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POETRY.

The Golden Gate.

Dim shadows gather thickly round,
And on the misty stair we climb,
The cloudy stair that upward leads,
To where the golden portals shine,
Round which the kneeling spirits wait,
The opening of the Golden Gate.

As some with eager longing go,
Still pressing forward, hand in hand,
And some with weary steps and slow,
Look back where their beloved stand,
Yet up the misty stairs they climb,
Led on by the angel Time.

As unseen hands roll back the door,
The light that floods the very air,
Is lost the shadows from within,
Of the great glory hidden there;
And storn and ever, and soon and late,
The shadows pass within the Gate.

MISCELLANY.

COMING HOME.

It was a bitter cold night; one of those times, happily infrequent in this latitude, when everything, animate and inanimate, seemed to shrink and cower in the intense cold. The very air was full of icy particles, which one was forced to draw in with every breath; and when the moon rose, round and clear, and bright, and the wind came up with it, penetrated every crack and crevice, no matter how minute. The passengers by the night express gathered closer to the stove, crowding and jostling each other, as even well-bred people will sometimes do, in their effort to keep warm. All but one man who sat in a seat by himself by the door. A tall man, wrapped in an overcoat of army blue, the visor of his cap drawn low over his eyes—deep, dark eyes with a strange expression in them—such eyes as a man might have who had been fated to stand for a time on the borders of hell, and having seen, must bear with him through life the memory of its horrors.

He sat there quietly enough, taking little heed apparently of what was going on about him. All the afternoon he had sat so, seldom moving, not speaking, only once when he had given up his seat near the fire to a poor-looking woman with a child in her arms, and himself taken this one further back, and the passengers, noticing the little act of politeness, and observing his dress as well, decided that he was a soldier on his way home; a veteran, probably, and then dropped him out of their thoughts.

And while the hours of early evening wore away, the train thundered on, over miles and miles of level prairie; past farm-houses, nestled down among trees and barns, and corn-cribs; past little groups of dwellings, with their home-lights shining cheerily out.

The man by the window watched them as they flitted by, an eager, hungry look coming into his eyes. Was he thinking of a house at the end of his journey, where the lamps were lighted by this time, and three faces as bright as the sun, would grow suddenly bright at his coming? I do not know.

The conductor came in presently, bringing a little of the keen outer air with him. He paused with his hands on the back of the seat in which the soldier sat, smiling down into the gloomy eyes lifted to his face as he said, cheerfully:

"We shall be at M., in eleven minutes. You're almost home, sir."

"Yes, thank God!"

Home! Did conductor Hines know all that word meant to the man sitting there so quietly? He thought he did; thought he could understand his feelings, for he himself had served three years as a soldier, and well remembered the homesickness, the weary waiting, the longing that grew almost insupportable sometimes for one glimpse of dear faces left behind.

Something of this he said in his earnest way, still standing there, his hand on the back of the seat. The soldier grasped it and the two looked steadily into each other's eyes.

Two faces so very unlike. One pleasant to look upon, though shadowed a little by cares and responsibilities of middle life. The other showing warm and white under the lamp-light, gray hair about the temples, lines upon the forehead, deep lines around the mouth; the face of an old man—and yet he was but thirty. His very voice had a curious, unnatural tone in it as he said, still keeping fast hold of the friendly hand, still looking into the kindly eyes, "It's three years since I saw my family, two since I heard from them. I have been a prisoner eighteen months at Salisbury."

What a story was outlined in these few words—only outlined—the details will never be known till the great day of Remembrance when the secrets of all prison houses shall be revealed, and the black record of Southern cruelty be shown up to the gaze of angels and men. Eighteen months! They had done the work of eighteen years on the once powerful frame of this man whose whole heart seemed centered on the one thought of going home.

Home! Who can tell how blessed memories of it had steadied the soldier's brain

and kept him from madness during those days, and weeks, and months of lingering torment when hope and courage and manly fortitude alike gave way before the horrors of the situation, and brave men who had looked death in the face many a time without blanching, shrank now when it came in the form of slow starvation. But they had lived through it—some of them—this Mark Ryder among the rest.

He stood now on the platform of the car as the train stopped alongside a low-roofed dingy little building, dignified by the name of a station. The station-master stood there his lamp in his hand, and beside him a man and a boy waiting to get on the train. The man did not glance once at the train, nor at the twinkling lights from a group of a dozen houses on a hill-side near at hand, though he had many friends there when he went away. He was looking off across the bare fields to where a mile away a single light gleamed as a star.

"Coralie's up yet. Like enough she's thinking of me this minute," voice and hand both trembled with excitement as he turned up the collar of his overcoat for protection against the wind that came sweeping, bitterly cold, across this bit of open country.

A friendly hand was laid on his shoulder as he turned away and a friendly voice said, "Good night, comrade. God give you a happy home-coming." Then the hand was gone from his shoulder, the train dashed on, and the soldier struck out cheerfully across the fields, steering straight for the light which still glowed steadily in the distance. The air was still biting cold, but he did not feel it. How should he when his heart was aglow?

