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The Oxford Democrat,

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Poetry.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

BURIAL OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY A. S. WATSON.

Gather each tender memento, and token,
Joys—O so precious—yet gather them all;
Let each be a flower, adorning its coffin, [call.
Those sweet odors vanished, long since, past re-

Bring a pure mantle, of charity woven,
Fold it with soft hands of tender regret,
Fly not the task, though a dear tie is riven,
Sharp are the duties affection begets.

Look not again; even now thou hast striven [life.
Too long, with fond lingering to bring back its
While cold grew its form, and strange looks were given
To mock the deep pain, and thy lone spirit's strife.

Perchance 'twas thy Sun, thy life day's bright glory,
Perchance 'twas thy star, beaming less but alone
Of all the bright rays that had beamed sweetly o'er thee,
The last, fondly cherished—no matter—'tis gone.

Its ashes are sacred, let anger, nor malice [part.
Nor hatred draw near, their false balms to im-
Let the unuttered prayer, the lone tear be thy solace,
While 'neath withered flowers it rests deep in thy heart.

Columbia, N. H., Dec. 1869.

Select Story.

EYES OPEN.

"Our Minister said in his sermon, last evening," said Mrs. Beach, the wife of a prosperous wholesale dry-goods merchant on Market street, as she dusted her marble on Monday morning, "that he who wanted to be good, must be on constant lookout for opportunities; that God does not find work, and bring it ready and prepared to our hands; but He spreads the work before us, and we are to walk through it as Christ and the apostles did, with eyes open, looking for the sick and suffering, the poor and oppressed."

"Now I am certain," continued the lady, as she replaced a marble Diana in the centre of the mantle, "I should like to do some good every day—one feels so much better when they go to rest at night and I'll just keep my eyes open to-day, and see if I come across any opportunities that under any ordinary circumstances I should let slip."

Half an hour later Mrs. Beach was in the nursery with the washerwoman who had come for the clothes.

"I wish, Mrs. Simms," said she, as she heaped the soiled linen into the basket, "that you would get Tommy's aprons for me by Wednesday; we are going out of town to remain until Saturday, and I shall want a good supply on hand for such a careless little scamp as he is."

"Well, I'll try ma'am," said the washerwoman. "I've got behindhand a good deal since Sammy got the whooping cough; but now he is better, I must try to make up for lost time."

"Has he the whooping cough? Poor little fellow. How old is he? questioned the lady.

"He was three last April, ma'am.'

"And Tom is four," mused the lady. —"Look here, Mrs. Simms, won't you just open that draw of the bureau, and take out four green-worsted dresses in the corner? Tom's outgrown them, you see, since last winter, but they're almost as good as new. Now, if you want them for little Sammy, they'll do nicely without much altering, I think."

"Want them, Mrs. Beach!" answered the washerwoman, with tears starting into her dim eyes, "I haven't any words to thank you, or to tell you what a treasure they'll be. Why they will keep the little fellow as warm as toast all winter."

"Well, I'll place them on the top of the clothes said the lady smiling to herself as she thought, "My eyes have been open once to-day."

Not long afterwards Mrs. Beach was on her way to market, (for she was a notable housekeeper,) when she met a boy who had lived a short time in her family the year before, to do some errands, wait on the door, &c. He was a bright, good-hearted, merry-faced boy, who had been a great favorite with the family, and Mrs. Beach had become interested in him; but this morning she was in quite a hurry, and would have passed him with a cordial but hasty, "How are you, Joseph, my boy? Do come and see us," had it not struck her that Joseph's face did not bear its usual happy expression. She paused as the memory of last night's sermon flashed through her mind, as she asked, "Is any thing the matter with you, Joseph?"

The boy looked up a moment, with a half-confiding expression, into the lady's face. "Mr. Anderson's moved out of town," he said, pushing back his worn but neatly brushed cap from his hair; "so I've lost my place, and little Mary's sick; and that makes it very bad just now."

"So it does," said Mrs. Beach, her sympathies warmly enlisted; "but never mind, Joseph; I remember only night before last, my brother said he would want a new errand boy, in a few days, for his store, and he will give a good one two dollars a week. Now I'll see him to-day, and get the situation for you, if you like."

The boy's white face brightened. "Oh! I should be so glad of it, Mrs. Beach."

"And see here, Joseph, I am going to market, and perhaps I can find something nice for little Mary." The lady remembered that Joseph's mother, though a poor seamstress, was a very proud woman, and felt that this would be a delicate way of presenting her gift.

So she found some delicate pears and grapes, and a nice chicken to make some broth for Mary, who, she learned, was ill with a fever, before she proceeded to do her own marketing. But it was a pity that the lady did not see Joseph as he sprang into the chamber where little Mary lay wearily moaning on her bed, while her mother sat busily stitching in the corner, and held up the chicken and the fruit, crying, "Good news! good news! I've got all these things for Mary, and a place at two dollars a week!"

O! how little Mary's hot fingers closed over the bunch of white grapes, while the sewing dropped from her mother's fingers, as the tears ran down her cheeks.

It was evening, and Mrs. Beach sat in the library, absorbed in some new book, when she heard her husband's step in the hall. Though the morning had been so pleasant, the afternoon was cloudy, and the day had gone down in a low, sullen penetrating rain.

Now Mrs. Beach loved her husband, with the love of a true wife, but he was not a demonstrative man, and the first beauty and poetry of their married life had settled down into a somewhat bare every-day, matter-of-fact existence. But her heart was warm to-night—warm with the good deeds of the day, and remembering her resolution of the morning, she threw down her book and ran down stairs.

"Henry, dear," said the soft voice of his wife, "has the rain wet you at all? Let me take your coat for you."

"Thank you, Mary, I don't believe I'm anywise injured, but you may help me, just for the pleasure of it," and he stood still, while she removed the heavy coat with all the softness of touch and movement which belongs to a woman. She hung it up and then the husband drew her to his heart with all the old lover tenderness.

"You are very thoughtful of me, Mary, my wife," he said.

And there was music in Mrs. Beach's heart as she went up stairs—music set to the words, "Eyes open! eyes open!"

A Talk with Temperance Men in the West.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

The able and candid discussion of the temperance question in the columns of the ADVANCE make it the best medium through which to reach my temperance brethren in the West. Nearly every day brings me letters on this great question from some of the most true-hearted friends of Christ and of humanity in Illinois and the adjoining States.

Some of these letters quite amusingly press upon me the claims of Prohibition! Good friends, I have made too many speeches with Neal Dow before legislatures and synods, etc, in behalf of prohibitory legislation, for you to give me any new views on that topic. There is but one logical and Christian method of dealing with grog-shops, and that is—to suppress them. A dram-seller is a drunkard-maker and a soul-destroyer, and to license a man to turn men into brutes, and souls into hell is both contrary to Scripture and to sound republicanism. In theory, I am a radical prohibitionist. But the practical questions of the hour are—how shall we make the public sentiment that will make thorough laws against the dram? How shall we enforce the laws when we get them? How shall we arouse a Christian conscience in the community against both selling and partaking of all alcoholic stimulants?

On these points I have reached—after twenty-five years of "pegging away" at them—the following conclusion. A genuine prohibitory law is hard to get and hard to keep. If it actually shuts up the tippling-houses, then the trinity of avarice, appetite, and fashion are arrayed against it with venomous vehemence. If it is a dead letter, then the law is hardly worth the paper it is printed on. And a law for suppressing the liquor-traffic always will be a dead letter in every community where there is not a powerful and active public sentiment against rum-selling. Such "suppression" of grog-selling as Boston has seen for the last three months is enough to make the Devil laugh. There are probably towns in Illinois, too, in which a prohibitory law would be trampled into the mire.

What then? Shall all attempts to close the rum-dens by statute be abandoned? No! But let the law be so framed that every city or township which votes to protect itself from the rum-den shall be so protected. And let those towns which vote to legalize the tippling-houses, have it, until the miseries it brings have opened the eyes and changed the sentiments of that community. Voting is a trust; and they who exercise it, must take the consequences. The citizens of Augusta, in Hancock Co., Illinois, voted last year to have no liquor sold as a beverage within their borders. Accordingly, when I visited Augusta last summer, I found no dram-shop in that thrifty village. But the citizens of that town never would have voted as they did if they had not been convinced by argument, that rum-selling was a crime and rum-drinking a folly. The moment that Augusta gives up moral suasion and relaxes her efforts to keep her public sentiment sound, she will have the rum-traffic back upon her and her young men will be reeling in the streets. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of such blessed liberty as that favored town enjoys. There are others like it.

Now, good friends, I am heartily in favor of local prohibition. I believe that it is the only method of applying legislation to the liquor-traffic which is at present feasible and successful. I would advocate a law which should require the suppression of tippling-houses in every town or city which voted to protect itself against them. This is pure Christian democracy. This would offer a premium to each community to become temperate. Of course this system could only be successful where the most determined efforts were made by the pulpit, the press, by societies and public meetings to array the majority of the voters against the rum-traffic. In this glorious work of moral suasion, the Christian church should take the lead. To aid in it I would welcome all such auxiliaries as the Sons of Temperance, the Templars, the Bands of Hope, and all sorts and stripes of honest teetotalers. I would also magnify the total abstinence pledge; for it is at once a protection, a bond of union, and a protest against the drinking customs.

2. How shall local prohibition be got? I answer, by petitions for it. If the state legislature will not grant it, then agitate for the election of legislators who will enact the law. If neither party will nominate temperance men for the legislature, then our friends must select candidates of their own and vote for them. A third party, based on a single moral issue, is a prodigiously difficult thing to organize into victory; but if the needed reform cannot be got in any other way, then the third party must be tried. One thing I do protest against, and that is the foolery of organizing parties on paper and by mere "resolutions" without a thorough education of the public mind, and a thorough canvass in the most manly and honorable style. A political campaign which shall succeed in "crushing out" the dram shop is no boy's play. It requires great wisdom, great courage, great unity, and not only grace, but grit.

3. As prohibition of the liquor traffic is a question for state legislation I believe that the best methods for carrying it should be left to the friends of total abstinence in each State. I cannot yet see the wisdom and expediency of a National Prohibition party. In those localities where third parties are demanded, and can be made successful, let them be organized. Parties grow; they are not manufactured to order.

We must not deceive ourselves by false comparisons between the conflict with the liquor-traffic and the conflict with slavery. The institution of chattel slavery existed only in fifteen states; and in those states every voter was in favor of it. Outside of those states a majority of the people were opposed to it. But even this outside majority did not overthrow slavery by the ballot. It fell by the bullet; and if the liquor-dealers appealed insanely to arms, we should serve them as we served the slave-holders. There is no parallel between the two conflicts.

4. Our warfare against intemperance is largely political; because the permission or the prohibition of the rum-traffic is a question of legislation. But temperance is still more largely a question of dietetics and of morals. Alcoholic stimulants are popular. Millions believe them to be useful. We must correct this fatal error by argument; and prove that alcohol is a poison. Millions believe that whiskey and wine strengthen, warm and nourish the human frame. We must explode this error. Thousands of Christians have wine-bottles in their houses! A faithful pulpit—using Paul's teachings for "ball and cartridge"—must smash those decanters! The children and youth are in danger of falling into the destructive drinking customs. We must push the reform in the Sabbath school. Drunkenness is a sin against God; it opens hell! Let us bring against it the combined power of preaching, prayer and press and personal example. The Temperance Reform is linked to Christianity; it is as truly born of God's Word as the precious doctrines of the Cross.

Brethren in the West! This glorious and beneficent reform is making more rapid progress in your region than in any part of our beloved land. In behalf of the "army of the east" I stretch out my hand to you over the prairies; and let us make a fresh vow to do our utmost, with the help of God, to expel the hideous curse of strong drink from the soil which bears the ashes of our fathers, and the hopes of our children!—*Advance.*

COLORED THEOLOGY.—"Say, Mr. Junis, is dar any place is de Bible whar a cullur'd pusson is mentioned?" said old Cæsar to his friend.

"Well, dare is, an' if you'd been to meet'n Sunday ye'd heard the preacher read how Nigger Demus wanted to be born agin."

"Wh', wh', what he want to be born agin for?"

"I dunno; I spec he thought he might be born a white man next time; an' dar's a good many niggers alike now jes like old Demus, but de'll allers be niggers anyhow."

"Ah! me, friend Cœsar, we's niggers, an' we's g'wine to be niggers. We's g'wine to look nigger, an, we's g'wine to smell nigger, no matter what sort mush and klowne we put on. I tell you we's niggers as long as de bref stay in dis mortal coil, an' dat's all about it!"

THE LITTLE STRANGER.

Though a man of very strict principles, no man ever enjoyed a joke more than Dr. Byron; he had a vast fund of humor and ready wit, and with children, particularly, he loved to chat familiarly, and draw them out. As he was one day passing into the house, he was accosted by a very little boy, who asked him if he wanted any sauce, meaning vegetables. The Dr. inquired if such a tiny thing was a market man. "No, sir; my father is," was the prompt answer.

The Doctor said, "Bring me in some squashes," and passed into the house, sending out the change. In a few moments the child returned, bringing back part of the change. The Dr. told him he was welcome to it; but the child would not take it back, saying his father would blame him. Such strange manners in a child attracted his attention, and he began to examine the boy attentively. He was evidently poor; his jacket was pieced and patched with every kind of cloth, and his trowsers darned with so many colors that it was difficult to tell the original fabric, but scrupulously neat and clean withal. The boy very quietly endured the scrutiny of the Doctor, while holding him at arm's length, and examining his face. At last he said:

"You seem a nice little boy. Won't you come and live with me, and be a doctor?"

"Yes, sir," said the child.

"Spoke like a man," said the Doctor, patting his head as he dismissed him.

A few weeks passed on, when one day Jim came to say there was a little boy, with a bundle, down stairs, waiting to see the Doctor, and would not tell his business to any one else.

"Send him up," was the answer; and in a few moments he recognized the boy of the squashes (but no squash himself, as we shall see;) he was dressed in a new, though coarse, suit of clothes, and his hair very nicely combed, his shoes brushed up, and a little bundle tied in a homespun checked handkerchief, on his arm. Deliberately taking off his hat, and laying it down with his bundle, he walked up to the Doctor, saying—

"I have come, sir."

"Come for what, my child?"

"To live with you, and be a doctor," said the child, with the utmost *naivete.*

The first impulse of the Doctor was to laugh immoderately; but the imperturbable gravity of the little thing rather sobered him, as he recalled, too, his former conversation, and he vowed he never felt so perplexed in his life. At the time he felt he needed no addition to his family.

"Did your father consent to your coming?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say?"

"I told him that you wanted me to come and live with you and be a doctor; and he said you were a very good man, and I might come as soon as my clothes were ready."

"And your mother— what said she?"

