, or owner unknown, 2-3 of the Berry portion left after the partition of Emery and Sanborn, and 5-8 of pine, hemlock and spruce, common and undivided,	600	3000	33 00
Same, Wm. Hapgood lots, formerly taxed to Aaron McKenney,	100	1000	11 00
Same, land in forks of road west of Gilbert Warren's,	100	400	4 40
Same, timber on Gilbert Warren's and A. Richardson's land,		50	55
Same, balance of deficient highway,			3 80
Total,			$52 75
Aaron McKenney, or owner unknown, partof Pleasant Mt,	201	140	1 98

GEORGE W. GRAY,
Treas. of Denmark.

Denmark, Oct. 8th, 1886.

THIS PAPER N. W. AYER & SON, ...

THE TRADING RAT.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

An interesting family of rodents,—dwellers in the Rocky Mountains and adjacent hills, are known there by various significant names, as mountain rats, timber rats, and trade rats. The first, of course, refers to their native home; the second to the sound of their gnawing, scarcely to be distinguished from the sawing of timber; and the last to their peculiar system of barter or exchange, so curious a habit that it is doubtful if any other animal has been known to practice it while in a wild or untamed state.

These animals are much larger and stronger than the ordinary house rat—so much so that cats are apparently afraid of them, and cannot be induced to attack them. They are pretty, well formed, have very bright black eyes, and soft grey fur. Their tails are not rat-like, but are more like a squirrel's, only less bushy—being covered with fur.

Such keen, intelligent-looking creatures are they, that but for instinctive dislike to the name of rat, we should be strongly tempted to tame them as attractive and teachable pets. Until they learn that they have an enemy in man, they are quite unsuspicous, and will allow any one to walk up to them.

One of these rats being caught in the house, I measured him: body, eight inches long; tail, eight inches; around his body, under his fore-legs, seven inches; ears, an inch and a half; fur beautifully fine, grey, with a dark shade, nearly black, running lengthwise down his back. He was very plump and fat.

They haunt houses and camps near the hills, but seldom, if at all, those a few miles away. The peculiar trading characteristics natural to this little merchant gits wise ways, and queer tricks, seem far more like reason than instinct.

A few incidents which came under my own observation will illustrate this characteristic.

Some men, passing through the country, camped in a deserted cabin, and before wrapping themselves in their blankets for the night, they placed their bread for breakfast in a pan near the fire. On rising, to their dismay, not a crumb of bread was left in the pan, but it was filled with old scraps of leather, chips, bones, mouldy beans, rags, etc. Searching, they found high up on a partly-broken shelf, in an old tin can, their bread packed away with old bacon rinds, bones, rags and other trash.

In the house of one of my neighbors, these mischiefs carried away a lot of Indian or corn meal, and in the meal-box deposited a quantity of bird-shot, which, mixed with the remaining meal, caused the housekeeper great dissatisfaction. In the same house a trunk was accidentally left open one night; in the morning a quantity of rice, bits of dried fruit, and some oats were found mixed up with loose coral beads and other small trinkets; it was an exercise of patience to separate the articles, as may be readily imagined.

A sheep-herder, returning to his camp thirty miles away, brought home a fine new hat. Placing the box on his table, he went away for the night. Returning, he found the box had been entered, the crown of the hat eaten entirely round, and the box then filled with wool, flannel rags, remains of food, wheat and dried fruits. There was a sudden forced abandonment of that unsurveyed "squatter's claim."

Some ranchmen were gone haying for several days, camping away from home. After their return they soon learned that their quarters had not been unoccupied during their absence. A nest composed of wool and rags filled the flour-sieve left upon a shelf; next beside the sieve stood the coffee-box; in it had been left about a pound of good coffee; now the box was filled to the top, mixed with the coffee, mouldy crusts, bones, and rinds, that had been scattered about the place. "When I threw it all out," said the man who was telling me, "provoked as I was, I could not help noticing how prettily the nest was made up of gnawings of an old blue army overcoat, red flannel shirt, and many white rags, put together so nicely and made so soft within."

This morning, going to the storehouse for a lamp chimney, I found an ordinary glass chimney, packed close with straw, grains of rice, oats, wheat, a few beans and chips.