"It's early yet, hardly eight. I shall find them all up. Dear Coralie! what will she say, I wonder."

No shadow of doubt or fear dimmed the eager joy of anticipation; no thought of change. And yet two years are such a long, long time. This was his home he was coming to, his and Coralie's, and Coralie loved him. It was Coralie he thought of, always Coralie.

How familiar the old gate looked, and the bars beyond. He would not go in that way, though; the gate used to creak he remembered, and he wanted to surprise them—wanted, too, to get one look at them all before he made his presence known. The shades were up and the light shone full in his eyes as he approached the window, stepping lightly that no footfall might betray him. Nearer and nearer till he stood close to the sill.

What a pleasant room it was, with its pretty carpet and burnished stove, and the pictures on the walls. A little boy sat with book and slate beside the lamp. That was Eddie, studious Eddie, and the pink-cheeked child that leaned upon his knee was the baby Floy. A young woman sat in a rocking chair before the stove, a fair young woman with Coralie's face and smile and Coralie's hands of dark hair.

But who was the man beside her, who held her hand in such a confident, lover-like way, and even bent down and kissed her, right there in the broad light, before the children, before the very eyes of the husband whose presence none of them suspected? In God's name, what did it mean?

Mark Ryder's hand clenched as he took one step towards the door, but stopped as a voice thrilled to his heart, as it had done so many times before, saying, "Come Floy, Eddie, it's time little folks were in bed."

The younger came obediently, and the man standing outside saw this other man swing her out of the mother's arms and catch her high above his head, while the little one laughed and shouted in glee, and Coralie said pleadingly, "Please don't, husband; it makes me afraid to see you throw her up so."

Husband!

The mystery was growing clearer now.

The moonlight fell upon a white convulsed face, and the angels, seeing it, must have pitied the man. There were none other to pity; no kindly human face or voice, only the remembrance of the conductor's face which stayed by him somehow, recurred to his mind now—"God give you a happy home-coming!"

He uttered no syllable of reproach, only the words that were almost a cry, "Oh, Coralie! Coralie!"

As if in answer she turned toward the window, but the figure that had stood there was gone now.

Even in this moment of bewilderment and torture, the wronged husband saw clearly how the wrong had been done. He had been reported dead, and Coralie, a timid, confiding woman always, had married again. She had been married many months—his eyes told him that—and he could not bring shame and disgrace upon her. Another train would pass in two hours. He would take it and go far away, back to the army, perhaps, anywhere, it did not matter, and she should never know but that he was really dead. It would be best so.

Oh! Coralie, if you had only known whose eyes looked upon you that night!

whose unselfish heart was planning for you, placing your future peace and well-being before his own craving hunger for home, happiness, and children's love!

When Mark Ryder glanced again toward the window, of the strange man had moved aside, out of his range of vision, and he saw only Coralie sitting there with Floy in her lap, while Eddie leaned on the arm of her chair. Home, and wife, and children—all that he had hoped or cared for thro' three years of war and eighteen months of captivity, before his eyes and within his reach at last! I think now but God knew what was in that man's heart that moment, when he gave them all up, and elected to become a wanderer. One long look at the dear faces he should never see again this side of Heaven—then he turned resolutely away.

He had his hand on the fence to get over, when a dog came out of a kennel near by, growling savagely. "Bruno, good fellow!" Hearing his name called in that voice, the dog knew his master and sprang up with a quick, glad whine, licking his hand, and the pale face, that bent down close for an instant, as the man knelt on one knee on the frozen ground, his arm about the dog's neck.

"You will see them all to-morrow, old fellow—Coralie and Eddie and baby Floy—but I shall never see them again till I meet them up yonder. They'll never know that I've been here to-night, and you can not tell them, can you? You'll keep the secret, and when all the rest have forgotten me, my dog will remember. No, you mustn't follow. Back, I say, and good-bye."

He did not look back once as he went—kept straight on across the fields toward the station, in the same path he had come over less than an hour before. The wind was in his face now, the bitter, piercing wind which seemed to penetrate the blue overcoat so easily, chilling him through and through. He shivered at first, and shrank, as it swept over him, but after a time he did not feel its chilling blasts so much.

It must be getting late, he thought; he was growing very sleepy—walking slower and slower, pausing once at the mournful howl of a dog fell on his ear. "Poor Bruno! Nobody else'll grieve. Nobody else knows or cares. It's strange—what makes me so tired. I must—sit down—here—and rest. There's time enough. No need to hurry. Coralie's asleep by—this time—and—I—," leaning his elbows on his knees and his face on his hands, he is quiet. Not asleep, for he still heard the barking of the dog, but it sounded to him miles and miles away. His senses were getting dulled, his faculties benumbed.

An hour passed—two—then the shriek of a locomotive broke the stillness, startling the echoes far and near. But Mark Ryder did not move. Had he forgotten that he meant to take the train? When daylight came he was sitting there still.