"She said Dr. Byron would do just what he said he would, and God had provided for me. "And," said he, "I have on a new suit of clothes," surveying himself, "and here is another in the bundle," undoing the handkerchief and displaying them, with two shirts, white as snow, and a couple of neat checkered aprons, so carefully folded it was plain none but a mother would have done it. The sensibilities of the Doctor were awakened to see the fearless, the undoubting trust with which the poor couple had bestowed their child upon him, and such a child. His cogitations were not long; he thought of Moses in the bulrushes, abandoned to Providence; and, above all, he thought of the child that was carried into Egypt, and that the Divine Saviour had said, "Blessed be little children;" and he called for the wife of his bosom, saying, "Susan, dear, I think we pray in church that God will have mercy upon all young children."

"To be sure we do," said the wondering wife, "and what then?"

"And the Saviour said, 'Whosoever receiveth one such little child in My name receiveth Me.' Take this little child in His name and take care of him." And from that hour this good couple received him to their hearts and home. It did not then occur to them that one of the most eminent physicians and best men of the age stood before them in the person of that child; it did not occur to them that this little creature, thus thrown upon their charity was destined to be their staff and stay in declining age—a protector and more than son to themselves; all this was then unrevealed; but they cheerfully received the child they believed Providence had committed to their care; and if ever beneficence was rewarded, it was in this instance.

—There is nothing that helps a man in his conduct throu h life more than a knowledge of his own characteristic weaknesses, which guarded against, become his strength, as there is nothing that tends more to the success of a man's talents than his knowing the limits of his faculties, which are thus concentrated on some practical object. One man can be but one thing well. Universal pretensions end in nothing.

ABANDONED.—A moral debating society out West, is engaged in a discussion on the following question: "If a man desert his wife, which is the most abandoned, the man or the woman?"

Letter from Kansas.

Editor of the Democrat:—Having seen in a late number (Dec. 18th,) of your live paper, statements made by Hannibal Brown, to the effect, that, having spent nearly a *whole month* in seeing 'the West' Kansas included, he concludes that the discomforts of Kansas life more than overbalance the business prospects, so far as stock raising is concerned, intimating that *this* was the only profitable business. Also that all the professions, and branches of business are over-stocked, that "liquor shops and billiard saloons abound in every small village." That "what will buy a *good* farm in Maine, will not procure a comfortable house and garden-spot in the Kansas villages,"—he consequently concludes, that it is no place for poor men with families to emigrate to.

Now, Mr. Editor, having been a resident of the State of Kansas for over twelve years, and having seen hundreds of poor men from the East who have, within that time, located upon the *cheap* lands of Kansas, who are now comfortably circumstanced and independent, two of whom, Chas. E. and J. W. Hubbard, of your own County, being among our best and most respected citizens, bear me witness that the statements of Mr. Brown are entirely erroneous, without foundation in fact, and calculated to disappoint and mislead those who are earnestly seeking after the truth, and hoping to secure homes and *cheap* lands in "the West."

I presume the facts as regards Mr. Brown, are these: He probably came to St. Joseph, Mo., thence to Atchison or Leavenworth, in Kansas; thence up the Kansas Pacific R. R., via Lawrence, and Topeka, stopping at those places to inquire the price of lots and residences, and then returned by the same route, backing out of the State, and returning home, no doubt *very* anxious to see his interesting family, if so "shrewd an observer of men and things" is so fortunate as to be a husband and *parient.*

If I should have the pleasure of visiting the "Pine Tree State," travelling by either of the routes from Boston to Portland, and should stop at Biddeford, Saco, and Portland to inquire the price of lots and stone fronts, and after returning, to publish in some enterprising Kansas paper that it would take a whole Township in Kansas to buy a village lot and dwelling in the State of Maine, my statement would be as truthful and consistent, as that of our enterprising friend Brown.

In almost every branch of business, the constant demand is for more men, and more capital to prosecute new enterprises which by the rapid growth of *this,* and other Western States, are constantly springing up.

The following is a brief of the liquor law of this State, which, from its workings, we can cordially recommend to the consideration of other and older States. Before a license can be granted, a petition signed by a majority of all persons in the township over twenty-one years of age, male and female, white and black, must be procured, asking that such license may be granted. It is then left optional with the County Commissioners, to grant such license, under the restrictions of the State law, at a yearly sum of not less than $100, or more than $500. So well has this law operated and been enforced, that in three out of every five Counties in the State, not a drop of liquor is sold openly, while three years ago (before the passage of this law) no organized County but was cursed with one or more dram shops. The law does not apply to cities, as their corporation laws control the traffic in their own way. Thus a species of "woman's suffrage" prevails here and its workings are admirable.

Good farms, with comfortable houses and improvements, can be bought in nearly all parts of the State, at from eight to twenty dollars per acre, while good prairie lands are freely offered, at from three to six dollars per acre; and judging the future of this State, by the past of other Western States, the same lands will bring within ten years, from twenty-five to forty dollars per acre.

Our farmers the past season have averaged from fifty to eighty bushels of corn, and from eighteen to thirty-seven bushels of Spring and Fall wheat per acre, and our *travelled* friend Brown could have learned from the Agricultural Reports for four years past (if he would take the pains to look) that on nearly all grains, including corn, wheat, oats, barley, and hay, that the average per acre, has been greater than that of any other State in the Union. That Kansas received the gold medal last Fall at Philadelphia, as a fruit-growing State, in direct competition with all the other States. Also, from other sources, that Bayard Taylor, the lamented Richardson, Horace Greely and others, have visited historic Kansas, and have ever recommended this State as preeminently the place for poor and landless laborers of the East and Europe.

Believing that you, Mr. Editor, would not willingly aid, by the circulation of your paper, a perversion of facts, I send you this corroborated statement for publication, that both sections of our country may be fairly represented to those who are earnestly seeking to know the truth.

WM. B. SLOSSON.

Albany, Nemaha Co., Kan., Dec. 27, '69.

We, the undersigned, formerly of Hiram, Maine, are now residents of Kansas and do fully endorse the above statement of facts, as true in every particular.

CHAS. E. HUBBARD.
JOHN W. HUBBARD.

Affecting Scene.

The appearance of the mother and sister at the Morgue in New York, to see the body of the girl Annie McNamara, who was murdered by her paramour at a house of ill fame, gave rise to an affecting scene, described as follows:

Into this room, with its atmosphere of death, where the coffins lay, piled like logs of wood in regular order, just before the Coroner had arrived, came the mother and three sisters of the dead woman. The mother—she who had nursed the dear dead one when a little prattling child, she who had brought her up in the knowledge of the right, and who had rejoiced to know that her teachings had not been wasted upon her child until that fatal night when the intelligence of the terrible death in an infamous house came to her, with all the crushing force of a hope lost forever—staggered into the anode of the dead, clinging the while to the arm of a young daughter who tried in vain to quiet the heart that gave vent to its anguish and sobs that the most hardened present feel as they had probably never felt before. Slowly she dragged herself into the room, and guided by the girl at her side on whose shoulders her head leaned heavily, she made her way to the coffin in which the corpse of her daughter lay shrouded. She did not lift her head, but as her hand touched the coffin, she shrank back with an involuntary shudder, and a low moan, full of agony, escaped the tightly closed lips, and the hand fell helplessly at her side. A few words of encouragement from the young woman on whom she leaned, and the hand was again lifted to the coffin, and the mother raised her head to look upon the face of her lost one. Her eyes stared wildly and saw not, for the outstretched hand wandered about the coffin top for a long time before it touched the pale upturned face which it sought; but when it did once come in contact with the ice-cold forhead, and toyed in a mechanical sort of way with the straggling locks of hair that hung down on both sides of the face of the dead, the heart bowed down with its awful weight of woe gave vent to its feelings, and the mother, in the fulness of her sorrow, sobbed aloud and again and again upon the one who heard not. "Annie oh. Annie, speak to me!" she cried; "if you could tell me all," and the only response was the echo of the questioning voice and the splash of the waves that broke upon the stone fronting beside the Morgue. Again and again was the name of the dead one called and again did the same response come back; and at last, in the midst of her great grief, the mother was led from the side of the coffin and taken to an adjoining room where she fell into a death-like swoon.

A FIRST CLASS PUFF.—"John Paul," as Mr. Webb is known to the readers of the Springfield Republican, has become the dramatic critic of Wilkes' *Spirit.* Here is one of his first productions;

"The Double-Headed Girl is the latest novelty. She's a brick, though we'd not like to marry into the family. The color is not so much an objection as the quality. She eats and talks with both mouths, and to supply the one or put a stop to the other would puzzle the best provider. Think how she'd open on one in a Caudle! It makes our hair curl to think of it! She'd be good company for herself, and could never complain that you left her alone. You could set one head to watch the other, and bribe it to tell you if she winked at any other man. Her peculiar style of architecture seems to have been specially intended for lunching at railway stations; she could be putting a ham sandwich into the starboard locker and hoisting in coffee on her port side. At a regular dinner she could go down the bill of fare two courses at once. Indeed there is no end to an enumeration of the advantages which such a young lady possesses over the ordinary run of the sex, and we do not care to discourage her by even hinting at the drawbacks to her usefulness. That she is an ornament to society nobody can deny.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—The New York Tribune has the following just remarks in relation to local newspapers which ought to be read by a good many people:

Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertising &c., as so much given to charity. Newspapers by enhancing the value of the property in the neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchant or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.

A good looking, thriving sheet helps property, gives a character to locality, and is in many respects a desirable public convenience. If from any cause the matter in the local or editorial column should not be to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it good for nothing, until satisfied there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it. The local is the power that moves the people."

—Cotton culture is to be introduced into the Asiatic possessions of Russia.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 21, 1870.

The Admission of Virginia.

By a very close vote, 66 to 64, the House voted, on the 14th inst., to adopt Mr. Bingham's amendment, as a substitute for the bill admitting Virginia to the Union. It affirms that she has complied with the requirements for admission, and is entitled to immediate representation. Peters and Hale, of the Maine delegation, voted yea, S. P. Morrill, nay.

The Senate has not yet concurred with the House. Senators Sumner, Edmunds and Howard are for imposing conditions, while Morton, Conkling and Trumbull are for immediate admission. Several able speeches have been made, among which was Carl Schurz', who took the ground that Virginia having complied with the conditions is entitled to representation, and the statement made by Senator Sumner that the election was carried by fraud, he replied, that it was the duty of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, if he thought fraud had been perpetrated, to introduce a bill to set the election aside, and further that the statement of Gen. Canby did not agree with the statement of Mr. Sumner, for he stated that the election was fairly conducted.

Mr. Morton said he felt constrained to vote for the admission of Virginia for two reasons; First, because she has complied with the conditions prescribed and therefore we are in honor bound to admit her; and in the next place because he wanted to secure her vote for the 15th amendment, which he deemed indispensable for the safety of the whole system of re-construction; but he should vote with great apprehension of what should be the result of her admission at this time.

Industrial Resources South.

We have received by the kindness of C. A. Miller, Esq., Secretary of State, a Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources of the State of Alabama, for the year 1869.

It is a very fair exhibit of the resources of the State, and contains many valuable suggestions as to the best means of developing them. It encourages emigration to the State, but "speculators are not invited." It says cheap labor is injurious to the State. It estimates the crop of the Southern States in 1869, 2,750,000 bales, and will net to its producers $250,000,000 more money than the crop produced in the last year before the war, and $150,000,000 more than any cotton crop ever produced in the United States. About $50,000,000 of this sum for the cotton crop, was yielded to the Alabama.

The Report favors manufacturing, and at the same time the reduction of the tariff. It also encourages the cultivation of wheat; and says that lands selling slowly in Alabama at ten dollars per acre, are really worth more than lands in Ohio, that sell at from $100 to $150 per acre; as the comparative net profits show.

The State Police.

In the last *Riverside Echo* is a letter from F. N. Dow, Esq., Chairman of the State Temperance Committee which called the state Convention, headed "Shall we attempt to secure a State Police?" He thinks the call for the Convention contains words that commit the meeting to the advocacy of a State Police, according to the construction put upon them by the committee—but he expresses his dissent and argues that belief or disbelief in a State Police is no just test of orthodoxy in the cause. He concludes as follows:

"Is it worth while for such an object to weaken the influence and paralyze the energies of the Temperance cause as a progressive movement? Let the State Convention accept the fact that, whether desirable or otherwise, a State Police law cannot be obtained, and giving that up as, for the present at least, a hopeless hunt, unite in a long needed effort for the propagation of the Temperance reformation, through arousing the hearts and consciences of the people to a recognition of its claims upon them as a moral and religious enterprise which cannot be safely ignored."

—Maj. Arthur Deering, of Richmond, delivered a very acceptable Lecture on Temperance, at the Court House, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Sidney Perham, and F. E. Shaw was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Walker. Maj. Deering treated the subject in its financial bearings, and presented an array of figures to show the evils as well as burdens of intemperance. He adduced better arguments for a State Police than we ever heard before. He is to lecture in many other towns in our County, and we cordially commend him to our people as an able and instructive lecturer.

Temperance Meetings.

Rev. A. Deering will speak in behalf of Temperance as follows:

Friday evening Jan. 21st, at West Paris.

Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 22d and 23d, either at Rumford Corner or Point.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, Jan. 24th and 25th, at Andover Corner.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 26th, at Oxford.

Monday evening, Jan. 31st, at Buckfield.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, at East Sumner. Other appointments will be announced next week.

—The peace of France and the power of the Napoleon dynasty is threatened by an untoward event which has lately transpired. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor, 54 year of age, shot Victor Noir, one of the editors of the *Marseillese*, and killed him. Great disturbance resulted, his funeral being attended by 100,000 persons, who were much excited, and only kept quiet by five regiments of soldiers. The end is not yet, though the end of the Napoleon reign may be not far off.

Legislative.

The following sketch of the President of the Maine Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, we clip from the Daily Kennebec Journal:

W. W. Bolster, President of the Senate, is a native and resident of Oxford county. He was born in Rumford and now resides in Dixfield. His age is 46 years. He was formerly a democrat, but in the breaking up and re-formation of parties consequent upon the Kansas Nebraska question, was one of the first to join the republican party, and was a member of the convention in Oxford county that made a break in the old lines. He is a lawyer by profession, and served six years as County Attorney of Oxford, vacating the position two years ago. His connection with the Legislature has been of some duration and honorable progress, he having arisen from the position of clerk to that of the highest office in the body. His first place in connection with State affairs was that of Miscellaneous Clerk, in which he served one year. Next he became Engrossing Clerk and continued to be so eight years. Then he was Commission Clerk and performed the duties about one and a half years when he was taken sick and relinquished the position. He was never a member of the House. He has served one term in the Senate—last year, and now in his second term he is chosen to preside. Long familiarity with matters at the State House, with tact and ability will make him a valuable officer.

