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Poetry.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY.

BY MARGARET VERNE.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white, and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little boy and girl were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and long ranks
Of green willows lined its banks,
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red;
He was taller—most a head;
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro
As she loitered, half in play,
Chattering with Willie Gray.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
'Cross the brownness of his cheek;
"Boys are strong, but girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered, with a laugh,
"You shall only carry half;"
And then, tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much, after all,
And when, long years from that day,
Kattie Lee and Willie Gray
Stood again beside the brook
Bending like a shepherd's crook,

Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek,
"I am strong, but you are weak?"
Life is but a slippery steep
Hung with shadows dark and deep

"Will you trust me, Katie dear,
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry, if you will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered with a laugh,
"No! but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing, with its silver bands,
Late and early at the sands,
Stands a cottage—where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Gray.

In the porch she sits, and, lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone,
This is long, and deep, and wide,
And has *rockers* at the side!

Select Story.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW AND I.

'So you're going to marry John Wheeler, are you, Chat, and move right into the house with the old folks?' said my uncle Peter as he came in suddenly one morning long ago, and found me buried in the pretty mysteries of lawns and laces, and knots, and bows of ribbons, and the glow on my check as red as the heart of the sweetest rose in the wreath on my white silk bonnet.

"Yes, I suppose so,' I said, bending over a heap of dainty ruffling to hide my embarrassment.

'Well, child, I give you joy of your new mother-in-law,' said he, peeping round to see what my busy hands were doing, 'and Chatty, if you haven't a hard life before you, no one ever had, I pity you—that's so; my heart aches for you, little niece; and I believe if that old termagant does not treat you like a human being, I'll slip round into the grove back of the cottage with my shot-gun hunting quails, and I'll make a mistake and shoot her, ha! ha!" and that jolly old uncle Peter Whitaker leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily.

'You know, uncle Peter, it is an old saying that a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law are natural enemies. Now do you really believe that there is a mother-in-law in this world whose heart has not a tender place in it somewhere, which may be found—that she can be touched tenderly, lovingly, if one could only find the right key?'

'Well, I don't know, sis, I'm afraid Granny Wheeler is an exception. When I lived on the Downing farm, adjoining Wheeler's, I did think I never saw her equal; she thought no one knew anything but herself. My wife could not get along with her, and you know Sofie's way is kind, and gentle, and forbearing. I felt sometimes as though it would be a real satisfaction to me to make mouths at her and go yeh! yeh! She used to make me feel very ugly, and spiteful and devilish, as though I would enjoy calling her names. Oh, she had an eye like a Norway rat—so sharp and bright and cunning.'

'Why, that's energy, uncle Pete,' said I beginning to feel that I must stand up for John's mother.

'Fiddlesticks!' said he, shutting his tobacco box with a click, and slipping it into his pocket, and rising to leave.

'Well, uncle,' said I, 'as Mrs. John Wheeler, Jr., we'll be good friends, won't we? And you'll come and see Chatty, and she'll visit you; and if she should make any discoveries she'll tell you.'

'Yes,' he replied, sighing, 'and if you find out really that Granny Wheeler has a drop of human blood in her veins, let me be advised of it.'

Forewarned is forearmed. Do you think, reader, there was a cloud larger than a dove's wing, even in my beautiful summer's sky? I thought one little minute seriously, my hands out spread midway in the air between my heap of foamy laces and my forehead; and something—perhaps the good hour—made me say with a brave smile, whose twinkle I found in my eyes, 'It will be just as I make it—just as I will it!'

Then those grand old words came surging up to me full of hope and strength, an anthem of exultation:

"Unto thyself be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The wedding was a quiet affair; we were married by the gray-haired old pastor, who had dandled ma on his knee in babyhood, and whose raven locks I had pulled to my heart's content—into whose pockets I had searched to find something good for little girls. Of all the ministers I had known, he alone was the one to officiate on this important occasion.

We moved into the same house with John's parents, and I tried to take the place of a daughter. Of course I did not find everything as I would like to have it; but I made allowance for the manner in which we had been brought up. Mother treated me kindly enough, but as if I had no judgment, and could hardly be trusted alone with anything that required care or thought, it seemed that she regarded me as a child, to be looked after and made comfortable. Sometimes if I felt ready to cry I would say, 'For his dear sake,' and dry my tears, and make myself happy. Little trials, like the little thorns on the thistles met me every day, but I had shod my feet in anticipation.

I tried not to draw any comparisons between my two homes, but they would come up to me.

One of the adornments with which Mother Wheeler beautified the walls of her room was a cat and two kittens cut out of black cloth and pinned on a white background. I grew very tired of the round headed cats, and cautiously suggested their removal, but her 'Oh no, I like them' silenced me. I did want the snow white window curtains to be made so long that they would just touch the floor; but she wanted them made long enough to reach only to the window sills, and starched so stiffly that they rattled like paper.