Later in the morning, Coralie's husband, coming down this very field, paused at the sight of a man in uniform, sitting there in that dejected attitude.

"Are you sick, sir? Can I help you in any way? But the soldier did not look up or speak."

A strange fear fell upon the questioner. He came nearer and gently lifted the sleeper's head, pushing back the cap that shaded the white forehead and closed eyes.

"Dead! Frozen to death, with help so near! This is terrible."

No slightest glimmering of the truth dawned upon his mind. He had never seen Mark Ryder, and to a stranger's eyes this pale face, turned up mutely to the winter's sky, bore little resemblance to the little picture he had so many times seen Coralie kiss. So he called a neighbor, and, with reverent touch, they lifted the poor, pallid image of what had been a strong loving man, and bore it to the nearest house. And the news spread that a dead soldier, a stranger evidently, a passenger from one of the night trains, was lying at the house of Dr. Purcell, awaiting a coroner's inquest.

What impulse was it that prompted Coralie, when she heard of it, to take her two little ones by the hand and go down there? Her husband met her at the door with an awe-struck face. Some one who had known Mark Ryder had recognized the body, and one after another of his old neighbors, crowding nearer, recognized it too. They would have kept her away then, but she only said, "I must see it," and putting away their detaining hands, stepped into the room.

In spite of gray hairs, in spite of worn features and altered looks, she knew him instantly.

She did not faint nor cry out—just knelt down beside the low bed, where they laid him, and dropped her head on his shoulder, and kissing the cold lips that would never warm under the pressure of hers, calling him by his name—"Mark, Mark, my love, my husband!" and the neighbors standing there lifted up their voices and wept.

In his pocket they found his papers—

transportation ticket and discharge—and in his knapsack the gifts he had brought for his dear ones—a shawl for Coralie, a music box for Eddie, and a doll for baby Floy. The gifts had reached their destination, but alas! for their giver.

Oh! true heart, strong for the right, tender and faithful unto death, do you know, in that Better Country in which you dwell, how one walks the earth, longing only for the time when "this mortal shall put on immortality," and the little household band be gathered an unbroken circle once more?

THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIER.—"Malakoff" says in his last Paris letter to the N. Y. Times:

"From all sides the testimony concurs in the statement that the needle gun has not had so important a share in the success of the Prussians as the Austrians would have the world believe. The Prussians seem to have shown more intelligence on the field, more dash, more solidity, and more brilliancy in tactics, than their enemy, besides possessing a gun which, when a good occasion presented for its use, was sure to destroy whatever attempted to stand before it. The army people of France are astounded at this result and refuse to see the cause of it. They refuse to see that Prussia is indebted for her success to the education she gives her people, as well their common school education as their military education in the well-organized Landwehr. France and Austria spend great sums of money on their officers and military establishments, while the people, the peasantry, of these two countries are maintained in about the same state of ignorance they were two centuries ago. In these two countries the Catholic church controls, in a great measure, the instruction the people receive; in Prussia, it is the Government and the progressive Protestant Church which controls the education of the people. In France and Austria, therefore, the peasant makes a good soldier to fight in superior numbers with uncomplicated instruments of warfare; but he could not stand a minute before an equal number of educated men with complicated and improved instruments of war. Military renown, bravery, esprit de corps and élan would do no good in presence of a higher intelligence and a gun shooting six times to one. The French Government would do well to look a little less to the embellishment of Paris, and a little more to the poor ignorant masses outside of Paris—of those masses which compose its army."

A SAD CASE. A Dr. Fekete has been arrested in New Orleans and held in \$5000 bail, on the charge of causing the death of a little girl and little boy, who, suffering from chills and fever, both died in two hours after taking some medicine he administered to them. After the little girl had died, and the medicine given to her was prescribed for her brother, he said, "Uncle, I don't want to take that medicine; it killed sister, and it will kill me." "Oh, no," was responded, "it was not the medicine that killed your sister." The little fellow replied, "May be not, but I wish you would let me see my pony before I take it, because I don't believe I will ever see him again." He was shown the pony, took the medicine, and in one hour afterward was a corpse.

SPEECH OF SIMON CAMERON. A special despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says that a large Union mass meeting had been held there. Hon. Simon Cameron presided. He said he was glad to see so many people present on so short a notice. He counseled energetic action. He pronounced President Johnson a bad man, faithless to his promise and an enemy to his country. The question was whether poor, honest negroes should be murdered in cold blood after the rebellion, and whether a handful of white men in South Carolina should cast the votes of negroes who were inexperienced. Every leading traitor should be hung, and we ought to insist upon President Johnson's advice that treason should be made odious.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican says that he is convinced that Mr. Johnson is alarmingly afflicted with a disease which may be called Ego on the brain. It appears that in his speech of April 18, to the soldiers and sailors, he used the personal pronoun I, 72 times, and me, 14 times; the possessive pronoun my, 14 times; we, 38 times; us, 11 times; our, 6 times; he, referring to himself, 11 times, and his, twice,—making in all, one hundred and sixty-eight references to himself in a speech containing not far from 3,000 words, or one in every 18 words. Now, if in one year at the White House, the President is beset by the "fool whelp of sin," while "little dogs are snapping at his heels," is it not reasonable to fear that he may be assailed by the great enemy of mankind in person, and that little snakes will be coiling around his heels sometime during the remaining three years which he is expected to stay there.