Reuben Foster, Speaker of the House, was born in Hanover, Oxford County, so that Oxford has the honor of giving birth to the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature. His age is 36 years. He fitted for college at Bethel, under Dr. True, and graduated at Waterville college in 1855. He taught the Vassalboro' Academy two years, then studied law with Hon. Josiah H. Drummond at Waterville, where he took up his residence and entered into the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful, and maintains an honorable standing at the Bar in Kennebec county. He was a member of the House in '66 and '67. He was upon the Judiciary Committee both years, and was Chairman of the Committee both years, and was Chairman of the Committee on Education, also of Bills in the Third Reading, and was an active member on the floor of the House as well as in the committee rooms. We think Mr. Foster has the ability and experience in legislative business to make an excellent presiding officer.

Letter from Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19, 1870.

Now that the Committees are appointed and getting to work, we may expect to accomplish something. The important Committees are already hard at work.

One of the great projects before the Legislature—Railroad Consolidation—was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Morse, of Bath. A bill was offered, prepared by railroad men; it is a general law to authorize any two or more railroads to consolidate, on such terms as they be agreed upon. It will receive a strong opposition in the legislature and a warm fight on it may be expected.

The rates for board here are so high, considerable growling is heard, with portentous threats of a removal of the Capitol. No fear of such a result, however.

It is thought that it will be necessary to have an extra session of the legislature, as the valuation of the State will not be ready for adoption before the first of May.

The Pension office has been transferred to the adjutant General's office to save expense. It will be under the supervision of the Governor and Council. Some $35,000 are disbursed annually.

There will be a sharp contest on the Westbrook division town case.

There are two contested election cases—one on Aroostook where the war-horse of democracy, Maj. Dickey, is sought to be unhorsed by Mr. Regan; but as he is a democrat, also—it makes but little difference "who licks." The question is as to the formality of plantation returns.

Mr. Farwell presented resolutions on the death of Edwin M. Stanton.

Petitions have been presented for portions of Byron and Mexico to be transferred to Rumford, and for the restoration of the December term of the J. S. Court in our county.

The Committee on Education has been ordered to consider the expediency of fixing by law the number of days that shall constitute a school week; also the question of uniformity of school books.

Petitions of citizens of Norway to be set off from Norway village corporation have been presented and referred. Memorials and resolutions relating to Wm. Pitt Fesenden were unanimously adopted in both houses, which thereupon adjourned as a farther remark of respect. The legislature concluded not to go to the Peabody obsequies at Portland, as the heads of departments would be represented—which seemed to disappoint some who were looking for a free ride to the city.

On Tuesday, Senator Morrill was chosen U. S. Senator by both branches—in the Senate 27 to 3—in the House 100 to 20 for Isaac Reed.

The committee on Scandinavian emigration propose to offer 200 acres of good farming land in Aroostook County to each settler at 50 cents per acre, which may be paid by working on the highways, if desired. Thousands of Swedish and Norwegian emigrants arrive at Portland every year, on their way to the West, and it is thought a part of this stream may be diverted to the Aroostook region.

—Mr. T. C. Cushman of North Paris, procured a bushel of seed of Norway oats last year and gave them a trial, though not on the most favorable land. He is satisfied that they will produce 100 bushels to the acre, as recommended. He thinks them preferable to the Excelsior oats, as the straw or stalk is stronger. He has a few bushels for seed, at $4.00, if any one needs.

Oxford County Boys.

A subscriber from Massachusetts, on renewing his subscription, says: "I wish every Oxford County boy would give a history of his life, since leaving the hills of old Oxford. Poverty drove many of us away, but scores of the boys now hold the highest trusts in financial and public walks. Many of us get together and talk ever old times—how we used to wade through the snow a mile to school, and had only six weeks schooling. Then it was almost impossible to get a common education. Now it is different, and I am glad for the rising generation. I went to Massachusetts when 16 years of age, and borrowed ten dollars to pay my way with. I had not clothes fit to be seen; went to work on a farm at $14.00 a month; though steady, sober and industrious, it was a hard struggle. But I kept on, and to-day I stand at the head of two Boot and Shoe houses."

Hon. S. H. Chase.

We record with emotions of deep sorrow, the death of Hon. S. H. Chase of Nevada. He was the son of Stephen Chase, Esq., late of Fryeburg in this State.

A graduate of Bowdoin College, he completed his law studies at Harvard Law School, and soon after commenced the practice of law in his native town. He was an active politician, and at different periods, was elected to the Legislature of the State, and was President of the Senate in 1846. In 1849 he left his native State for California, and pursued the profession of law at Nevada. He was several years a State Senator from that County, and afterward removed to Aurora. On the organization of Nevada as a State he was elected District Judge which position he held till his death.

Mr. Chase possessed intellectual endowments of a high order, and was esteemed as a profound lawyer and an impartial judge. An accomplished gentleman and ripe scholar, but few have gone out from among us, with fairer prospects, and brighter hopes. In his social relations, cheerful and courteous, genial and kind, he was beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends, who deeply mourn his loss.—[Portland Advertiser.

Michigan Correspondence.

MIDLAND CITY, Dec. 22, 1869.

A native of Lovell, writing from this place, says: Your paper is a welcome messenger every Monday evening. Our village now numbers about 1500 inhabitants—situated at the forks of the Titabawassa and Chipawa rivers. The F. & P. M. Railroad passes through this place. We have two large steam Saw Mills, grist mill, planing mill, one tannery and eight shingle mills. In winter it is quite cold, but we seldom have more than two feet of snow. We have about six inches,—which fell last night. This has caused the lumber men and sleighs to move in all directions. S. H.

—On our outside, this week, under head of Agricultural, will be found the proceedings of the Farmer's Club, at South Paris and Paris.

Also, a letter from Kansas, in which our friend H. G. Brown, of West Paris, is sarcastically handled for daring to express sentiments adverse to the Western mania. We ought to say, in behalf of our friend, that he did not volunteer his statements about the West, but on his return we "interviewed" him, and drew him out, with a view of getting an item. Possibly we stated his remarks too briefly, and that a fuller report might make him less liable to criticism. However, he has broad shoulders, being one of the *fat* men of the town, and can stand any amount of sarcasm.

Lyceum.

At the Lyceum on Friday evening last, there was a declamation by Charles Mellen, select reading by Miss Lizzie Marble. The question of *Amusements* afforded another evening's debate. It was discussed by Gen. Kimball, S. D. Hutchinson, and S. R. Newell in the aff., and J. S. Hobbs, and S. Perham, negative.

On Friday evening of this week, declamation by E. W. Jackson, select reading by Mary Hubbard. Discussion of Question—"Should our Usury Laws be repealed?"

VALUABLE RAILROAD BONDS. Railroads in the wonderfully productive regions of the Northwest, running through districts already thickly settled, and having connections which will give them prominence as carriers of through freight as well, are certain to be profitable. Such a magnificent State as Iowa, for instance, has a great future for her railroads. The Central Railroad of Iowa will run across that State, from north to south, 240 miles, through a tier of the richest and most fully populated counties in the State, and will have an important position as the central part of the shortest through line between St. Paul and St. Louis. Its Bonds are limited to $16,000 per mile of finished road, and its stock has been largely sold along the line. The Bonds are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest, in currency; and paying, as they do, 7 per cent. gold interest, they are profitable as well as secure. Many persons are selling their Government Bonds to realize the present premium, and re-investing in these Bonds which are equally safe and far more profitable. Governments are steadily declining, and future national loans will be at greatly reduced interest rate The Central Iowa Bonds have thirty years to run, and there are special provisions made to increase the certainty of the prompt payment of interest. Further facts concerning the Company will be found in another column.

—Hon. Elisha H. Allen, formerly of Bangor, and once a Representative in Congress from this State, but more recently Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands is now in Washington and on Saturday was introduced to the President by Secretary Fish, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the Kingdom of Hawaii. The customary addresses were made.

Railroad Meeting at Dixfield.

Mr. Editor: The people along the valley of the Androscoggin river are becoming wide awake for a railroad from Lewiston to Rumford Falls. The towns along the route are beginning to move in the matter. The towns of Dixfield, Mexico, Rumford, Hanover, Andover, Roxbury, Byron, Weld and Carthage, and many other towns on and near the Androscoggin feel, or ought to feel a deep interest in this proposed route which is to connect the great water power at Rumford Falls with the larger cities of the State. In manifestation of their interest a meeting was held at Dixfield Saturday evening, Jan. 15th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of calling a grand railroad meeting at some future day. Although the notice was short and the evening stormy, yet more than a hundred persons were present from Dixfield and the surrounding towns, all manifesting a great interest for the proposed railroad. Spirited remarks were made by several of the gentlemen present in support of the newly proposed road. A committee of three was chosen to draft petitions to send to the different towns for signature, and to be presented to the Legislature in aid of the one now already before them for a charter. A committee was then chosen from the towns of Dixfield, Mexico, Rumford, Hanover, Andover, Roxbury, Byron, Weld, Carthage, Peru and Canton, to circulate the petitions and make arrangements for a grand railroad meeting to be held at Dixfield Village on Tuesday, the 25th of January, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public interests demand a railroad. We believe the day is not far hence when we shall see the iron horse coursing his way up the beautiful valley of the Androscoggin, and the vast waterpower at Rumford Falls put in operation. Nature did not design that such a vast power should forever lie undeveloped, but that it should be made to bear its proportion of the great manufacturing interests of New England.

Bethel Natural History Society.

The Bethel Natural History Society met at the house of Hon. D. Hammons. A paper was read by E. Foster, Esq., on the Silicious Minerals. He classified them into vitreous, or transparent minerals, like quartz and amethyst; chalcedonic, or translucent, like chalcedony, agate, and cornelian; jaspery, or opaque like jasper and bloodstone. He exhibited fine specimens from his cabinet for illustration, gathered from different parts of the world. Our own country abounds in all the minerals, and Oxford county was one of the best for variety. Quartz in almost all its varities abounded in the county, which have been secured to adorn the cabinets of scientific men.

J. P. True then gave a description of the Rhinoceros. He said there were four species in Africa, two white and two black. The latter had a short horn and the former long horns.. They are a nocturnal animal, and are fond of wallowing in the mud. Their horns admit of a fine polish, and are sometimes more highly valued than ivory. The black varieties are sometimes exceedingly precious. They will run their horns into the ground and tear it up for several yards and attack a bush and tear it to pieces as it it were the cause of provocation. They do not ordinarily go in herds like the elephant, but singly or in pairs. They are next in size to the elephant of all recent animals.

Mr. E. Hammons next read a paper on the Sugar Maple, (acer sachrinum). There are 27 species of the maple known in the world, of which 12 are found in this country. Six species abound in Maine. Of these the common sugar maple and the black maple of the middle and western States contain the most sugar. The process of tapping trees was then described. The trunk, limbs, and roots are filled with frozen sap in winter and as it thaws in spring it flows very freely. If a tree be tapped in several places, it will furnish more sap in a given time but will fail the sooner from exhaustion. The sugar is composed of carbonic acid and water, the very elements that enter into the growth of the woody fibre. A large tree will yield three or four lbs. in a season. Some of the large maples in Fryeburg have been known to yield as high as six pounds in a season. The last run of sap is said to taste of the buds and cannot be granulated into sugar.

The President remarked that after all the researches of science there was much to be learned respecting the circulation of the sap. What causes the flow of sap? How do the leaves perform their office? By what law does the woody fibre form? Why does sap cease to flow with a southerly wind? How after a frosty night, and many other questions remain yet to be fully answered.

After a free discussion and refreshments, the society adjourned one week to meet at the same place.

—We see by the National of Buffalo, N. Y., that Capt. E. S Hardy, of that city, and lately a resident of Buckfield village, has patented a non-conducting cement, and a company has been formed in Buffalo under the corporate name of the "Hardy Non-conducting Cement Co.," for its manufacture and sale. The National says that it is composed of the most perfect non-conducting materials known; and so scientifically combined that it wholly prevents the radiation of heat from bodies having a high temperature, also protecting ice-houses, and refrigerators from the heat of Summer. It has been found that by its use a saving of 15 to 20 per ct. in fuel alone is made. Being non-combustible, is perfectly safe in close proximity to wood-work. It is sufficiently elastic to accommodate itself to expansion and contraction of iron, is susceptible of an exceedingly fine finish, and as a roofing material is unrivaled. It is not affected by the atmosphere, or northern changes, and is impervious to water.

—A Brunswick cattle dealer, was recently fined $3 and cost by a Judge in Brighton, Mass., for cruelty in transportation of calves.

Bethel Items.

With the exception of one week, there has been in this section, no cold weather this winter. The middle of December was marked by a few days of excessive cold, and by a week or more of excellent sleighing, then came rains upon rains, melting the snow and taking the frost out of the ground. The thinness of the snow on the ground has left many insects and noxious animals exposed to their natural enemies, and to the change of the weather by which they have been greatly reduced. On our recent excursion to Upton, we put up at the Lake House, kept by Horatio Godwin, Esq., who is a jolly whole-souled man and makes his guests feel at home at once. He sets a sumptuous table. A very joyous company were gathered at the house on the evening of the 10th inst., it being the reception anniversary of their marriage. The house was filled with relatives and friends from Bethel, Upton and elsewhere, over forty sitting down to the supper tables literally covered with good things, provided by the host. To make sure of their being strongly married, Rev. Mr. Elliott of Rumford Point, being present, proposed that the marriage ceremony should again be performed. He also made brief remarks on the occasion. Excellent music was furnished by Miss Mabel Elliott, who presided at the organ. Everybody voted that they had a good time, that it was more like a wedding of the olden time than any they had attended for many a day. Mr. Wm. I. Abbott, also keeps an excellent boarding house just across the road.

Mr. H. Winslow of Portland, is about to lay out five hundred dollars on the steamer Andrew Johnson, in repairing her, and will be ready in the Spring to run on the lake, and will take the guests of these houses to and from the fishing and hunting grounds with dispatch. Upton is now one of the best places of Summer resort in the State.

The ladies' sewing circle which was organized about one year ago, has now some over three hundred dollars in the treasury, which goes towards building a church. In addition to this, H. Winslow Esq., of Portland, will give one hundred dollars, and Mr. Allen of Boston, will furnish a bell. Upton has now two hotels, two stores, one post office, one grist mill, one saw mill and shingle machine, and a first class starch factory. Now Mr. Editor, if you ever should go to the town of Upton, surrounded by the finest chain of mountains in the State, whose forty peaks are now clad in ice and snow, bright sparkling in the sun light, you could not spend a week more profitably. C.

Upton Items.

We enjoyed a few rare moments recently, in our town school, district No. 1, which is taught by Miss Virtue Howard of Rumford. Miss Howard is not, as we had supposed, behind the times in her ideas of teaching, but fully keeps pace with the enlarged requirements of the age. We cannot comprehend how so much varied discipline could be taught, enforced and required in three weeks time, as is apparent in this school, and it must be very hard labor for her; still she must have a great encouragement by her success, for success she has in every way. I trust after this we shall not be satisfied with any more milk and water schools; and if we must have young girls teach our schools, we trust they will first take a course at the Normal School, or in some other way get well prepared to teach others what they have already learned themselves, and not try to teach what they do not know. We were delighted by the exercise in Mental Arithmetic, and the sounds of the vowels; also the swift obedience of all the scholars to every requirement of the teacher, and especially by the aptness of the teacher, being constantly on the "qui vive" for everything. We pray God for more such teachers in our land, and especially in our own Lake Mountain home.