Over the mirror in the sitting-room were long sprays of asparagus drooped, that in the twilight looked like faint mist, while the finest gilt and bronzed tail feathers of slaughtered chickens intermingled with the delicate green. Her side-saddle, with the crimson plush seat, and bright brassy fixings, always hung in the best bed-room, and in the night its dim outline would look like the horned head of a buffalo. It was not for me, John's young wife, Chatty, to say that its time-honored place should be vacated, and that it could hang in a closet or in the attic, out of sight.

Great bunches of dried herbs hung from the ceiling in the kitchen, while the very choicest and most aromatic depended from the walls of the sitting-room. Piles of bed clothes reared themselves up like things of life from different and conspicuous corners of the room.

All this that shocked my ideas of good taste, gratified and pleased my mother, who had been accustomed to these regulations all her life. John wanted to break in upon her rules, but I could not endure the thought of innovation—of setting aside her good old ways, and taking as it were her work from her hands, just as if she had outlived her usefulness. It would have been cruel and thoughtless, and would have given her a fatal wound. She had seen a great deal of trouble having brought up a large family, who were married and living in homes of their own.

Death had taken from her two lovely babes who were just beginning to prattle; and one son, a young man, had met an awful death by being dragged more than a mile over a new road with his foot in the stirrup. Her husband had been security for a neighbor in the first years of her wedded life, and had the debt to pay Half of the sum she had paid little by little, with butter and cheese, and dried fruit and berries, she had gathered with her nursing baby lying near her.

Often while toiling thus the dishonest rascal whose debt she was sacrificing herself to pay, would dash past her, clean and soft handed, and stately and proud, in his glittering carriage.

Oh, could I, an interloper, come into her home and mark out new lines and new duties, and crowd against the wall this crowned old heroine? God blessing me, I said in my heart, I will be a daughter unto you.

I could see that my music was something new that she did not like—that her lip would curl a little when she would touch my magazines and books of poetry; so most heartily did I sing sweet old church music, and when I placed the books on the table, I would lay Pilgrim's Progress or a volume of sermons, good, old, well-read books, on mine, as though intimating a preference. It was a little thing, but mother understood it, and her eyes would follow me with a questioning look, as much as to say, "I wonder if you love me, Charity?" She always called me Charity, sounding the y very distinctly.

She wore old-fashioned lace caps, with a full border around the face. All the pride she had seemed to centre in her faultlessly clean, but old-times caps. Her hair was abundant and quite brown and pretty, but it was always covered and out of sight.

My friends, when they would visit me would say, "if I were you, I'd soon have those great, scary-looking, boozy caps in the stove, they are so abominably old fashioned.

My thoughts would fly with electrical speed away back to the time when that poor old mother was young and vigorous, and bravely bearing the trials of sorrow that had fallen to her lot when her heart was wrung with anguish over the death-beds of her beloved children, and the dark graves closed over the dead faces, taken suddenly away from her bosom, and oh! she would be so dear to me, and I would be so ready and willing to defend her, that her faults almost seemed virtues.

I liked to show mother off to the best advantage, and sometimes when my visitors would be dressing and re-dressing their scant adornment of hair, and resorting to deceptive means to make much hair out of little, I would say, "Now sit down and rest, mother, and let me comb and brush you." Then I would unroll and loosen her wealth of brown hair, all down her back and shoulders, and its waves, and ripples, and glossiness, would bring forth the most envious and enthusiastic exclamations of delight and wonder from the admiring visitors.

One morning early a neighbor came in very angry, saying that our horses had been in his corn field all night, and if the like ever happened again, he would shoot every one of them. His anger was contagious, and mother retorted, "Fix your old fences then."

The old man said something in the same spirit, and she replied in a like manner, and the little fire of anger was blazing up into a flame. I had not caught the infection at all, and coming into the kitchen at that moment I said, "Heigho, good neighbors, this will never do! Poor mother is not well this morning, and she flashes up like powder. You have reason to be provoked at our horses, but I know you will never have cause again; and now don't let a little thing make you angry with us; you're too good a neighbor to lose easily—worth more than all the horses in town. Don't mind poor mother's hasty words; you know if you were sick, or your wife and babies, she'd be as much troubled as though it was her own family and come puffing over, with her herbs and poultices, and—,

"O, I know it Chatty, and I know I have been a little too fast; that's so. I should have waited till I was calm, but I came right here from the field, as fast, and as mad as I could come. You mustn't mind me, Mrs. Wheeler, said the man, with eyes that wanted to cry, as he stood there so ashamed and embarrassed that he turned his hat inside out half a dozen times, and twisted the rim into all sorts of shapes.

"Why bless you, Nathan, I'm not a bit mad," said mother, reaching out her hand, 'but you took me so by surprise, I just said the first thing that I thought of. I take fire just like dry tow; but now I couldn't hold spite at ye, if ye shot every critter on the farm.'

Just then the man came in from hunting the horses, and I made apologies, and said he should be well paid for damages, etc., but Nathan went off blushing, and saying he wouldn't take a cent of pay; he was ashamed of himself, and said that his wife had his breakfast waiting for him, and away he ran with his hat crammed down on his head with the cotton lining on the outside.

This little incident showed that mother was a kind-hearted reasonable woman, and I began to think my uncle Peter Whitaker was himself to blame if he did not find her a good neighbor.