NEVER LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH. This very familiar and oft repeated saying takes its origin from a circumstance which occurred many years ago in the vicinity of Carlisle, England. Two farmers who had lived upon very friendly terms, mutually agreed that whichever died first should leave to the other a very valuable consideration, not specifying, however, what it was to be. The one was called Martin Timson, and the other David Dean. David was called away first, and bequeathed to Martin a favorite horse. When it was communicated to the latter, he manifested a great deal of disappointment, and observed that he did expect something better than an old horse. "Not so old, neither," said the party who brought the information. A dispute now arose about the age, and it was agreed to go to the stable and examine it. Martin went up to the horse's head, and in the act of opening its mouth to look at its teeth, the horse made a snatch and bit his nose off. A mortification in a few hours ensued, and, strange to say, Martin followed David to the grave. Hence came the saying "Never look a gift horse in the mouth."

WHO BEGAN IT? It is charged that the negroes began the riots in New Orleans. The New York Post thus treats of this charge, making up the substance of its correspondent's accounts:

As for the tale of a crowd of negroes armed and marching the streets—everybody in wolfland knows that it is the sheep which are constantly in the habit of innocently attacking the peaceable and innoxious wolves. It is scarcely worth while to send such idle tales by telegraph. The blacks are not likely to attack anybody—not even when they are themselves first attacked, it seems, for we do not hear of any rioters being killed. We advise the colored men of New Orleans and of the South generally to defend themselves when ruffians attack them and take life for life. That is the best way for them to secure respect for themselves, in a community which elects Monroe its mayor. They are numerous enough; let them strike back hard and strike hard. The cowardly wretches who deny justice to men because they are black, will leave them alone when they find that their victims know how to protect themselves.

THE POPULATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.—The empire of Austria consisted in 1857, of thirty-five millions of inhabitants, of which it lost about 2,726,000 by the peace of Villafranca in 1859. Austria still retains about thirty-three millions, and of these two and a half are in Lombardo-Venetia. The other elements of the population are as follows: Germans, 8,000,000; Slavonians, 3,800,000; Poles, 2,000,000; Ruthenians, 2,800,000; Croatsians, 1,400,000; Czechs and Slovaks, 6,000,000; Magyars, 5,000,000; Jews, 1,100,000; and Bohemians, 150,000. With respect to religion, the population is thus divided: Catholics, 22,500,000; United Greeks, 3,500,000; Greeks, non-united, 3,000,000; Lutherans, 1,200,000; Calvinists, 2,000,000; Jews, 1,000,000. Austria proper contains little more than 2,500,000 inhabitants; Hungary, 10,000,000; Galicia, 4,000,000; Bohemia, 4,800,000; Austrian Silesia, 450,000. The population of Prussian Silesia consists of about three and a half millions. The territory taken from Denmark during the late war contained about 888,750 inhabitants, thus divided: Schleswig, 365,417; Holstein, 476,847; Lauenburg, 46,486.

THE METHODISTS.—The London Patriotic says that Wesleyan Methodism has come to a stand still in Great Britain. In Staffordshire and all the southern districts it has been steadily losing ground for several years. In the London circuits during the last year, there was an increase of nearly six hundred members, but in so many of the others was there a decrease that the total gain shown on the numerical returns for the year just closed is scarcely more than a single hundred. Complaints are made of a general laxity of discipline, of the abandonment of love feasts, and slack attendance at the class meetings.

A vagabond looking fellow was brought before a magistrate at Tourbridge on a charge of stealing turnips. After making some droll remarks he was asked by the magistrate, "Did you not take the turnips found in your pocket?" "Certainly not," replied the prisoner. "I went to sleep in the field among the turnips and these grew in my pocket—the heat of my body caused them to shoot up faster than ordinary. I steal turnips, your worship; I scorn the idea!"

The Politik of Prague contends that "it is the promotion of officers without talent, without military education, it is the nepotism in the army, which compels Austria a second time to cede a kingdom."

Metamora Vallandigham to Mr. Raymond:

"You have not sent for me but I am here! Whether you want me or not I am going to your wigwag!"

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

Kept at Paris Hill, Oxford Co., Me.,

BY GEORGE L. YORKE.

According to the new State Map, the latitude of Paris is (North) 44° 12' 25". The longitude (W. from Greenwich) 70° 30' 15". Height above the sea, 530 feet.