We are having a splendid winter for logging, and we are improving it to the best advantage by all interested operators, for there never was before such an extensive business done in this region. Men are scarce. Can't you send us along a recruit.

RECEPTION AT THE LAKE HOUSE. About fifty people were gathered on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., by invitation of the bridegroom and bride, Mr. and Mrs. R. Godwin, and a few hours of great pleasure were enjoyed. At 9 o'clock we were treated to a very fine oyster supper, which was prepared by the bride's own hands, who is not ashamed to labor in the duties of life. Beautiful music was discoursed by Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, who are excellent singers, and others, accompanied by Miss Bell Elliott on the organ; and a general social chat, in which was discussed the feasibility of building a Meeting House, &c., &c. Rev. Mr. Elliott being present, made the occasion more pleasant. About ten o'clock the party broke up, after heaping blessings on the new married couple. God bless them.

HAVERHILL, MASS., Dec. 27, 1869.

Old Oxford County has many sons and daughters in this place, and the *Democrat* is a welcome visitor. We always find in it that which interests us, from our native hills.

This town was first settled in 1640, by Rev. John Ward and twelve others. The first house was erected near the old burying ground, one fourth of a mile East of Haverhill bridge. The territory was purchased of two Sachems or chiefs, Passaquri and Sagghew, who, with their tribe, had their principal village near the mouth of Little river. The first lawful town meeting was held on the 6th day of Nov., 1843, and the first lawful vote passed, was to prevent the unnecessary destruction of timber. The first church was gathered in the Summer of 1845, and consisted of fourteen members, eight males and six females. John Ward was ordained as their pastor. Haverhill was incorporated into a town in 1645. A.

—We are now having good sleighing and wood and bark are coming in rapidly.

Norway Items.

Thursday, the 13th inst., the Dry-house connected with the Clothes-pin manufactory at Steep Falls, was burned. Fortunately, the air was filled with snow at the time of the fire, which prevented other buildings catching, from sparks from the building burned. The building belonged to L. & I. A. Denison, who had recently leased the premises to S. E. Tolman. Mr. T. had commenced making Pins, and had quite an amount of stock in the building, in process of manufacture, which was a total loss. No insurance on building or stock.

The Parsons Brothers have completed their Flouring mill, making it one of the best of its size, in the State. They have put in two runs of stone for making flour, with new bolts, fine and of the best material. One run is expressly for custom grinding, the other for barreling. Farmers can now carry their wheat to this mill with almost the certainty that their grists will be ground and put up for them by the time they are usually ready to leave the village, on Fridays and Saturdays of each week. One feature of this mill giving a great advantage over the old, in the amount of flour from a given quantity of wheat, is their bran Duster. After the bran has left the bolt, as formerly, it is carried to this duster, where it is whirled round a circular box, between numerous brushes, which separates the particles of fine flour, which adheres too closely to the bran, to be shaken off by the jar of the bolt. The machinery has been put in under the direction of H. J. Morton, of South Paris, and is highly creditable to him as a superior workman. The owners are much pleased with his work, and with good reason therefor. The mill is in successful operation in all its departments. X.

Fryeburg Items.

There are some forty men at work at Fryeburg, upon the P. & O. R. R.

The Monotony School-house was burned with all the school-books, last week. The school was taught by Miss Sarah Hobbs.

S. M. Locke, of Locke's Mills, is putting up a very large mill upon the "Ballad Brook," near Fryeburg village.

Cook Ward, has sold his mill to Glines, of Eaton.

Considerable lumber is being landed upon the Saco in this vicinity this winter, mostly for Albion Lord of "Moderation."

Pythagorian Lodge, Fryeburg.—Wm. C. Fowle, M.; Hazen W. Stearns, S. W.; Samuel O. Wiley, J. W.; John Locke, Treasurer; William Gordon 2d., Secretary; Frank Y. Bradley, S. D.; John W. Walker, J. D.; Wm. H. H. Frye, S. S.; Hiram K. Hobbs, J. S.; James J. Rogers, Tyler.

Fast Staging.—I had the pleasure of taking a trip over Maxfield's stage route, from Paris to Lovell, last Saturday, with the gentlemanly and veteran driver,—"Fowler." We left South Paris at ten o'clock, and arrived at Lovell, (twenty-four miles,) at two o'clock, stopping *one hour* at Waterford for dinner. Those acquainted with the route, will agree with us, that eight miles an hour is fast staging. C.

East Sumner Items.

Mr. Editor:—The Farmer's Club met at this place on Wednesday evening last, and took up for discussion the following topic: "Manure, how applied to produce the best result."

Capt. Joshua Barrows opened the discussion, by saying he thought it best to plow the ground, then spread the manure and harrow it in; that he had pursued that course for years, and from observation and experiment, had come to the above conclusion. He spoke of one instance, in which, having a piece of ground that he wished to sow to wheat, he plowed a part of it in the Fall, plowing in the manure. In the Spring, he plowed the remainder, dressing it in the same manner, the ground having been treated exactly alike, except the difference in the time of year in working it. He says the wheat was very much stouter, of the part plowed in the Fall, as has also been the grass since. Will any one of the readers of the "Democrat" give us the reason for this?

Mr. A. J. Robinson thought it best to dress the ground in the Fall, and to plow in the dressing so that it may become thoroughly incorporated into the soil.

Capt. Joseph Field thought that no man could make a rule to suit all cases,—that some ground was affected differently from others by the same treatment,—also, that our wet and dry seasons affected our land so that no specific rule could be laid down; but agreed with Capt. Barrows in regard to the theory in general, of using a harrow instead of a plow to get in manure with.

Mr. Sewall had had good success in spreading manure in the Spring and plowing it in; he also recommended the use of superphosphate. Being a merchant, we of course supposed that there was "method in his madness"

Mr. N. M. Varney compared the relative merits of new manure and superphosphate for use in the hill, with some very disparaging remarks in regard to the latter.

The general conclusion seemed to be, that the best effect could be produced by spreading and harrowing in manure from the heap, using old manure for the hill at the same time.

Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 26th of Jan. at 6 1-2 P. M.

We have a Lodge of Good Templars, numbering eighty-five members, in good working order, and under the leadership of Isaac Cushman, Esq. Our meetings are well attended, and the resolutions introduced, are always discussed with interest and ability. For entertainment, we have declamations, a paper, &c., &c. Can the "Wave" do better?

We have noticed a petition in circulation, for the Legislature, to grant a charter for the extension of the P. & O. C. R. R., from Canton to Rumford Falls. F.

—We regret to hear of the dangerous illness of Hon. Israel Washburn of Livermore. Mr. W. is 83 years of age.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—Several important articles are necessarily omitted this week.

—The Sabbath School Convention at South Paris, next Tuesday, will be fully attended, judging from the interest which we hear manifested in it in different sections of the County.

—We understand that the religious interest in North Waterford, connected with Rev. J. W. H. Baker's church, continues, and that meetings are held daily, with hopeful results.

—The Methodist Sewing Circle at South Paris, have engaged Rev. Mr. Paine, of Oxford, to deliver his famous Sebastipol lecture early in February.

—The Farmer's Club did not meet at South Paris last Saturday evening, owing to the storm. There will be a meeting this week, at the Brick School House on the Hill. Topic, "What is the most profitable breed of Cows to keep?"

—Eli B. Bean, Esq. of Brownfield, offers his store for sale, on account of ill health. His right hand and left foot are still useless, though he seems to be slowly improving.

—The Maine Board of Agriculture met at Lewiston on Tuesday. A Farmer's Convention met the next day, and sessions are being held this week, with a good attendance and interest.

—The Farmer's Convention at Lewiston this week, is fully attended.

—The *Fat Men's* Convention, to be held at Lewiston on Friday of this week, is not so *slim* a matter as it was supposed it would be.

—Moses Pulcifer and G. J. Abbot, of Jackson village, West Sumner, drove through to Portland, last Saturday, another good lot of beef oxen.

—Henry M. Colby of Rumford, and Hannibal G. Brown of Paris, have been appointed by the Governor, Justices of Peace and Quorum; Henry C. Reed of Norway, Dedimus Justice.

—Mr. A. Davenport of Hallowell has in his cellar a pork barrel made of cedar that has been in constant use for 107 years, and is now as good as when new.

—A contemporary says that a New York man who had not been out of the city for many years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming, "that's good, it smells like home!"

—Mr. William Daniels and George Clark, of this town, started on Saturday last with a good drove of cattle for Brighton market. They drive to Lewiston and get a Car through to Boston for $36, on the Maine Central, which is much lower than the rates on the Grand Trunk.

—We understand that Paris can furnish about sixty fat men, who are eligible to membership in the fat men's convention, at Lewiston. West Paris furnishes *twenty*.

—Mr. P. C. Shaw, of Durham, has a wonderful cow. On the 16th day of February, 1869, she became the mother of two fine calves, and on the 10th instant became the mother of three more, all alive and doing well—five calves in ten months and twenty-four days.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announced to his congregation that he declined to receive the offer recently made to him of an advance of his salary from $12,500 to $20,000 a year, the first intimation he said he had of such advance having been resolved upon was from the newspapers.

—Milton Merrifield, of Providence,—caught fifty-two rats in one night, by exchanging a barrel of oats that had been often visited by the rats for water, covering the surface with chaff. The "varmints' unsuspectingly pitched in, and met a watery grave. This is an old but excellent trap where the animals are plenty.

—Somebody says Butler is the "Titan of the House." We suppose that Saulsbury is the tight'un of the Senate.—[Lowell Courier.

—Mighil Mason, Esq., of Bethel, has sold out his Hardware store to Oliver Mason.

—This is the way in which a South Sea Islander settled a case of conscience. The missionary had rebuked him for the sin of polygamy, and he was much grieved. After a day or two he returned, his face radiant with joy. "Me all right now. One wife. Me very good Christian." "What did you do with the other?" asked the missionary. "Me eat her up."

—A bill has been introduced into Congress to establish a post route from East Dixfield, by South Carthage, to Dixfield.

—The President sent to the Senate, on Monday last, the following nominations: United States Attorney, Nathan Webb, for District of Maine; Sebastian S. Marble, United States Marshal for District of Maine; Collector of Customs, S. J. Neally, at Bath, Me.

—In New Sharon, Saturday last, while John Fletcher, a constable with a posse was trying to arrest Ezekiel Tolman, an affray occurred between the posse and a number of persons aiding Tolman in resisting arrest. Several were wounded on both sides. In the affray John S. Tolman, a brother of Ezekiel, attacked Fletcher with a fire shovel when Fletcher fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in Tolman's groin and he died in 20 minutes.

—A well-dressed female walked into a Saginaw saloon the other day, with all the dignity of Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton, laid a fractional currency on the counter, and called for a drink with all the nonchalance of a toper of long experience. The Enterprise thinks woman's cause is progressing.

—Daniel K. Weld, of Abbott, who served in the eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, writes to the Commissioners of Pensions that he has regained his health and can get along without a pension, and asks that his name may be stricken from the pension rolls. Commissioner Van Aerman replies to Weld, and while complying with his request, pays him a compliment for his disinterested patriotism.

ALMANAC--Jan., 1870.

CALENDAR.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

THE SUN	Rises.	Sets.
1st,	7 36	4 32
6th,	7 36	4 36
10th,	7 35	4 41
14th,	7 33	4 46
18th,	7 31	4 51
22d,	7 28	4 56
26th,	7 24	5 1
31st,	7 20	5 7

THE MOON.

New Moon, 1st day, 7h. 21m., evening.
First Quarter, 9th day, 4h. 18m., evening.
Full Moon, 17th day, 10h. 1m., morning.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 33m., morning.
New Moon, 31st day, 10h. 56m., morning.

State Temperance Convention.

The Men and Women of Maine, who are in favor of the suppression of Intemperance and of the advancement of the cause of Prohibition, by all such means as experience has demonstrated to be necessary for that purpose, are invited to meet in MASS CONVENTION, at AUBURN HALL, in the CITY OF AUBURN, on

Thursday & Friday, Jan. 27 and 28, '70.

The Convention will organize at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

☞Reduced fare on all the Railroads.

Oxford County Sunday School Convention.

A Sunday School Convention of the Evangelical Sunday schools of Oxford county will be held at South Paris January 25th and 26th. Each school is desired to be represented by its pastor, superintendent and three additional delegates.

The Sunday school cause is justly receiving more attention than formerly, and this convention is expected to carry out the plans suggested by the State Convention at Lewiston in September last; it is earnestly hoped that all those who have the cause at heart will be present to participate in the counsels and plans of the convention.

Those who send their names to Rev. G. F. Cobb, South Paris, by January 22d, will be provided with entertainment.

☞Will papers which have published the call, please notice the change of time?

G. W. HOWE.

Franklin Plantation.

Mr. Editor:—As there is an article going the rounds of the papers that two children of a Mr. Wing's family actually starved to death in Franklin Plantation the present winter, this is to say that there is not one word of truth in said piece, and that no such occurrence has ever taken place here. Mr. Wing's family did consist of eight children, and himself and wife, making ten in all; and from one to four of them have been sick for over four months, and nine out of the ten have been sick, and a part very sick, with typhoid fever. One only has died and that one with fever and not starvation. I have assisted the overseers of East Livermore where said family has their legal settlement in taking care of said family, and they are now in my care and have been, and now are well supplied. The author of the piece must be a very sensible man to believe any such occurrence would be allowed to happen in Oxford County.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HOPKINS.

—At the September term of the Supreme Court, three fellows were convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to the State Prison. On arriving at Rockland, on their way to the prison, one of them, Cyrus Brackett, of Sweden, slipped his shackles and escaped. The Warden of the prison immediately telegraphed Sheriff Perry, who deputized ex-Deputy Marshal Wentworth to hunt up the convict. The Portland Press says that Wentworth, after a prolonged search, found Brackett in Dunbar, Vt. Brackett says that since his escape, about the 1st of October, he has travelled on foot by night, concealing himself during the day. Mr. Wentworth has been untiring in his pursuit of Brackett who is supposed to be a notorious horse thief.

Dixfield.

At the last regular meeting of L. D. Kidder Post, No. 46, Department of Maine G. A. R. the following officers were duly elected and installed:

Frank Stanly, P. C.; E. K. Norcross, S. V. P. C.; H. F. Bent, J. V. P. C.; S. B. Brackett, P. A.; Mark Beverly, P. Q. M.; J. F. Holman, P. C.; Alvin Judkins P. S.; Jesse Jeffry, P. S. M.; George Mitchell, P. Q. M. S.

