

We Want You

That we know headquarters for

BICYCLES, SUNDRIES and

REPAIRS.

If you can't get what you want write us. We can also save you a good many dollars if you intend to buy a wheel. Write us.

PURITAN CYCLE MFG. CO.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

E. W. CHANDLER,

Builders' Finish

I will furnish DOORS and WINDOWS of any

Also Window & Door Frames.

If you want any kind of finish for inside

Or outside work, send in your orders. Fine Lum

Planing, Sawing and Job Work.

E. W. CHANDLER,

Dr. Miles' Pink Pills are guaranteed to cure

Headache in 30 minutes. One cent a dose.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

This is the best of all remedies for

HINDERCORNS

PARKER'S

CONSUMPTIVE

WADLEIGH'S KIDNEY REMEDY

Quickly cures kidney and bladder troubles,

Sunlight Soap

SAVES its cost in

LABOR ten times

over. Rub it on light

ly; let the clothes

soak a short time;

then rinse. It washes

Clothes better and

keeps them from

Pure Soap No Chemicals

No Adulteration.

If you want

to buy a Carpet or straw mat

tating at a good trade we can

sell it to you.

When you are in Norway,

and want something in choice

Fruit, fine Tea or Coffee, or

extra quality Groceries, we

will try and make it for your

interest to call and see us.

J. A. LAMBE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. N. BOLSTER,

Market Sq., SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Keeps a full line of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Paper

Hanging, Carpets,

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,

Paris, Oils, Lime, Hair and Cement.

CALL AND SEE US.

THE

MOST COMPLETE LINE

OF

FALL OF '96

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Ever shown in this

vicinity

can be found

at

Shurtleff's Pharmacy.

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

MESSAGERS NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, Sept. 28, A. D. 1896.

This is to give Notice, that on the 19th day

of Sept. A. D. 1896, a Warrant in Insolvency

was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said

County of Oxford, in favor of the estate of

RAY B. BOWKER, on petition

adjudged by said court, and the said petition

of said debtor, which petition was filed on the

19th day of Sept. A. D. 1896, and the said

petition was returned to said debtor, and the

said debtor, who is now residing at the Court

house, at the Court house in said County, at

the Court house, at the Court house in said

County, at the Court house in said County, at

the Court house in said County, at the Court

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said County, at the Court house in said County,

at the Court house in said County, at the Court

house in said County, at the Court house in

AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics

is invited. Address all communications to

Editor of the Democrat, South Paris, Me.

APPLES FOR EUROPE.

FINE POINTS IN PACKING.—BUYERS'

WHIMS.—STANDARD OF SELECTIONS.

With the enormous amount of apples

to be marketed, it will not do, as in cases

of small crops, to pack some of the poor

with the good. All the expenses are

just as great for a barrel of poor fruit

as for a barrel of fine, and as it is likely

to be a year of low moderate prices even

for the best, poor lots of fruit will bring

very low prices, and it will be far better

to look for the better, rather than to attempt

to market them.

Several pickings give the best results.

Apples are generally picked too ripe,

especially the earlier varieties. Another

advantage derived from these several

pickings is having a much longer

time to market the product, taking

advantage of early markets when the

fruit is scarce and consequently bringing

much higher prices. Another advantage

is that the trees being relieved of a por

tion, enables the remaining fruit to de

velop in size and goodness.

Look over the orchard, and in the case

of any of the red varieties that are

of good size and show considerable color,

relieve the trees of such and bury them

in the ground. The English market

will be at least a barrel higher during

September and October than during

November and December.

In packing the cases that I recommend

nothing smaller than a 2-12 inch apple

should be placed therein, and the larger

the better. The small sized fruit is far

better for the market. These cases are

used for the purpose of catering to a bet

ter class of buyers, and fine fruit must

be in them to obtain good results. Some

have been foolish enough to pack miser

able rubbish in them, probably thinking

the case and the paper would make the

fruit invisible.

USE NEW BARRELS

always instead of second-hand dour

barrels, no matter if the cost is double

or treble that of the second-hand.

The fruit in new barrels generally

brings a higher price than in second-hand

barrels. The reason for this is, when the

barrel is exactly alike, than those in the

second-hand barrel. No matter

how careful packers may be in dust

ing the barrel, and how clean the barrel

is, it does not remove it all, and when the

barrel is headed up and receives the

fruit, the fruit is in contact with the

barrel, and the fruit is in contact with

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APPLES FOR COWS.