TIME.	Bar.	Therm.	Rel. Hum.	Wind & Clouds.	W. by N.	D. by C.
Aug. 1, 7 A.M.	29.915	64.8	66.0	8.3 S	3	0
9 P.M.	29.970	62.5	72.0	8.4 S	3	5
Aug. 2, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 3, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 5, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 6, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 7, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 8, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 9, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
Aug. 10, 7 A.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1
9 P.M.	29.960	62.5	66.0	8.5 S	0	1

REMARKS.

Aug. 2, heavy rain from 1 to 4 A.M., and rain at intervals from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Aug. 4, rain at intervals from 4 to 10 P.M.

The instruments used in keeping the above record are placed six feet above the ground, at the north side of the building, in the shade. The second column gives the height of the barometer in inches and thousandths; the third and fourth, the temperature, in degrees and tenths, by standard Fahrenheit Thermometers, the bulb of the first being west, and that of the second dry; this is to the purpose of the air as usually understood. The fifth column is derived from the third and fourth, by the tables prepared for the purpose by the Smithsonian Institution. Its heading is "Relative Humidity," shows the extent to which the air is saturated, computed by the third and fourth columns. The column headed "W." records the direction of the wind according to the vanes upon the church steeple. Column "F." denotes the force of the wind, the lightest breeze being represented by 1, a strong wind by 4, and a violent gale by 5. Column "C." records the amount of cloudiness, a clear sky being shown by 0, a sky overcast by 10, and a sky half obscured by 5, and so on.

NOTICE.

The Maine Sabbath School Association, No. 1, will hold its Annual Meeting and Picnic, at the usual place at West Paris, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1886. It is hoped that every school belonging to the Association will be present and take some part in the exercises of the day.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

West Paris, July 20, 1886.

A. HILL.

Oxford County Soldiers and Sailors Union.

The Soldiers and Sailors of Oxford County, now in the service of the United States, or honorably discharged therefrom, are requested to meet at the Elm House in Norway Village, Wednesday, the fifteenth day of August.

for the purpose of organizing a County Union, having for its object mutual assistance and improvement and the promotion of harmony and friendship, followed by association with the struggle for ending our rebellion.

It is earnestly hoped that every man and plantation in the County may be largely represented.

HENRY W. ST. B. R. GONZ.

and Mem. Pa. Cong. Me. S. & S. Union.

Norway, Aug. 1st, 1886.

From Europe, by the Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 5. A special dispatch to the New York Herald says: Before the armistice was extended to Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a price currency upon the people. By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mainz. The Wertheim troops are to leave it on the 8th inst.

The river Rhine is reopened.

During the last three days the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol via Bavaria, to the number of about 40,000.

The Italian navy is to be reorganized.

The court martial of Admiral Persano who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing.

A new Italian loan of 500,000,000 liras has been ordered since the signing of the truce.

Part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the Italian border have been disbanded.

The cholera is increasing in England.

THE CROPS. The Chicago Tribune, has a careful summary of the condition of the crops in the West, from which it draws the following conclusions:

"On the whole therefore, it is probable that the crop of Spring wheat will be unusual heavy and of a good quality.

The crop of corn will be enormous. Nothing can prevent this but very early frosts. The reports from nearly all portions of Illinois and Iowa are of quite a glowing character. Should we have no frosts to damage it before the 15th of August, the West will probably see the best corn crop ever raised.

The crop of oats is unusually heavy, and it is mostly harvested and saved. In some portions the crop is enormous.

The barley crop, always an uncertain crop in the Northwest, is reported to be better than for five or six years; but we fear the recent rains may have stunted the crop somewhat and damaged it. Of this, however, we have no information. It is generally harvested and the quality and yield are said to be satisfactory.

The rye crop is heavier than usual, and the quality is good beyond doubt. It is generally harvested and we hear of no complaints as to damage by recent rains.

On the whole the people of the Northwest have reason to be grateful to Providence for the abundant yield of cereals with which they are likely to be enriched. There is but little in the crop reports thus far to cause alarm, but much to encourage and stimulate to greater endeavors hereafter. The Northwest will have enough of corn alone to feed the armies of Europe, should they keep fighting till 1867."

The Star announces the death of Major A. T. Dole, postmaster of Portland, until succeeded by Judge Davis, last January.

The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company of Hartford elected a Board of Directors on Wednesday and voted to close up its business. The Company loss \$77,000 by the Portland fire but will be able to pay all its indebtedness and return \$40,500 per share to the stockholders. [Ex.]

Special Notices.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, and all other ailments, it cures in one night, by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best medicine in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to head, neck, back, and limbs. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. This medicine has become an article of commerce, a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killers as much as iron in every bottle of goods sent to country merchants as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor.

[Glens Falls Messenger.]

AMERICAN

Have saved more than 50,000 persons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dysentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also, a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Colic, and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

LIFE-DROPS

SEGUR'S PRESCRIBED GOLDEN SEAL, RECOMMENDED FOR THE TREATMENT OF *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fevers* and *Ague*.

and warranted a cure. Invented by Dr. G. C. SEGUR. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct articles and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession. A physician who has made use of it in his practice says: "It is harmless, while it is potent; no dose, it is the case with most medicines, but a powerful constituent in its track." Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

The trade can obtain it of any New York or Boston Medicine House.

Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RESTORER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making the hair, stiff, lustrous hair.

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.

All who use it are unanimous in regarding it the price of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of cheap imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price \$1. Sold by all druggists.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

Wheaton's Ointment,

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

It cures **SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all Eruptions of the SKIN.** Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 67 cents to **WEEKS & POTTER**, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

October 25, 1885.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. *Sandander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu*, will cure you of all *Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, and Chronic Gonorrhea* and will restore and renew your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a too eager student of pleasure nothing will do you so much good as *Sandander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu*. It is a sure and certain remedy. *Sandander's Buchu* is a sure and certain remedy. Get the genuine. Price only One Dollar.

Sold by D. B. Sawyer, Paris, and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston.

General Agents.

ASK FOR SANDANDER'S BUCHU.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—now anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a **TRUE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, and all other Lung Affections.** The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be valuable, and to hope every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamstown, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send to all who apply, the remedy and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing:

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not mistaking this card. All others will oblige by their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

381 Broadway, New York.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid!

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and WOMEN, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or any of the effects of youthful indiscretion, and who are desirous of being cured, by the simple remedy and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing:

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,

Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee cures in all cases of the most severe kind. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing:

DR. DOW,

100 West Broadway, New York.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of suffering, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send to all who apply, the remedy and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing:

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. 3 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, **WARNER & CO.,** Box 128, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

At Locke's Mills, August 5th, by J. B. Carter Esq., Mr. Moses Cummings of Bethel, to Miss Juliet Barker, of Rumford.

DIED.

In Bethel, June 24th, Mr. James Greter, aged 72 years.

Proclamation!

THE REV. John Coffin NARRATE, D.D. Gratia, Prince of the Jews, The Theocrat of New York, and of Trinity Height, or Summit of Mount Washington, White Mountains, will discourse next Lord's Day afternoon at Five o'clock, in The Town House, Oxford, upon God Almighty's Kingdom of War with All The World! And there will be a Contribution from every Person upon Entrance, of a Quarter of a Dollar, for Expenses, and no change can be made at the Door.

And All The Churches are requested, as they shall see fit, to have the Bar of God, at the Coming of The King in Glory, to give their Attention!

VIRGIN & UPTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

At the Office formerly occupied by Virgin & King, NORWAY, VILLAGE.

One of the parties will attend the Probate Courts.

Particular attention given to collections.

All claims of Soldiers and their Heirs attended to by Upton, as heretofore. Also Fire and Life Insurance in best Companies.

HENRY UPTON, Wm. W. VIRGIN.

Norway, Aug. 6, 1885.

State Normal School--Farmington.

THE FALL TERM will commence with an examination of Candidates, on AUGUST 22nd, under the direction of Mr. G. M. Gage, Principal.

EDWARD BALLARD,

Superintendent of Common Schools, Brunswick, Aug. 2, 1886.

Maine Insurance Com'y.

AUGUSTA, ME.

All persons holding Policies in the Maine Insurance Company of Augusta, Me., can have their risk renewed in the Essex Insurance Company, and receive a credit on the amount due on their Policy, by calling at once on

FREELAND HOWE,

Norway, Me.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.

THE FALL TERM will commence AUGUST 13th. Such as wishing information concerning the various Courses of Study, will send for Circular.

Kent's Hill, July 24, 1886.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by anyone with \$15--Stonewall Trade. No experience necessary. The President, Cashier, and Treasurer of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Steel Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Pursuant to a decree from the Probate Court for Oxford County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Silas H. Stearns, late of Lowell in said County, will sell by public or private sale, on Sunday, the fifteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. H. Walker, in Lowell, the homestead farm of said deceased, in said Lowell. The farm is subject to a sale of the trustee thereon, by Stearns in Abel Heald, as will appear by his deed to said Heald; and subject to a mortgage for about \$225, to E. A. Thomas, as will appear by deed of mortgage.

Lowell, Aug. 21, 1886.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

G. W. PROCTOR,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

Looking-Glasses,

PORTRAIT

AND

PICTURE FRAMES

AND

STON'S PATENT, ME.

Conveniently on hand the best assortment of furniture to be found in Oxford County, which will be sold at reasonable rates.

OXFORD COUNTY

Insurance Agency!

ESTABLISHED AUG. 1865.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED,

\$14,193,919.06.

POLICIES ISSUED IN THE

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HOME OF NEW YORK,

SPRINGFIELD OF MASS.

Insurance against

ACCIDENTS,

IN THE

TRAVELLERS OF HARTFORD.

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE

NEW YORK LIFE.

All of the above are sound and reliable Companies with a good "balance in favor of the company," according to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Report.

OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NORWAY, ME.

FREELAND HOWE, Agt.