"SUNSHINE, OR HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY," is the title of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Willetts, which was very well received at many places in this State two years ago. Mr. E. Sands (everybody knows Ed.) has obtained permission to repeat this lecture, and will do so, adding to it some points of his own, hoping thereby to afford both entertainment and profit to his audiences. Willetts's lecture, with Sands's improvement must be a good thing. To Sabbath Schools and Y. M. C. Associations Mr. Sands will make very favorable terms, says the Waterville Mail.

MAINE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Maine Board of Education met at Augusta Monday at the office of the State Superintendent. All of the County Supervisors were present at the evening session. The entire session was occupied by Dr. N. T. True, Supervisor for Oxford County, who delivered an able address. Tuesday forenoon a business meeting was held. In the afternoon G. W. Hathaway, of Somerset County, delivered an address on "The Common Schools," and W. S. Sleeper, of Aroostook County, on "Moral Instruction;" in the evening N. A. Luce, of Waldo, spoke on "School Supervision."

—There is a singular barometric spring on the farm of J. H. Temple of Framingham, Mass., which has the peculiarity of overflowing with a sudden rush just before a rainfall. It matters not what the season of the year may be, summer and winter, in wet weather and at the time of severest drought—all at once the water comes pouring from this spring, often flooding the interval through which it is discharged; and within 36 hours thereafter a rainfall comes.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Fessenden's death.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION,

At SOUTH PARIS,

Tuesday & Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 26th.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

TUESDAY MORNING.

9:30 to 10—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
10 to 10:30—Organization of the Convention.
10:30 to 11—Are we sufficiently awake to the importance of the Sunday School work? To be opened by Rev. SMITH BAKER.
11 to 11:30—What can be done to extend the Sunday School work throughout the County? To be opened by Rev. WM. H. WALKER.
11:30 to 12—How can the attendance on our Schools be increased? By Rev. J. S. BURGESS.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 2—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
2 to 2:30—Reports from Schools: their condition, wants, encouragements and discouragements.
2:30 to 3—Teachers' Meetings: their importance. What is the best course where they are impracticable? To be opened by F. E. SHAW.
3 to 3:30—How can the young people be retained in the Sunday School? By Hon. J. J. PERRY.
3:30 to 4—Business connected with the County Organization.

TUESDAY EVENING.

6:30 to 7—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
7 to 7:30—The Superintendent. To be opened by Rev. W. W. DOW.
7:30 to 8:30—The Teacher. 1st. What should he be? To be opened by Rev. E. H. TITUS. 2d. How can he attain to what he should be? To be opened by Rev. ISAAC LORD.
8:30 to 9—What is the best method of conducting a mixed school of children and adults? To be opened by Rev. J. W. H. BAKER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

8 to 8:30—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
8:30 to 9—Infant Class Teaching. To be opened by Rev. E. R. WILSON.
9 to 9:30—Model Lesson Exercise. By Rev. E. R. HAYNES.
9:30 to 10—The importance of continuing School through the Winter. By Rev. SAMUEL PAINE.
10 to 10:30—Miscellaneous Questions.
10:30 to 11—Special effort for Conversion of Scholars. By Rev. Mr. GURNEY.
11 to 11:30—The duty of Church Members to join the Sunday School. By Rev. A. H. HEATH.
11:30 to 12—Unfinished Business relating to the County Organization.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 to 2—DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.
2 to 2:30—Library Books. By Rev. E. R. HAYNES.
2:30 to 3—Sunday School Concerts. To be opened by Rev. T. T. MERRY.
3 to 3:30—Unfinished Business relating to County Organizations.

Each Sunday School is desired to send three delegates and their pastor.

Speakers who open the discussions will be allowed ten minutes; other speakers five minutes, unless the time is extended by a vote of the Convention.

☞All friends of the Sunday School are invited to come and participate in the Convention.

Entertainment will be furnished to all pastors, delegates, and visitors, who shall send their names to REV. G. F. COBB, *South Paris.*

☞**Let Every School be Represented.**☜

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Rev. G. F. COBB, Capt. H. N. BOLSTER,
F. E. SHAW, SAMUEL STOWE,
Dea. T. G. GOODWIN.

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 19th, 1870.

Prices—Beeves—Extra quality, $13 00 @ 13 50; first quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 25 @ 12 00; Third quality $10 25@11 00. Poorest grades cows, oxen, bulls, &c., $7 00@9 50 ℔ 100 ℔. (the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef.

Working Oxen.—Extra $250 @280; ordinary $150 to $225 ℔ pair; handy Steers $80 to $140 ℔ pair. There was a good supply of working oxen in market. The demand has not been very active.

Milch Cows—Extra $85 to $115; ordinary $50 @ $80; Store Cows $35 @ $55; Prices for Milch Cows depends a great deal upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—ex. lots 5 00, 7 75; 2 50@ $4 50 ℔ head, or from 4, to 5¼c ℔ lb; Lambs from 4 00 to 7 50 ℔ head.

Droves from Maine—Pulsifer & Abbott, 6; Farrar & Merrill, 30; W. S. Daniels, 16.

Remarks.—The Supply of Cattle was not so large as that of last week, and the quality not much different. There were but a few extra Cattle in market. The trade has been very fair and most of the Maine Cattle were sold yesterday.

We quote sales of Maine Cattle as follows:—Pulsifer & Abbott sold 1 pair, girth 7 feet 7 inches, for $280; 1 pair, girth 7 feet, for $208; 3 at 7¼c ℔ ℔ live weight, total weight 955 ℔s; Farrar & Merrill sold 4 at 11c ℔ ℔, 36 per cent. shrinkage; 12 at 11¼c ℔ ℔, 35 per cent. shrinkage; 1 pair, girth 6 feet 10 inches, for $185.

AN EMINENT DIVINE says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, publish a treatise on the Hair, which they will send free to any one on application. This is a valuable little book. Send for it.

We understand that the Whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of Pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-billious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parson's Purgative Pills.*

—Miss Redhead is the poetical name of a histrionic star, now shining in La Crosse.

—Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, Bethel, Me., *makes the filling and preserving of the Natural Teeth a speciality.*

The Great Experience

in the treatment of diseases relating to the generative faculty in man and woman, acquired by Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Boston, has eminently fitted him for the preparation of such a work as that which he has given to the public under the auspices of the Peabody Medical Institute, entitled "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION." The causes and cure of nervous debility, impotence, sterility, &c., are discussed in a masterly manner in this volume, and it should be read by everybody. Another important work by the pen of Dr. Hayes, "SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES," is also published by the Peabody Medical Institute. Read their advertisement in another column. j14 1m

S. T.—1860—X.—The unprecedented and extraordinary demand for PLANTATION BITTERS is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our Druggists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

What Every Person Needs is some remedy for habitual Costiveness. "I would advise all those who are troubled with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Biliousness, Headache, or any form of Indigestion to use DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES." ELISHA HUNTINGTON, M. D., Ex-Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and by all Druggists. Mailed for 60 cents.

Special Notices.

Twenty-Five Years' Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of *Suppression* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from *whatever cause.* All letters for advice must contain $1. Office No. 9 ENDICOTT STREET, BOSTON.

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1869. 1y

The Lorraine Vegetable Cathartic Pill; The best known remedy for all Diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys; for Headache, Rheumatism, and in ALL cases where a cathartic is required. Price by mail, 1 box 31 cts.—5 boxes $1.18,—12 boxes $2.64.

TURNER & CO.,
Sept. 24-3m 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Turner's Neuralgia Pill;—The great remedy for NEURALGIA and all NERVOUS DISEASES. More than 100,000 cured by it in the last two years. Price by mail, 1 package $1.06,—6 packages $5.27.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the great reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap inventions are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MANHOOD and WOMANHOOD.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Peabody Medical Institute,

NO 4, BULFINCH ST.,

(Opposite the Revere House, BOSTON.)

100,000 *COPIES SOLD THE PAST YEAR.*

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, HYPOCHONDRIA, and all other diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH, or the INDISCRETIONS or EXCESSES of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only One Dollar. 285 pages, bound in cloth. DR. A. H. HAYES, Author.

A Book for Every Woman. Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, WOMAN TREATED OF PHYSIOLOGICALLY AND PATHOLOGICALLY, from INFANCY TO OLD AGE, with elegant ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS.

These are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published There is nothing whatever that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no *allusion* even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the Author, whose experience is of an uninterrupted magnitude—such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man—are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. They are utterly unlike any others ever published.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—We have received the valuable medical works of Dr. Albert H. Hayes. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are not the cheap order of abominable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are written by a responsible professional gentleman of eminence, as a source of instruction on vital matters, concerning which lamentable ignorence exists. The important subjects presented are treated with delicacy, ability and care, and, as an appendix, many useful prescriptions for prevailing complaints are added.—*Coos Republican, Lancaster, N. H., Sep. 7, 1869.*

DR. HAYES is one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day, and is entitled to the gratitude of our race for these invaluable productions. It seems to be his aim to induce men and women to avoid the cause of those diseases to which they are subject, and he tells them just how and when to do it.—*Farmington Chronicle, Farmington Me., Sep. 2, 1869*

These are truly scientific and popular works by Dr. Hayes, one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day.—*The Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1869.*

Price of SCIENCE OF LIFE, $1.00. PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, $2.00. In Turkey morocco, full gilt, $5 00. Postage paid

Either book sent by mail on receipt of price. Address "THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE," or DR. HAYES, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston.

N. B.—Dr. H. may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. INVIOLABLE SECRECY AND CERTAIN RELIEF. nov 8

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL, is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are 'Allen's Balsam for the Lungs,' and "Liverwort and Tar." For the past six years a better Lung remedy has not been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it;

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

GENTS—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of **Allen's Lung Balsam** in curing the most deep seated PULMONARY CONSUMPTION! I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise, without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully,
A. L. SCOVILL.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

BORN.

In Bethel, Jan. 17th, to the wife of Maj. Alphonzo Hastings, a son.

At West Sumner, Jan. 2d, to the wife of Mr. A. D. Cotton, a son.

MARRIED.

At Snow's Falls, Jan. 5th, by George W. Hammond, Esq., Mr. Gideon W. Hammond, and Miss Emily Fletcher, both of Buckfield.

In Greenwood, Jan. 14th, by D. H. Crockett, Esq., Mr. George C. Cole and Miss Ineze A. Cummings, both of G. [Gospel Banner please copy.

In Sumner, Jan. 14th, by Rev. H. H. Hutchinson, Mr. Albert Lord of Sumner, and Miss Helen Gerrish of Portland.

DIED.

In South Paris, 17th inst., H. N. Hall, organist at Congregational church, aged about 40.

In Waterford, Jan. 18, Mr. Stephen Proctor, aged 69 years, for many years a beloved member of the Congregational church.

At East Sumner, Jan. 11th, Miss Marinda, wife of Roswell Briggs.

At Bryant's Pond, Dec. 30th, William G. Cole, aged 33 years 8 months.

In Milton Plantation, Jan. 16th, Luther Bean, aged 88 years. He was married Nov. 11, 1802, and lived 66 years with his wife, who died two years ago. They had sixteen children, ten of which are living.

New Advertisements.

Bridgton Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, Feb. 22d, 1870,** and continue Eleven Weeks.

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M., Principal.
NAPOLEON GRAY, A. B., Assistant.
Miss LAVINIA K. GIBBS, Drawing and Painting.
Miss ELLEN A. WEEKS, Music.

Board and Tuition reasonable.

Text Books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices.

THOS. H. MEAD, Sec'y.
North Bridgton, Jan. 18, 1870. 3w

Country Store for Sale.

ON account of long continued poor health, the subscriber is induced to offer for sale his

Well Selected Stock of Goods,

now in his store, at BROWNFIELD CENTRE.

The Store and a well constructed Tenement above will be offered for sale, or to let, as will suit the purchaser.

The location for country trade is one of the best in Oxford County.

During the present year, the P. & O. Railroad will be built through the town which will furnish a large additional amount of trade.

Credit for a portion of the purchase money will be given if desired.

ELI B. BEAN.
Brownfield, Jan. 17, 1870. 4w

S. A. MILLER,

IRON FOUNDER & MACHINIST,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CARRIAGE AXLES,

of all descriptions. **So. Waterford, Me.**

$40. THE $40.

WILSON SHUTTLE

Sewing Machine,

Warranted for three years.

☞CALL AND SEE IT!☜

Also, for sale the HOWE MACHINES—the best in the world.

All Machines are warranted and kept in repair ONE YEAR, free of expense.

☞Sewing Machines, of all kinds, **cleaned, adjusted and repaired.**

All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

C. E. BROWN, Norway, Me.,

Sales Rooms at C. B. CUMMING'S Furniture Ware House. 4w jan 1

1805 HEBRON ACADEMY. 1870

THE SPRING TERM of Eleven Weeks will commence on **Tuesday, March 1, 1870.**

A. C. HERRICK, A. M., Principal.

For Board or Circulars, apply to
A. B. BUMPUS, Sec'y.
Hebron, Me., Jan. 19, 1870. 3w

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS **C. F. VENT**

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms.* Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.

WANTED, Agents, for the **KING OF HORSE BOOKS:**

The American Farmer's Horse Book,

It outsells, ten to one, any book of its kind published. 40th thousand in press. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

Our Family Physician.

In both ENGLISH and GERMAN, embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC and HERBAL modes of treatment. **544** closely printed pages. Price only **$2.50.** *The most complete, reliable and popular family medical book in existence.* Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 3 Barclay street, N. Y.

ABSTRACT OF THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 1st day of January, 1870, to the State of Maine.

Capital Stock, all paid up, $3,000,000.

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate unencumbered,	$253,319 14
Cash on hand, in Bank, and in Agents' hands,	682,582 08
United States Securities,	784,218 75
State, City and Town Stocks and Bonds,	941,385 00
Bank and Trust Cos.' Stocks,	1,426,445 00
Railroad Cos.' Stocks,	471,430 00
Mortgage Bonds,	967,125 00
Loans on Real Estate,	23,000 00
Total Assets,	$5,549,504 97
Aggregate amount at risk,	$207,728,781 00
Amount of Premium Notes,	none.
Amount of Liabilities for unsettled Losses,	255,708 89
Amount of accrued Profits on income,	995,414 61

FREELAND HOWE, Agent,
NORWAY, ME.
Jan. 21, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of C. & O. H. MASON, and MIGHILL MASON & CO., are dissolved this day by mutual consent.

C. & O. H. MASON.
Bethel, Jan. 17, 1870.

Chas. Mason and O. H. Mason will continue to do business at the old Stores. All persons indebted to C. & O. H. Mason are requested to call on Charles Mason and settle the same on or before the first day of March next. Also, all persons indebted to M. Mason & Co., are requested to call on O. H. Mason and settle the same on or before the first day of March next.