C. P. Hazen of Vermont is convinced

that apples for cows are worth more

than the older milk price of 10 cents per

bushel, and he can see no difference be

tween the effects of sweet and sour vari

eties. He distributes a load from the

back end of a wagon, sweeping them

out with a stiff broom, while the horses

walk through the pasture; this is better

than feeding in bins, as fruit keeps

cleaner and there is less danger of look

ing among the herd. Cows at first eat

all they can stuff, and after that only in

moderate quantities.

A Massachusetts farmer who had an

enormous lot of low-grade apples, against

all the advice of his neighbors, decided

to feed the fruit to his milk cows.

He began on a large old cow which

was nearly dry, feeding her, in con

nection with her summer pasture ex

clusively, 2 quarts of hard Greening and

Baldwin apples, principally windfalls,

at night, and same quantity in morning,

gradually increasing, until at the end

of a week she was eating about a bushel

per day. Her milk increased from 4 to

6 quarts per day.

Another cow in frother milk, giving 8

quarts daily, was next tried. At this

time the cows had been running in rows

fevered days, which would probably

have been the cause of the trouble. The

milk, yet upon the top of this better

feed the second cow was brought, when

upon her full feed of apples, to the

effect of daily yield of 12 to 14 quarts

of milk. His herd consisted of five cows, all

of which, except one, would have eaten

of the fruit before the first of the year.

There was one smaller cow; half a

bushel was found to be as much and

sometimes more than the average in

crease of milk. The average increase of

milk was fully 50 per cent.

An apple grower and dairyman once

fed 30 cows with a pasture of apples.

A big fellow, a cow, came down from the

Oregon country, and who was on his way

home, weary, worn and almost dead

from the heat of the day. He was fed

the warty, bare buttes of Wyoming, rose

from his seat at the far end of the full

man, and awkwardly working his way

toward the front of the herd. This was an

ecclesiastical looking personage, and the

bunch looked at him with interest.

"Folks, will you play a game of six-

ty-six?"

The other smiled and murmured a de

clined, whereupon a disappointed

look the horseman addressed the next

male passenger with the request that he

play a game of sixty-six with him. The

showing of chagrin, were fol

lowed by application to a third and a

fourth and a fifth man until the whole

herd was in the act of playing. The

answer the big fellow turned and

looked down the aisle despairingly.

Then, steadying himself by the backs

of the seats, he turned and looked at

the other passengers. "Gents, this here's a calamity. I

'posse 'pays I look like a pickpocket or

something of the kind. I ain't got no

with me. I ain't. I'm a deacon in the

Holopoke church, and I'm a deacon in

the Holopoke church, and I'm a deacon

in the Holopoke church, and I'm a

deacon in the Holopoke church, and I'm

a deacon in the Holopoke church, and

I'm a deacon in the Holopoke church,

and I'm a deacon in the Holopoke

church, and I'm a deacon in the

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church, and I'm a deacon in the

THE WELDON ESTATE.

By ALFRED R. GILHOUS.

(Copyright, 1896, by American Press Asso

ciation.)

CHAPTER XXIV.

Captain Brandon was much annoy

ed and back by Bontons's en-zom

ments as that person was delighted. He

knew that a fight in the open would be

madness, and his only hope lay in an

unbreached outlaws. Howard Blanch

ard, who with John Clyde, had been

watching from the summit of a neigh

boring hill, came running down at

sunrise, and in answer to the captain's

question said excitedly:

"They are coming this way!"

"Bontons's men?"

"Yes; every one of them, and they

look like a cavalry regiment. Where can

they be? I don't know, but I'm glad

you hear my plan to defeat Brandon."

"You think so?"

"I am sure of it. I have sent through

80 men, and when daylight comes I

will find myself under my rifle."

"And will not you be under his?"

"You should know by this time that Brandon

has a habit of shooting back."

"Let him shoot. Tell me—do you

call him your friend?"

"I do."

"I will give you a chance to test his

friendship."

"Go on. I am listening."

"I propose to send you through, so as

to be with Fort Robb when he makes

the attack. My orders will be to place

you in the advance. Then let Captain

Brandon shoot at will. I am not

bothering you."

"Carry out your plan. I am not ask

ing favors of you, and I never expect

to," said Louis Kyle, with a proud

ring in his voice.

Bontons turned to two men who were

standing behind him and said:

"Until his feet, but keep his arms

bound. Take him through the pass, and

then, when he is alone, let him shoot

at will. When he has shot, let him