Solicitors Wanted!

In all parts of the County, for the above named reliable Companies.

STEVENS, HASKELL & CHASE.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

and Boot and Shoe Moccasins,

NO. 33 COMMERCIAL STREET,

J. C. STEVENS,

M. E. HASKELL,

A. E. CHASE,

PORTLAND.

\$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for an entirely new article, just out. Address

O. T. GAREY, City Building, Huddersfield, Me.

SILAS S. DREW,

Corner Congress & Preble Streets,

PORTLAND, ME.

Would call the immediate attention of the citizens of Oxford County to

The Immense Stock of DRY GOODS,

Now to be found at his establishment,

And which he will offer during the next 30 days at Reduced Prices. That portion of his stock which he saved from his old stand on Middle Street, during the late disastrous fire, will be offered at a Discount of 25 per cent.

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

Will but consult their own interests by calling at his Wholesale Department. The most Liberal inducements will be held out to

CASH BUYERS.

Farmers' Department.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, and closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

From the American Agriculturist.

How the English destroy the Hop Aphid.

The hop crop of this country has been greatly damaged in many sections—almost destroyed, for three years past by the hop louse or Aphid.

These little insects multiply so as to be particularly observable during the month of July, and soon cover the entire vine with milky-like green masses of life, sucking its juices, and destroying the crop. Some patents have been issued for preventing this destruction, but we are not familiar with the means employed. There are a number of substances, which, if they can be applied, will kill Aphides and not harm the plants upon which they live. Tobacco water and tobacco smoke, are both used in green-houses upon tender plants with success.

Mr. F. W. Collins of Rochester, the inventor of the horizontal hop yard plan, which has been described in this Journal, and in our hop book, spent last summer abroad looking into the modes of hop culture. He writes us, that the English hop growers use almost universally one or the other of the following washes:

1. A mixture of strong soap suds, to which salt and saltpetre are added, so that a brine is made about half as strong as common beef pickle, and to this one pound of copperas to five gallons of liquor is added, dissolved in warm water.

2. Tobacco water made about as strong as for sheep dipping; that is, a strong decoction made by boiling a pound of tobacco in a gallon of water. The stems and refuse parts of the leaf are usually employed.

Mr. Collins says: "They raise hops in England on a much larger scale than we do in this country. Gardens of 50 to 100 acres are quite common, and 200 to 300 in one plantation are occasionally seen. They are strictly watched, and as soon as the vermin begin to appear on the vines they go through between the rows with a machine, like a little fire engine, carrying a tank containing the liquid and a force pump. There is a hose with a sprinkling nozzle attached, by which the liquid is thrown in fine but strong jets to the tops of the highest poles, in such a way as to strike the leaves upon the under sides where the lice for the most part collect. We can easily apply the preparation to our smaller yards with the green-house syringe or the garden engine, especially if the economical system of training on short stakes and twine be employed. This brings all the vines within 7 feet of the ground, and so within reach. This is an advantage of the horizontal system perhaps not heretofore appreciated, and it will be still more valued should the mold or mildew appear here. In England this disease causes a thickening of the parts affected, the stems and leaves, and attacking the buds or immature hops, stops their development. To prevent this, they dust on sulphur with a machine for the purpose.

The hop crop is the most paying crop, both in Europe and America, taking any ten years together for 40 years past. In this country its culture is rapidly increasing. We have now about 16,000 acres devoted to hops; England has 50,000, Austria 150,000. Our hops are nearly 20 per cent stronger than those grown in England, and full equal to the Belgian hops.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Old Walls.

Most of our farms are surrounded with old walls and division fences. We think there are altogether too many of them. They were built in many cases more to get rid of the rocks than because they were needed, and in the course of years they have fallen down, and the weeds and bushes have grown up around them. A few farmers take pains to keep them clear, but as a general thing they are neglected, and though they may add to the picturesque beauty of a place, they show anything but thrift and care, and we don't like to see them.

To be sure a farmer can't do everything. The work presses at some seasons with more than usual severity, and some things that ought to be done are necessarily neglected. But there will soon be a little period of comparative leisure. After having there is a short lull, a little time to stop and breathe. Can't you take the grubbing, the pickaxe and the spade and dig out around these old walls. Cut the bushes, mow the weeds and cut off the headlands. They will give a large quantity of turf and loam to put into the pig-pen, a large quantity that might be spared as well as not, and that will easily become good manure. The wall and fence will look all the better for it, and you will feel a great degree of satisfaction in the improved appearance and productivity of many an old field.

To a good farmer these overgrown hedges are an eye-sore anyhow, to say nothing of the quantity of land they occupy and the harbor they afford to the crowd of vermin that prey upon the crops, in the shape of squirrels, wood-chucks, mice and snakes. We say then clear them up, and now is the time. If there is, now and then, a comely shade tree among the bushes, it may be allowed to stand without doing much harm, but the bushes and the weeds, the briars and the brakes ought to come down.