CHARLES MASON,
O. H. MASON.
Bethel, Jan. 17, 1870. 4w

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Honorable Judge of Probate of Oxford County, the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of John J. Davis, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, will sell at public or private sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., all the Real Estate, including the reversion of the Widow's dower of said deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges; said real estate being the right of redemption of the late Homestead of said deceased, situate in said Norway.

ELVECY L. DAVIS.
Norway, Jan. 18, 1870.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Thomas Sampson, Jr., of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, did on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1848, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, at Paris, Book 82, Page 54, convey to Seth Curtis, of Paris, in said County of Oxford, a certain piece of land lying in the westerly part of said Woodstock, being a part of Lot No. 18, and bounded as follows: beginning at the County road, thence south 82¼ deg. west seven rods by land owned by B. C. Lurvey to a stake and stones; thence south 18 deg. east five and a-half rods to the corner of a ledge; thence to the County road on a parallel line with the first mentioned line; thence up said road to the starting point,—containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, and the buildings thereon,—to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid in three payments: one hundred dollars to be paid one year, seventy-five dollars in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years from the date of said mortgage; and whereas the said Seth Curtis, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1858, by his assignment of that date, recorded in said Registry of Deeds, book 132, page 256, did assign said mortgage deed and the notes therein described, to Albert Green, of said Woodstock; and thereafterwards, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1865, Alexander Day, Administrator of the estate of said Albert Green, deceased, by his assignment of that date, recorded in said Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 158, page 60, did assign said mortgage deed and the notes therein described, to me, and the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided.

SARAH P. CARTER.
Paris, Jan. 17, 1870.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March, A. D. 1870.

SUSAN PAINE, of Rumford, in our said County of Oxford, wife of Charles N. Paine, of Rumford, aforesaid, respectfully libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to said Charles N. Paine at said Rumford, on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1867, by J. Webster Elliott, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, her name before said marriage being Susan Cobb; that by said Charles N. Paine she has had one child: that your libellant, since their intermarriage hath always behaved herself as a faithful, chaste and affectionate wife towards the said Charles N. Paine; but the said Charles N. Paine, wholly regardless of his marriage vows and duty, hath neglected and refused to furnish suitable maintenance for your libellant and the minor children (three in number,) although abundantly able to so provide; that on the contrary, your libellant hath provided said maintenance from the time of their intermarriage up to the present date; that said Charles N. Paine did treat your libellant with extreme cruelty; that, on the —— day of January, A. D. 1869, said Charles N. Paine, did wholly desert your libellant without any provocation or cause on the part of your libellant, and has ever since lived separate and apart from her. Wherefore your libellant prays right and justice and that this honorable Court in the exercise of a sound discretion, if it shall be proved to be conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with morality, may decree a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between your said libellant and her said husband, Charles N. Paine, and that she may have the custody of the minor child had by said Charles N. Paine; also such other decree and order touching the matter herein represented and complained of, as to this Honorable Court shall seem just and proper.

Dated at Rumford, November 15, 1869.

(Signed) SUSAN PAINE.

A true copy of original Libel on file.
Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL,
Clerk of S. J. Court.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, SS:—At the Supreme Judicial Court begun and held at Saco, within and for said County of York, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy:

Upon the foregoing libel, ordered, that the libellant give notice to the said Charles N. Paine to appear before the Justices of our said Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Paris, within the County of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of March, A. D. 1870, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order thereon in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be thirty days, at least, before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there in our said Court show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libel should not be granted.

Attest: H. FAIRFIELD, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States—District of Maine, ss.:

The undersigned, assignee of the estate of William H. Porter, of Paris, bankrupt, hereby gives notice that a third meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Paris, in said District, on Tuesday the 22d day of Feb. A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock A. M., before Hon. Seth May, Register in Bankruptcy, at the office of George A. Wilson.

GEO. A. WILSON, Assignee.
Paris, Jan. 21-28

Millinery for Sale.

A small stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS for sale at RUMFORD POINT.—And one wishing to find a good location to carry on this business, will do well to call immediately, or address

MISS L. G. HOWE,
Rumford Point.
Jan. 12, 1870.

1870.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

Oxford County Dry Goods ESTABLISHMENT,

Mindful of the favors received from the *People* of this County, during the past year, gratefully tenders them the expression of his gratitude; and, while assuring them that with the passing of the coming months continued efforts will be made to render his establishment a constantly increasing benefit to the people, invites their patronage and co operation.

Feeling obliged to them for favors, and trusting they will do their part to widely circulate a knowledge of the advantages his establishment offers, and accept the assurance of his appreciation of their good will already so fully shown, he tenders the salutations of the season, and kindly greets all with a

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

A very large lot of New Goods,

Which are owned by us at greatly reduced prices, owing to the great fall in gold and the lateness of the season, and having

Marked Down our Whole Stock,

to correspond with the new tariff of prices for 1870,

Now Offer Greater Inducemets than Ever,

And customers in every part of the County will find it for their advantake to take a day and visit the

OXFORD COUNTY DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Among the Bargains offered for the coming Ten Days, are,

1000 yds. **PRINTS,** best quality, 12½c
800 yds. coarse **BROWN COTTON,** 12½c.
1200 yds. fine " " 12½c.
300 yds. **COTTON FLANNEL,** 18, 19, and 20c.
300 yds. Red " 32c to 37½c.
10 pieces of **Woolen Goods,** for Men and Boys' Wear, offered very cheap, at prices from 75c. to $1.50.
50 doz. Ladies' **HOSIERY,** cheap.
20 doz. Children's **HOSIERY.**
10 doz. Ladies' " Fleeced.
12 doz. Ladies' all wool Hosiery, best quality.
Our stock of Hosiery is very large, and we shall sell them very cheap in order to clear them off. Also,
10 doz. Gents' Hosiery, 25c to 40c.
20 doz. Ladies' and Missis' **GLOVES.**
50 pairs Children's **LEGGINGS.**

We also open **NEW DRESS GOODS,** and call attention to our new lot of

BLACK ALPACCAS,

of the most approved makes, and **warranted not to rust.**

PLAID WATERPROOFS,

at $1.25, $1.40, and $1.62½.

Popular City Goods, at Popular City Prices!

GEO. S. PLUMMER.

South Paris, Jan. 13, 1870.

NOTICE.

Our attention having been called to the fact that many of our Advertising Boards have been removed, parties disposed to repeat such a work, are notified that TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward will be paid by us for the detection and conviction of any party or parties guilty of Wilfully and maliciously destroying, defacing or removing any Guide Board, Bulletin or Poster, made use of by us to bring our business before the people. Information may be given to us, or to our Attorney, George A. Wilson.

GEO. S. PLUMMER, Proprietor
Oxford County Dry Goods Establishment.

Canton Pt. High School.

THE SPRING TERM will commence **Monday, Feb. 21st, 1870,** and continue ten weeks, under the charge of A. L. HAINES, Principal, with assistance if required.

TUITION—Common English,	$3.50
Higher English,	4.00
Languages,	4.50
Music and Penmanship, extra.	

There is a public lyceum connected with the School, which holds meetings once in two weeks.

A Teachers' Class has been organized for the good of those intending to teach.

Lectures will be delivered by the Principal and others, through the term, upon different subjects.

Declamations and Compositions will be required of the gentlemen, alternately; also, Select Reading and Compositions, of the ladies.

Every exertion will be made by the teacher to make this an interesting term to those who may avail themselves of the privilege of attending.

Board can be obtained at $2.50 per week, including washing and lights.

No student received for less than half a term, and no deduction made for an absence of two weeks.

For further particulars, address the Principal at West Peru. 3w Jan. 7.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:—Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, A. D. 1869.

JOHN A. STOCKBRIDGE vs. JEREMIAH M. WELCH.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no tenant, agent, or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this Writ:

It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency of this Writ, by causing an abstract thereof, with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of March next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered against him and execution issued accordingly.

Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.

Assumpsit on account annexed, for balance of account due to plaintiff from defendant—$134.75. Writ dated April 19th, A. D. 1869, returnable to Sept. Term, 1869. Ad damnum $300.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true abstract of plaintiff's Writ and order of Court thereon:

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

E. Foster, Jr., Esq., plaintiff's Attorney.

The place to buy your
MEDICINES,
Perfumery,
TINCTURES,
Essences, Extracts,
LINIMENTS,
Pills, Plasters,
ROOTS & HERBS,
ALSO
Books, Paper, and Envelopes, at
A. OSCAR NOYES'
Drug Store,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

Notice.

MR. WILLIAM CHASE would respectfully inform the public that he still continues in the

Fruit Tree Business,

and can sell good **Dwarf Apple Trees at 50 cents each.**

All orders promptly attended to. Address
WM. CHASE, Buckfield, Me.
Jan. 11, 1870.

What is the News?

J. H. CARPENTER,

Apothecary and Druggist,

NORWAY, MAINE,

Has just fitted up No. 5, HATHAWAY'S BLOCK and put in the

Neatest Assortment of Goods,

to be found in any Store of the kind in the County.

If you are in want of any

DRUGS OR MEDICINES,

there is where you will find the pure article.

If you have use for PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, LUBRICATING LARD, SPERM and NEATFOOT OILS, he has just the thing you are looking for. Or if it is something in the

TOILET LINE

you wish, you cannot mention anything in that department which he has not got.

He also keeps the PUREST SPICES and FLAVORING EXTRACTS in the world, and he SELLS CHEAP for CASH.

Remember, No. 5, Hathaway's Block.
Oct. 1, 1869.

Selling Out at Cost.

WE shall sell at cost our entire Stock of Goods, being the largest in the County of Oxford, commencing December 13th, 1869, consisting of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,

and comprising almost every thing in the line to be found in any Store. We have a large line of

Wool Flannels, Alpaccas, Delains, Poplins, Serges, Prints, Berages, Sheetings, blch'd do., C. Flannel, Linen Hdkfs., Web Linen, and

Ready-Made Clothing.

Overcoats, &c., very cheap, and at cost price—$8.50 to $18.00.

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, BEAVERS, BROADCLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, &c., &c. Also,

Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron and Steel Nails, Glass, &c.

We have also, 150 bbls. Choice White Winter Wheat FLOUR, bought at lowest prices before advance in freights, and will be sold ONE DOLLAR less than can be bought for same grades elsewhere. We buy our Flours in Chicago, and can sell less than those who buy of middle men. Extra White Winter Wheat Flour, $8.50 to $9.50; Spring extras 7 to $8.

☞**Credit given to none after 13th inst.**

H. A. SMALL.
Rumford Centre, Dec. 3, 1869.

OXFORD COUNTY

Insurance Agency!

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1865.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, OVER

$25,000,000.00.

Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

IF you want **Insurance** of any kind, call upon **HOWE,** and he will put you into one of the following Companies, which are the

Best in the Country!

And the best is always the

Cheapest in the end.

Patronize Home Agents,

And not get swindled by these wandering *Jews,* who represent irresponsible Companies.

Statements of the best Companies may be seen at my Office.

ÆTNA, of Hartford.
HARTFORD, of Hartford
HOME, of New York.
ROGER WILLIAMS, of Providence.
NEW YORK LIFE, of New York.
TRAVELLERS, of Hartford.
RAILWAY PASSENGER, Hartford.

FREELAND HOWE,
AGENT,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
March 5, 1869.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Cyrus Chadbourne, late of Oxford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, now of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the first day of November, A. D. 1869, conveyed to me by deed of mortgage to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, which mortgage is recorded in the Town Clerk's Records for the town of Oxford, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, book 5, page 7 and 8, one shop standing on the land of Miss Frances E. Norton, at Oxford Village in the town of Oxford and State of Maine, and near the store of Francis Holden,—the same building erected by said Chadbourne for an Artist's shop. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the laws of this State in such cases made and provided.

ALBERT G. HINDS.
Oxford, Jan. 10, 1870.

Attention, Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in the County of Oxford, who have not paid their County Tax for 1869, will save cost by paying the same immediately.

HORATIO AUSTIN,
Paris, Jan. 6, 1870. Co. Treasurer.

All Kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee of the estate of William H. Porter, Bankrupt, pursuant to an order of Court, will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on **Friday, Feb. 18th, 1870,** at 10 A. M., on the premises, in Paris, said Porter's

Homestead Farm.

Said Farm contains one hundred acres, is well wooded, has a large Orchard of mostly young trees, and cuts forty tons of hay.

The buildings are convenient and in good repair.

Said Farm will be sold subject to a mortgage of $425, which the purchaser can take up at once or allow to stand, as it suits his convenience.

Also, at the same time and place, one other lot of land, situated in said Paris, containing thirty acres, and being those parts of lots numbered 27 and 28 in the first range of lots in said town, known as the William E. Bent lot. This lot is part wood and part pasture. Terms cash.

GEO. A. WILSON, Assignee.
Jan. 21. ts

THE

Central Railroad

OF IOWA, ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS WHILE THE PREMIUM IS STILL LARGE (as the Treasury has promised to buy thirteen millions *in December*), and REINVEST IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, WHICH PAY ABOUT ONE-THIRD MORE INTEREST. THE TIME TO MAKE SUCH REINVESTMENT *is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.*

THE ROAD DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of N. Y., and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

The New York Tribune says, "this is a splendid enterprise, and deserves the most *liberal* aid."

The New York Independent says, "We know the Central Railroad of Iowa is one of the great and good works of the age. Its Directors include many of our leading bank presidents and other gentlemen of high character, who have means enough to build two or three such roads out of their own pockets, so that all its affairs will be ably as well as honestly managed. The Central of Iowa will be to that State what the New York Central is to this, except that it runs through a far richer country. We therefore recommend the Central Iowa Bonds, with entire confidence in their value. The truth is, that a First Mortgage of $16,000 per mile upon a road running through such a country cannot be otherwise than safe."

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as a very profitable investment. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE ST., NEW YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 44 WALL ST., and in

NORWAY, ME, by

HENRY M. BEARCE, Esq.,

Treasurer of Norway Savings Bank, and Postmaster of Norway.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treas.
Jan. 7, 1870. 3m

WELCOME'S

GREAT GERMAN

COUGH REMEDY,

For the Cure of COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, PHTHISIC, CROUP, INFLAMMATION, AND BLEEDING OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, CANKER, &c. &c. Diseases tending to CONSUMPTION should be checked at their first appearance. A proper attention to what appears to be a slight cold, so unimportant difficulty in the throat and lungs, would save thousands every year from those dreadful maladies which assume all forms of disease, with their train of sufferings, and premature death.

The virtues of the GREAT GERMAN COUGH REMEDY are now becoming widely known. Five years have tested over 50,000 bottles, sold with scarcely any advertising, and its sale increased tenfold in the places where first introduced. This commends it to the attention of others. Those who use it confidently believe there is not its equal in the American market. Thousands of important cures it has effected, where others failed, prove its claims. IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

☞Prepared and sold by

JERE'H BUXTON, JR.
YARMOUTH, ME.

Also, Proprietor of

Wellcome's Liver Regulator, & Dyspeptic Curer.