The mischief these rats can do in a single night is incredible. One, getting into a lady's room, stripped her house plants of every leaf and blossom, and ensconced himself behind the wardrobe, where he was found with a most singular accumulation of goods, among them many bits of paper, a quantity of raisins, a box of matches, some candle ends, gnawed postage stamps, and a lot of odds and ends. Nothing seemed to come amiss, and they are particularly fascinated by anything that glitters; often carrying off knives, spoons, and watches and silver, and hiding them effectually.

They are "good providers," and in the fall build their nests, and fill them with stores of eatables, the result of foraging expeditions for their families before winter is on them. Under a large cottonwood tree, on a hill-side, partly underneath a fallen trunk, a party of us found a mountain rat's nest. It was built up nearly two feet in height; the top or roof covering is sloped on all sides, to shed rain or snow; tearing it to pieces, we found it was built closely of grass, moss, chips, bones, and many leaves of the cactus (which grows plentifully among the rocks); how they could cut off and convey this thorny stuff, working it up with the other material, in the close covering, is hard to understand. Away down, running in almost under the log, so well built around, out of reach of any moisture or cold, a clever little bed of wool was found, made for the young rats—this wool, of which there was a quantity, must have been collected bit by bit from the weeds through which the sheep passed, and from their corrals.

To reach this nest in the rat's house, there was quite a long, circuitous passage, entrance close to the ground, on the the south side. In a little heap outside, not yet carried among their provisions, but lying close by, we found more than a quart of fine, fresh-looking potatoes, brought from our own garden, and it is an unsolved mystery how the potatoes were taken there; with not a scratch or mar upon them, or the skin bruised or broken. The garden was a hundred feet away, considerably lower down, and a stream of water, an irrigating ditch, to be crossed, to reach it. One person suggested that the rats might have rolled them all the way and across some poles thrown over the stream.

Destroying this nest, a couple of rats darted up the standing tree, and there we were surprised to find another nest had been begun in the forks of the tree. We destroyed this nest also; but here comes in another mystery, a puzzling question: How could the rats climb that tree and carry up stores for the winter? This nest was probably 25 or 30 feet from the ground.

I have already spoken of their great strength and celerity of movement. To an observer these traits are a never-failing surprise. If a light is steadily burning and all is quiet, they are easily watched, darting back and forth, carrying goods each way—round trip, so to speak—and often long trips. I have known them to bring nails, bits of iron, screws, and other things left about the sheds, quite a distance from the house, place them on shelves, boxes or kegs, just as they fancied, but all in some selected spot, carrying back from cellar and storehouse dried prunes, apples, rice and and all kinds of eatables. If working in the dark, the drawing of a match, a slight noise, or sudden light will cause them to vanish like a flash.

WORKING HABITS OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

[New York World.]

Mr. W. D. Howells works from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., dining at 2 P. M., and is a man of leisure for the rest of the day. He writes about a half column of the *World* per diem. With this stint he can turn out two novels and a great deal of miscellaneous matter in the course of the year. He is not satisfied without a great deal of revising, and sometimes re-writes a whole chapter. The manuscript of "A Foregone Conclusion," one of his earlier books, was entirely re-written.

Mr. Henry James, immediately after a breakfast of coffee and rolls in his own room, sits down to his literary work, generally writing by the light of two candles—the London mornings being so dark. He composes slowly and painfully, re-writing and re-touching his work continually, his artistic style being attained only at the expense of real toil. He works until noon, and then goes to his club for lunch. By regular application he manages to produce a good deal of manuscript.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) does not write in his library. His humorous fancies are evolved with more ease in the seclusion of his private billiard-room. He makes it an invariable rule to do a certain amount of literary work each day, and his working hours are made continuous by omitting the formality of lunch. He is merciless toward his own productions and often destroys a whole day's writing without compunction. In this way he sometimes does a piece of work over and over again, but at other times the first draft is satisfactory. He is very industrious, but the mountain sometimes labors to bring forth a mouse.

Mr Edgar Fawcett, who writes for fame and not for bread, has been wont to do his literary work in the fourth story of a cheap tenement-house some distance from his residence in the fashionable part of the city. He evidently believes in the practical application of Aldrich's verses about the goddesses and the garret. He is more painstaking about style than about subject matter.

J. T. Trowbridge never composes his poems with pen in hand or his prose without it. The former take shape in his mind during strolls across some country and along the banks of the Hudson [Arlington Lake, Arlington, Mass., or Spy Pond, the writer should have written.] or while floating in his boat on the river [lake.] He often carries fifty or one hundred lines in his mind in this way. His verses are revised a good deal. In his earlier days he was always methodical, but of