He who respects and holds his word sacred himself will have it respected and trusted by others.

FLOCK PRUNING. Among the many needful rules which every flock master must never lose sight of, is this: Always keep your best ewes. This is the fundamental principle which must guide you in all your labors, if you expect to carry the excellence of your flock one degree higher each year. The reasons for this rule are almost too obvious to require mention. Will any man need to be told that if he sells his best ewes, the buyer will have better sheep than he? If a man with fifteen ewes, sells the ten best, it may take him years of careful breeding to get ten more as good as those he sold. Many cannot resist a tempting offer for a good ewe, but it should be remembered that when you sell one such, you sell with her all her valuable increase for the future. When you have succeeded in bringing your flock to such a degree of excellence that you will not notice the loss of a few of the "number ones," you can sell from the first class ewes. But as you must sell off the yearly increase of the flock, let such be selected as you do not wish to keep and the present is the best time of the year to make that selection. The winter is the test of a sheep's constitution, and if you have watched your flock with care, you can at this season very quickly select those that fall in the necessary vigor and staunchness to make them good breeders. Let all such be pruned out. Fat them for the butcher, or sell them for what they will bring, to those whose means will not just now enable them to buy higher priced sheep. Set aside all that have objectionable qualities as breeders, and put a mark upon them for future disposal. A sheep may look well, she may be stout and hearty, but at the same time she may breed badly. Make all such into mutton. Cut them off as you would useless limbs from your fruit trees. You can not afford to keep such animals any more than you can afford to have a frog pond in the middle of an acre of good land.

A suggestion on this point is enough for any careful flock-master, and a moment's reflection will show any one the importance of attending to this matter in the proper season. [N. H. Farmer.]

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES. We find it necessary to repeat often the advice to keep the ground mellow and constantly cultivated about fruit trees, and especially young or newly transplanted ones. It usually makes a difference of ten to one in the growth of peach trees, and of five or six to one with apple trees—a matter of some little importance to us Yankees who are so eager for speedy results, and who can hardly wait to have trees grow, even under the most favorable circumstances. A recent letter from a friend in Ulster county, says: "I saw yesterday a plain case of the effect of soil and of cultivation, on pear trees. A standard and dwarf pear tree were planted in a large flower bed—and one of each at a short distance in the sod. The cultivated trees, after five years, are as follows: The dwarf is four times the size of the other, and the standard eighteen times as large as the other standard."

It is a common opinion that trees do best set in the spring instead of autumn—simply because the soil about the autumn set trees becomes hard and compact, while it is more fresh and mellow around the spring trees. Keep all alike well cultivated, and the autumn trees will succeed quite as well as the others. [Country Gentleman.]

ELDERBERRY WINE. To make this wine the berries should be gathered when perfectly dry, and if one is very particular in regard to flavor, the berries separated from the stems, wash line, then add two gallons boiling water to one of pomace, and let it stand until it begins to ferment. After pressing out the juice, add three pounds of sugar to each gallon; put into clean casks, jugs or demijohns, fill them full, and keep them full as it tends to fermentation; then cork up air-tight, or bottle off. It will be fit for use in four to six months, but will improve with age. If the quantity to be made is small it may be pressed in a coarse strainer, or a piece of coarse cotton or flannel, or what is better, a strong sack with holes thickly bored through it, and put under a hand cider-mill or cheese-press.

On a winter's night, when one has a cold and feels wheezy generally, we should like to know any physic that is equal to elderberry wine. As an article to have in the house, not to be used constantly as a beverage, but occasionally as a gentle stimulant—a sort of medicine when one does not want physic, there are not many things equal to the juice of the elderberry. Both these statements are to be qualified with the proviso that it must be good and pure.

JENKINS BUSHES. This part of many pastures in this State should be kept in check as much as possible. A farmer tells us that sheep kept in such a pasture will cause them to roll up and contract like the petals of a rose, and that in a short time they can be easily cut and burned up. We have seen hundreds of acres covered with this useless bush, where hundreds of sheep might be well pastured. [Farmer.]

If a man sells his watch for fifty dollars, buys it back for forty dollars, then sells it for forty-five dollars, how much does he make in the transaction? It looks as if he made fifteen dollars, but he didn't.

Tupper says: "Girls are a fleeting show—mere sublimity phantoms. Hymen changes them into substantial wives and tangible mothers. Divested of their frost-worn and their artificial roses, the age of reason ripens them into something like reality."

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
John M. Kenyon vs. William Faxon, J. C. Elm and James S. Carter.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
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And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, A. D. 1866.
Harrison J. Libbey et al. vs. Orlando C. Houghton and Samuel H. Houghton.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit:
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff do forthwith publish three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, a notice to the effect that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and that they have no agent, or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this suit: that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
THOMAS H. BROWN, administrator on the estate of Mark M. Stinchfield late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of July, A. D. 1866.
NATHANIEL THOMAS administrator on the estate of Olin Constant late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of his late husband.
Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they