For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
Dec 25 3m

To Save Cost,

YOU must settle your accounts with me before the **15th day of February, 1870,** as after that date my accounts will be left for collection.

E. G. ALLEN.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1870. 3w*

10,000 Dollars Worth

— OF —

FURS,

FOR SALE AT

Prices to meet the Times,

— AT —

SHAW'S,

147 Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

Astrachan Sacks, $50.

☞FURS EXCHANGED AND REPAIRED.☜

Dec. 17, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represent the undersigned, citizens of the town of Oxford, in said County, and vicinity, that public convenience and necessity require the location and construction of a highway in said town of Oxford, beginning in the County road at or near the Dwelling House of Solon Waterhouse, in said town, and running thence by the most convenient route to intersect at or near the dwelling house of Lydia W. Hackett, in said town, the road leading from her said dwelling house to Mechanic Falls, in the town of Minot. They therefore pray your honors to view the said route and locate a County road thereon, if in your judgment you shall deem it expedient, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

L. W. HACKETT, and others.
July, 1869.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, 1869; held by adjournment December, 1869.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient:

It is Ordered, that the County Commissioners meet at the Dwelling House of Mrs. L. W. Hackett, in Oxford, on the first TUESDAY of May next, at ten of the clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Oxford, and also posted up in three public places in said town, and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon:

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Agricultural.

Farmers' Club--Paris.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, at South Paris, Jan. 1st, the topic for discussion was, "The best method of propagating fruit trees, and the best variety for Oxford County." The discussion was opened by Col. Swett. He had of late years, changed his mind with regard to the propagation of fruit trees. About ten years ago, he bought of a dealer, from Meredith, N. H., one hundred and thirty apple trees, with the idea that they would do better than New York trees, from the fact that the climate and soil of Meredith was similar to the soil and climate here. Took great pains in setting them out. The next winter was a very severe one for fruit trees, and when it was time for the buds to swell, I examined them and found that the bark was growing red; only one tree out of the one hundred and thirty leaved out fully, and that one died the next season. In travelling over the country, he had found very many thrifty orchards, mostly New York trees, and that the Talman Sweeting trees looked the most thrifty; two very fine orchards in Hebron, in particular, but the proprietor of one of these, had obtained the most of his trees from a nursery, at Norway—native trees. About three years ago he had bought of Mr. Chase, one hundred New York trees, mostly Greenings, and Talman Sweetings, with a few Golden Russets, and some of the other varieties. Set them out in grass land that had not been plowed for forty years—fair land—cut perhaps 3-4 ton of hay per acre—have mulched them, but taken no other extra care of them; most of them have lived so far, and the Greening and Talman Sweeting look very well, and the Russet fair, but the others appear to be dying. About the same time found some trees growing near premises, and grafted them; they are growing very well and look very thrifty, and in his opinion, one of them is worth half a dozen of the New York trees; thinks native trees are decidedly the best; has already engaged one hundred for next Spring, and intends to graft them when they get well growing. For mulching trees, prefers straw, meadow hay, or broke to manure. Manure causes the weeds to grow very rank, and absorbs all the goodness of the manure; mulched one tree with sawdust; it entirely killed the twitchgrass which had grown up thick around it, but would not recommend it, as it takes longer to decay than straw or hay. The proper way for a young man to raise an orchard, is to sow a nursery, and bud the trees; cannot raise them from root; I took about 150 young pear trees that had grown up from the roots of a large pear tree, and set them out in my garden; took good care of them, hoed them, and manured them; they looked well the first year—the second they hardly leaved out, and the third, I had to pull them all up. The best of them had not seemed to grow any at the roots. Think the Baldwin the best variety to raise for the market, the leading apple; are good bearers, and have a tough skin, and do not bruise easily; trees very hardy. The Greening is also a good apple; not so sure a bearer as the Baldwin; trees apt to not be thrifty. The Talman sweeting, also an excellent apple, and the Nodhead; but the latter requires constant cultivation.

Mr. C. L. Elder preferred the New York trees; mulched his trees with straw and horse manure. Used to put a lot of straw in stable under feet—let it remain two or three weeks, and then put a couple of forks full around each tree. Have tried native trees, and found that they died worse than New York trees; kept his trees well cut back, as he found that a large growth was apt to get killed in winter, and injured the trees. His custom was, after haying, to go around and kill all weeds around the trees; has quite a number of trees of "fancy" brands of apples. Last summer he found that small limbs were withering up and bark turning black; took knife and shaved off some bark; found it near the sliver, full of small holes; it was not the borer.

James A. Holmes. Has never been able to cure one of these trees where the bark has turned black; had rather have native stock of trees, but would not graft until well grown and then graft in limb, especially for Baldwin, as they are not a hardy stock with him—but for Greenings would graft lower, as they are very hardy. Baldwin, the best fruit to raise for market, except that the tree is short lived—not over twenty years on an average. Two kinds of Baldwins—the short stemmed and long stemmed; much prefers the short stemmed. The Hubbardston Nonsuch, one of the best of apples for market, very hardy and constant bearer. The Nodhead, the best apple that grows, but questionable, whether it would be profitable to raise them for market. In raising trees, I would cultivate from seed and graft; do not believe in root grafting.

J. K. Hammond. Have not any trees that bear every year except cider apples; have three or four hundred of trees that have grown up wild on my farm, from three feet high to big enough to bear; am having them all grafted; they all started from seed. I raise a large variety of apples, viz: Baldwins, Nodhead, Golden Sweet, Yellow Bell Flower, Spitzburgen, Roxbury Russet, Black Apple, Greenings, both Fall and Rhode Island. Of all these I should prefer to have them all Greenings after they are gathered and barreled up, as we can always get more for them in market than any other variety, although the Nodhead will bring more money for a short time. I have four trees of this variety standing in the best position on my farm for trees; they do not average a bushel each of perfect apples a year; do not consider the Baldwin so hardly as the Greening. I have had thirty Baldwin trees standing by the side of Greening trees winter killed, when the Greenings were not hurt. Greenings, also, are about as tough skinned as Baldwins, and will stand about as much bruising, while, when fit to eat, they are much richer.

Col. H. R. Carson. Some of his largest trees are the poorest bearers; had two large trees that had never borne; had them grafted some ten years ago, and now they bear very well; raise both Baldwin and Greenings; sell the Baldwin and keep the Greening; thinks it is much the best apple for cooking or eating. The best apple for cooking is the Fall Greening, although it is not a good bearer.

Several other gentlemen gave their views, but as they did not differ in main from those given, I have not set them out in full. The meeting was very well attended and the discussion quite animated. Adjourned to meet at the Brick School House, Paris Hill, Jan. 8th. Topic—"How shall the Farmer make or procure the best manure with the least expense."

W.

We take from the *Oxford Register* the following account of the discussion at the meeting of the Club on Paris Hill, on Saturday Evening—Jan'y 8th,—as we were unable to be present and report it:

The topic—"Is it profitable to raise root crops for stock and if so what kind?" continued from the meeting here, two weeks since, was first taken up. Rev. Zenas Thompson said in respect to carrots the change in public opinion must be considerable, as they have been deemed the most desirable of all root crops and only gave way on account of being more expensive to raise. Where he had lived, they were considered the best for milch cows. I have always raised them for my horse and cows. My horse will do as much work, when fed with them, as when fed upon other kind of feed and the coat would always look glossy. Since the grass had failed he had fed a two years old Jersey heifer three to four quarts of shorts per day. Two weeks ago, commenced feeding one-half to two-thirds of a peck of apples, beets and potatoes, one-half apples, and in ten days she had gained nearly a quart of milk a day and she is within three months of calving. He ascribed this gain to a change from shorts to vegetables. In answer to an inquiry by Col. Swett, he said he bought his shorts of the Paris Flouring Company.

Col. Swett had bought shorts there and considered them nearly worthless. In company with two others he sent to Chicago for some, and when it arrived and the Sup't of the Paris Mills saw it he said he could get $100 worth of flour out of the ten tons. He afterwards changed to Paris shorts, which the miller stated to be superior, and his cows fell off. The western cost $5.00 less per ton, at South Paris, than the Paris shorts. Mr. Silas Maxim said that at the new mill at Norway the bran passed through brushes that brushed out all the flour.

After some discussion it was agreed to vote on the first proposition of the question only, which was decided in the affirmative.

The following topic was then taken up. "How shall the farmer make or procure the best and the most manure with the least expense?"

Hon. Sidney Perham had used plaster when it increased his crop one half, at other time when he could not see a particle of benefit, in each case on the same kind of soil and season. Has not much faith in the commercial manures, excepting when it is desired to force the growth of crops. If all farmers were chemists, and knew just the composition of their soils, they could tell what kind of fertilizer to use. We must place our dependence upon barn-yard manure. Muck is very valuable mixed with other manure. Ashes can be applied to almost any soil with great advantage and is one of the best of fertilizers.

Mr. Thompson considered barn manure as the great reliance of our farmers, but the farmers of Maine had shown bad economy in saving it. A very large proportion goes to waste. There was not more than one barn in a hundred constructed to save it. He knew of but one in this region, in every respect perfect, and that is in Harrison, and owned by Mr. Dawes. It is one of the finest he ever saw for saving everything. No part of the manure is lost; it is never exposed to storm or sun; large quantities of muck loam is used for absorbents and it is all preserved as if every ounce contained gold. If our farmers would adopt a system to save all their barn manure it would be the cheapest and best. Any one who has tried concentrated manures for five years, either condemns them or is in doubt as to their value. He never derived a particle of benefit from phosphates. Guano in solution is the best to forward garden plants. Can make cabbages twice as large by the application of liquid manure.

Hon. Virgil D. Parris thought the land on Paris Hill was becoming impoverished by selling the hay. The pastures were running out and at the present prices paid it was poor economy to take in cows to pasture. Plaster should be used about the barns to absorb the ammonia, which is very valuable as a manure, and would otherwise escape. The matter scraped up from the ditches to fill up roads is a public loss and ought not to be wasted. He believed farmers would be richly repaid to cart gravel some distance, at their own expense, for the road, and to haul the wash in the ditches on to their land. It is exceedingly rich in animal and vegetable manure.

Col. Swett, two years ago, used superphosphate upon corn and potatoes; when they were half grown could plainly see where it had been applied; but when they were harvested could see no difference. Tried again this year with no better result, did not believe he had received five dollars benefit. Thought if he had expended upon his manure heap, the money used to purchase the super-phosphate he would be richer to-day. His experience with clear muck as a top dressing was unsatisfactory, but thought it was the best absorbent to use with other manures. He had piece of wet land full of wireworms which he had laid down; but it produced a small crop of very poor grass, he purchased $16.00 worth of leached ashes, and spread it on one and a half acres, cut the next year over a ton to the acre, of red and white clover, and the next year a ton and a half to the acre; has mowed it for five years and now cuts a ton to the acre.

Mr. A. S. Thayer had experimented largely with muck; he considered the muck from his bed, applied alone, as of no value; but used as an absorbent with other manures it made the very best, especially when used on land to be laid down. It holds out for years longer than any other. He thought the value was in the liquid it absorbs. He had found plaster very beneficial, that it is more valuable if bought early and exposed in his hog house and barn, then when fresh ground. Considered ashes better than plaster. He had used superphosphate; but had not received one cent of benefit from it.

Mr. Parris said that muck should be exposed to the air to expel the acids before using and that ashes or lime would hasten the operation.

Mr. S. D. Hutchinson thought the commercial manures would be first rate if they were cheap enough. He would apply a peck or a half bushel of poudrette or guano to a hill of cucumbers. He thought salt good. In salting his asparagus, he had applied it to currant bushes and the fruit on them was much larger. He had found great value in plaster, ashes and liquid manure.

Mr. Carter remarked that muck was a powerful disinfectant and that thrown in cess pools, privies &c., it would entirely destroy the offensive odors. He thought our pastures required an application of ground bones.

Col. Swett said that he was convinced that remarks of Mr. Carter were correct in regard to the need of our pastures. His cows would eat his fences, cribs, shingles off the barn, old shoes, bones, &c. he gave them bone meal and it completely cured them.

ANDREWS HOUSE!

(Formerly ATLANTIC HOUSE,)

South Paris, Me.

This well known House has recently been refitted and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. ☞Passengers conveyed to and from the Depot free of charge.

A. B. & A. A. ANDREWS, Proprietors.

aug 12

EAGLE HOTEL,

Mechanic Falls, - - Maine.

H. N. PEAKES, Proprietor.

The present Proprietor having leased this fine Hotel for a term of years, would respectfully inform the public that he is now ready for business. To travellers, boarders or parties, considering the nice accommodations and moderate charges, we would say without contradiction, this Hotel stands without a rival.

Mechanic Falls, Jan. 15, 1869.

For Sale, or To Let,

THE BATES STORE, on Paris Hill—favorably located for trade, and having a convenient tenement above.

ALSO, the story and a half house on Tremont St., recently occupied by Sidney A. Farrar—having a good Garden spot.

For particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

EMELINE S. CUMMINGS.

Paris Hill, April 12, 1869.

House for Sale.

THE subscriber, having sold his STAGE LINE, will sell his place at RUMFORD CORNER, consisting of a one-story **House** and **Ell**, with **Stable** attached. Also, **1 acre of good Land**, with quite a lot of **Fruit Trees** on it. There is a never failing aqueduct of spring water at the house and stable.

The above described property will be sold very low, and a large portion of the pay can remain on mortgage if desired.

G. F. HAMMOND.

Rumford, Jan. 12th, 1870. tf

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in Albany, Maine, at what is known as "Hunt's Corner," consisting of 160 acres of first quality upland, divided into tillage, grass land, orcharding and pasturage, and is every way a first-class farm.

The buildings are in good repair, consisting of a dwelling house, barns and out-buildings, and in the immediate vicinity of Post Office, Schools, Blacksmith's shop, &c.

To any one desirous of purchasing a good farm here is an opportunity seldom equalled. The reasons for selling are old age and ill health.

Terms reasonable.

JOHN HUNT.

Albany, Dec. 28, 1869. 8w jan7

Farm for Sale.

MESSRS. TUTTLE & HOBBS offer for sale their Farm, situated in the town of BETHEL, on the stage road leading from Bryant's Pond R. R. Station to Rumford, and about four miles from the depot at said station.

Said Farm contains two hundred and forty acres of land, sixty or seventy of which is valuable Intervale, and cuts from fifty to sixty tons of Hay.

The buildings are in good repair, the barn being new and well finished.

The above described property will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, and terms of payment made easy.

For further particulars, apply to

TUTTLE & HOBBS, Providence, R. I., or to

E. B. STEVENS, on the premises.

Bethel, Dec. 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his residence, located at Bryant's Pond Village, Maine, consisting of House, woodshed, stable, and one acre of land. The buildings are connected, nearly new, well finished and convenient. Land under a high state of cultivation.

Any one wanting a pleasant house with cheerful surroundings, in a quiet and growing village, will find here the very place desired: and it can be bought at a bargain if applied for soon.

CHAS. B. LOVEJOY.

Bryant's Pond, April 8, 1869.

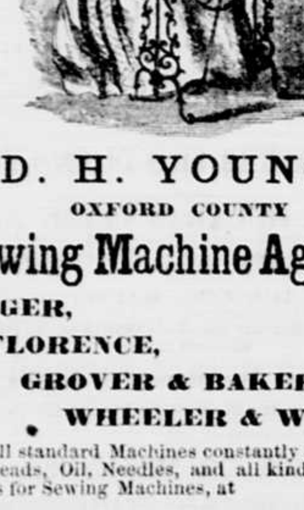
Farm for Sale.

IN Woodstock, containing one hundred acres of land—25 acres of woodland.—It cuts 25 tons of hay and is under good cultivation.

Also, **Farming Tools**, and two horses, one cow, 13 yearlings, one wagon, and one sleigh.

Apply to MOSES SWAN.

Woodstock, June 21, 1869. tf



D. H. YOUNG,

OXFORD COUNTY

Sewing Machine Agency.

SINGER,

FLORENCE,

GROVER & BAKER,

WHEELER & WILSON,

and all standard Machines constantly on hand.

Threads, Oil, Needles, and all kinds of Trimmings for Sewing Machines, at

Noyes' Block, Norway, Me.

Nov. 27, 1868.

HORSE TRAINING.—Just out, a book containing a new system of horse training, from the young colt up. By Dr Tridball, the well known old English Horse Trainer and Farrier. Our most noted trick horses have been taught by this plain, practical system, and wild and runaway horses can be completely subdued. It also contains a Treatise on Shoeing and 100 Recipes for the most common diseases, with numerous Tricks practiced by Horse Jockeys.—Every horse breeder and owner should have it.—You will never regret buying it. Sent by mail for only 60 cts. Address, GEO. S. MELLEN, Lewiston, Me. Agents wanted.

The Reason why You can Buy

PIANOS, ORGANS & MELODEONS,

—OF—

AMES & NEVERS, - - Norway,

Cheaper than Elsewhere in the State,

Is, that We Manufacture a part of the Instruments,

thereby getting them at **first cost**, and can save our customers one profit by buying direct of us. We are Agents for different manufacturers, among them is the **MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN**, and the celebrated **VOSE PIANO**, which for tone, durability and finish, is second to none.

Old Instruments taken in exchange for New.

☞Please give us a call at our place of business.

STEEP FALLS, - - Norway, Me.

The COUNTY OF OXFORD in account with HORATIO AUSTIN, Treasurer, from January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1870.

1869.			1869.		
Dec. 31st,	To paid Law Library,	$275.95	Jan. 1st,	By balance in Treasury,	$3308.89
"	" Salaries,	1300.00	Dec. 31st,	" Taxes collected,	8173.21
"	" C. C. orders,	2783.62	"	" Fines and Costs,	1460.86
"	" C. C. Bills,	930.87	"	" Jury Fees,	126.00
"	" Constables' Bills,	78.00	"	" Attorney's Fees,	60.00
"	" Jury Bills,	1351.95			
"	" Sheriffs' Bills,	372.95			
"	" Land Damage,	668.50			
"	" Committees' Fees,	181.31			
"	" Criminal Bills and Costs,	2113.85			
	Balance in Treasury,	3271.96			
		$13,728.96			$13,728.96

Financial Condition of the County, January 1st, 1870.

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Taxes due,	$1655.73	C. C. Bills,	$182.16
Cash in Treasury,	3271.96	Criminal Bills,	481.00
		Constables' Bills,	54.00
		Law Library,	61.41
	$49,27.69		$778.57

TREASURER'S OFFICE, OXFORD CO., Paris, January 1, 1870.

HORATIO AUSTIN, County Treas.

YOU CAN GET

HARNESSES!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, AT

SOUTH PARIS.

Manufactured of the best of Oak tanned Stock, and WARRANTED

AS CHEAP

as at any other place in Oxford County, or any adjoining County,—that is, of the same grade, and ranging from $24.00 to $125.00.

—ALSO,—

Wolf & Fancy Robes,

Trunks, Blankets,

WHIPS, &c., &c.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

Trimming and Repairing, of all kind.

Call and examine my work, for I can suit, both as to quality of material, workmanship and price.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

South Paris, April 30, 1869.

Iron and Steel.

E. COREY & CO.,

HAVING purchased the Stock of Mr. J. C. BROOKS, and leased his Store, will move their stock from Nos. 9 and 11 Moulton Street, to the new store,

125 and 127 Commercial Street,

and occupy the same on and after November 1st where the

Iron, Steel and Carriage Hardware Business

will be continued in all its branches.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Iron, Steel, and business generally to E. COREY & CO., would recommend all of his customers and patrons to them.

J. C. BROOKS.

Nov. 1, 1869. 3m

A Splendid Chance,

An Extraordinary Offer,

Don't Delay, Send at once.

THE LEADING

Agricultural Journal

OF THE COUNTRY.

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL,—A first-class monthly, containing 32 large double column pages devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding, containing regular departments for the Practical Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Breeder, Wool Grower, and Poultry Keeper, &c., &c., &c., Illustrated with numerous fine Engravings and bound in handsomely tinted covers. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor *free*.

We are now prepared to offer the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for one year, to *all new subscribers* who shall subscribe immediately and pay in advance. This is a rare opportunity which the intelligent people of our section will no doubt duly appreciate. Hand in your subscriptions at once and secure The STOCK JOURNAL free for a year. Subscription price $1.00 a year.

Maine Steamship Com'y

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

ON and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 E. R. New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage in state Room $5. Cabin Passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M., on the days they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland,

J. F. AMES, Pier 38 E. R. New York.

July 9, 1869.

EDWARD F. PHILBROOK,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

GORHAM, N. H.

☞Business by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Will practice in Oxford County, Me., and Coos County, N. H.

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL,

DENTIST,

BETHEL HILL, MAINE.

Office on Maine St.—over Post Office.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Folsom's Pat. Plates.

Residence on Church Street.

Dr. T. will visit Gorham, N. H., the week following the second Monday of each month.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND Speedy Cure FOR Neuralgia AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FACIALIS, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe its tortured nerves, and restore the failing strength.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package $1 00 Postage 6 cents.

Six packages 5 00 " 27 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, Mass.

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DR. FOSTER'S

Instant Relief from Pain!

TRADE FRANKLIN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. MARK

A Sure Cure and Instant Relief!

For

Burns,

Diarrhœa,

Neuralgia,

Colic, Cramps,

Bites and Stings,

Sprains, Dysentery,

Sick & Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Toothache, Pimples on the Skin, Chilblains, Worms in Children.

The King of Pain Killers!

Its Effects are Magical!!

Ask your Druggist for it, and if he has not got it, he will order it for you.

Manufactured by the Franklin Medical Association, No. 28 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

This Association are also Proprietors and Manufacturers of Dr. Foster's justly celebrated Catarrh Remedy. aug20—6m

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, ME.

Dec. 3, 1869.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4,586.

SAMUEL R. CARTER,

PARIS HILL, ME.,

LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

—FOR—

OXFORD COUNTY.

S. R. C. represents only first-class Companies, and will issue Policies at as favorable rates as any other Agent. Applications by mail for Circulars or insurance, promptly answered, and any part of the County visited if requested. Apl 1.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from a Probate Court, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1869, there will be exposed for sale at the Dwelling House of the late Cyrus Wait, of Canton and County aforesaid, on Thursday, February 24th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M., all the Real Estate of said Cyrus Wait, late of Canton in said County, deceased, including the reversion of the dower therein, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges. Said Real Estate consists of one hundred acres of land with the buildings thereon, and situated in said Canton, and bounded as follows, to wit: Northerly by land of Richard McCollister and Harrison Blanchard; easterly by land of William Babb; southerly by land of Joseph C. Bennett and Benjamin B. Dailey, and westerly by land of Samuel Harlow.

OTIS M. WAIT, Administrator.

Jan. 10, 1870.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, A. D. 1869.

FRANKLIN SMITH vs. STEPHEN QUINBY, J. E. WILCOX, LANGDON SAWYER, F. S. CANFIELD, and I. W. FELLOWS.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and have no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that they have no notice of the pendency of this writ—

It is ordered by the Court, that the said plaintiff notify the said defendants of the pendency of this writ, by causing an abstract thereof with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of said Court, to be holden at Paris aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of March next, to the end that the said defendants may then and there appear, at said Court, and shew cause, if any they have, why judgment should not be rendered against them and execution issued accordingly.

[Abstract of Plaintiff's Writ.]

In a plea of Land, wherein the plaintiff demands against the said defendants seizin and possession of Township "A, No. 2," in the county of Oxford. Writ dated Sept. 10th, 1869.—returnable to Sept. Term, A. D. 1869, Supreme Judicial Court, Oxford County. Ad damnum $500.00

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true abstract of plff's Writ and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A. Libbey, Pltf's Attorney, Augusta, Me.

To the Honorable Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM R. FARRIS, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, husband of Mary E. Farris, libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1867, at Otisfield, in the County of Cumberland, he was married to the said Mary E. Farris, whose maiden name was Mary E. Edson, and hath always behaved towards her as a chaste and faithful husband; yet the said Mary E. Farris, neglecting her marriage vows and duty, since the said marriage, on the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1869, at Norway, in the County of Oxford, committed the crime of adultery with one John Iredale, a married man, and on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1869, deserted your libellant and went away in company with said John Iredale, then and there a married man, to parts unknown to your libellant; and since that time, and up to the time of filing this libel, has neglected and refused to return or live with your libellant;—Wherefore your libellant prays that the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved between himself and the said Mary E. Farris,—as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILLIAM R. FARRIS.

Dated at Oxford, this first day of September, A. D. 1869.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM R. FARRIS, libellant, vs. MARY E. FARRIS.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that she has no notice of the pendency of this libel—

It is ordered by the Court that the said libellant notify the defendant of the pendency of this libel by causing an attested copy thereof with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of March next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any she has, why the prayer of said libellant should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

John J. Perry, Attorney for libellant.

To the Honorable Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September next.

AMOS K. HODGDON, of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, respectfully avers and informs said Court that he was lawfully married at Leominster, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to one Harriet N. Kidder, then a resident of said Leominster, on the fifteenth day of October, to wit: on the —— day of October, A. D. 1850; that since said marriage aforesaid he has conducted himself in a kind and affectionate manner and as a dutiful husband towards the said Harriet N. Hodgdon, his said wife, but that the said Harriet N., his said wife, wholly regardless of her marriage vows and covenants, has habitually ill treated and neglected him, the said Amos K., and has manifested an aversion towards him and a dislike to his society. And the said libellant would further represent that the said Harriet N. Hodgdon did commit the crime of adultery with the following men, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at Windham, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, where your libellant and his family then resided, to wit:—one —— Crockett, Monroe Rose, —— Gray, and Stephen Jones. And your libellant would further represent that an actual separation has long since taken place, and that he has not lived or cohabited with the said Harriet N. since he was aware of her conduct. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to decree a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between him and the said Harriet N.

AMOS K. HODGDON.

Dated at Buckfield, this twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1869.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, A. D. 1869.

AMOS K. HODGDON, libellant, vs. HARRIET N. HODGDON.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that she has no notice of the pendency of this libel—

It is ordered by the Court that the said libellant notify the said defendant of the pendency of this libel by causing an attested copy thereof with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of March next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and shew cause, if any she has why the prayer of said libellant should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

S. C. Andrews, Attorney for libellant.

SENT FREE!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S

SEED CATALOGUE,

And GUIDE to the

FLOWER and VEGETABLE

GARDEN, for 1870.

Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO., Ellwanger & Barry's Block, Rochester, N. Y. nov 12

Maine Central Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from Oxford County coming from stations on the Grand Trunk Railroad above Danville, can reach Augusta by the Main Central Railroad from Danville to Winthrop, and thence by Stage to Augusta. Stage leaves Winthrop on arrival of afternoon train from Danville.

Trains leave Danville at 2:45 P. M., or on arrival of train from Portland.

Through tickets to Augusta are sold at Danville.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Jan. 22, 1869.

Save the Children.

MULTITUDES of them suffer, linger, and die, because of Pin Worms. The only effectual remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms, in children or adults, is found in **DR. GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP.**—Purely vegetable, safe and certain. A valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN, Boston, and all druggists. 6m oct15

CROASDALE'S

Super-Phosphate

The Standard Fertilizer of all Crops.

AGENTS FOR MAINE,

CONANT & RAND,

Wholesale GROCERS,

153 Commercial Street,

PORTLAND, ME.

Jan. 7, 1870. 3m

ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done at this Office. Send orders by mail.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

In PARIS, by A. M. HAMMOND.

This well-known remedy does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations; but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus *removing the cause* of the complaint. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

***Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard, and to those who have never used it we can confidently say, that it is the only reliable and perfected preparation to restore* GRAY OR FADED HAIR *to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken; the scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean; it removes all eruptions and dandruff, and by its tonic properties prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands. By its use the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth except in extreme old age. It is the most economical* HAIR DRESSING *ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair that splendid glossy appearance so much admired by all. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Mass., says, "the constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and I consider it the* BEST PREPARATION *for its intended purposes." We publish a treatise on the hair, which we send free by mail upon application, which contains commendatory notices from clergymen, physicians, the press, and others. We have made the study of the hair and its diseases a specialty for years, and know that we make the most effective preparation for the restoration and the preservation of the hair, extant, and so acknowledged by the best* Medical and Chemical Authority.**

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Price one Dollar Per Bottle.

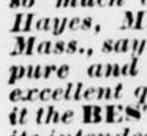
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors.

LABORATORY, NASHUA, N. H.

FOUTZ'S

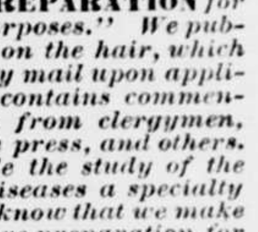
CELEBRATED

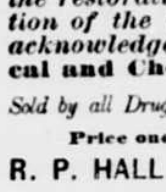
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



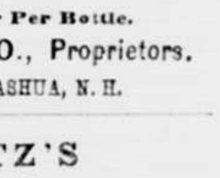
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.





To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk, and cream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



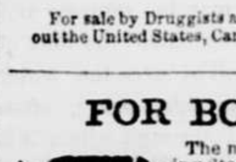
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

Baltimore, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

FOR BOSTON.



The new and superior sea-going Steamers **John Brooks**, and **Montreal**, having been fitted up at great expense, with a large number of beautiful State Rooms, will run the season as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock, and India Wharf, Boston, every day at 5 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Fare in Cabin,	$1.50
Deck fare	1.00

Freight taken as usual.

Sept 1, 1869. L. BILLINGS, Agent.