I often had hard work to keep myself under proper restraint.

One day my mind had been dwelling upon my school days and I felt in a mood for writing. In the afternoon I dressed up freshly, in my newest white dress, and went away up stairs where I could be undisturbed. I had written two verses, and was deeply in the enjoyment of the coming poem, 'The Meadow Path,' when I heard a great commotion, squalling and fluttering among the geese, and going down stairs the cause was apparent.

Mother met me at the gate in such an outlandish attire that I did not know her. She wore a dingy old flannel dress, her neck bundled up with a cotton shawl, and a handkerchief tied around her head, so as to cover her hair and ears.

She said the geese were all at home, now, and she was afraid of rain, and thought we'd better pick them that afternoon. I couldn't write verses only when the poetical mood was upon me, and I didn't know when that would be again, and I was so sorely disappointed I cried.

She saw my red eyes, and divining the reason, said, 'Oh, you'll have to drop a good many of your fine lady ways if you make a farmer's wife.'

So I dressed up after the fashion of women who pick geese, and worried through as long an afternoon as I ever lived. My head ached, and my poor arms were bitten over with blue spots, and I was so tired and low-spirited that I could hardly keep from crying right before John.

Some time in the night I was awakened by a low moaning sound coming from mother's room. I threw a shawl over my shoulders and softly drew near her bed, when I heard her suppressed cries of pain I said, 'are you sick, mother?'

'Is that you, Chatty?' she replied, with a sense of relief in her tones, don't let me disturb you—you are tired and need your sleep. Oh, my body and limbs are cramped and cold, but may be I'll get warm pretty soon, and feel better. Go to your bed, and don't let me disturb you.'

I laid my hand on her forehead, and it was cold and clammy, and big drops of sweat stood upon it. I soon heated water and made tea, and had her wrapped in warm flannel, and before half an hour she was comfortable. As soon as she became easy, she closed her eyes and was sinking into a restful slumber, when I touched my lips in blessing upon her forehead.

'Oh, Chatty, child of mine,' she said, crying right out, 'I never have been half good enough to you. I should not have taken you from your writing to-day; you little tender thing, what a pity you fell into such cruel hands!'

I slid my arm around her neck, and gathered her to my bosom, and cried over the dear old broken down mother—the woman of many sorrows, stricken when in full leaf and blossom with a blight that would have been death to any other less brave, and true.

I crept into the bed beside her, and just as she was sinking into a sweet and painless sleep she tremulously said, 'Chatty, don't never tell it, but it is the truth, never did one of my daughters come to me in answer to my moans of distress when I was sick at night. What was it? Didn't they love me as much as you do?'

I soothed her by saying I had always been the little nurse and doctor at home, and my ear was open to catch every cry of pain. It calmed her and she rested until morning.

Little things like this drew us together and we soon became warmly attached to each other. Oh, we had pleasant times together—my mother-in-law and I.

When wee baby Charlie came to me, the little pink and white flower, his grandmother opened her arms to him, as tho' he was a great blessing sent to her from Heaven. He touched her heart and filled it with joy she had never known before. The fountains of my own soul were opened and life assumed new realities and new beauties, and a sweet song of gladness broke from my lips, and flooded my soul.

Crowned with motherhood, I walked with feet annointed, and the glory of the stars seemed to gather about my brow.

From the time that mother was attacked with sickness in the night she seemed to fail and to grow more and more lovely as she gradually faded from earth. She would sit for hours and play with the baby, and laugh at its funny little ways, and think that he looked just like her babies, who had lain under the sod for twenty years.

It is very pleasant to die thus—like a light growing dimmer and dimmer, like the sunset tint fading from the hill-tops into a soft twilight, creeping into the dimness of darkness gradually.

The last summer we lived together we had not much work to do, and I look back now to the May and June and October as I would remember a song or poem, or book read by the seaside, or something that gave me sweet pleasure and left beautiful memories.

After she was confined to her bed, she would lie and watch me, and follow my footsteps with a tender, loving gaze—eyes full of the light of love, and often she would say to me, 'Oh, Chatty, you are the best child! I know I have been stern and cold, but you have been the same dutiful daughter. You have overlooked my faults, and you have kept back the unkind reply many a time when I was unjust to you. You have helped to make me a better woman than I was, and for all this, you know, I bless and love you!'

Oh, how much better it was for me now, that I yielded my will and wishes to her's in the few years of my married life and treated her respectfully, too, in the appointments of her own household! What to me was the praise or blame of my butterfly friends now in comparison to the good will and earnest love of my husband's mother.

Before mother died, I was her nurse for seven weeks; she would have no other. I gave her medicine and attended to her wants, taking rest as best I could. I could not have endured it much longer; I was worn out and pale and thin, and felt all the time as if I was dreaming.

One morning I sat in the rocking chair beside her; John held the baby as he sat on the other side of the bed. Her hand was in mine—her little blue-veined, wasted hand, on which was a beautiful ring, the gift of a brother who had died far away from home.

She said in a voice, looking fondly upon me: 'Chatty, you are so tired; but you will not have mother to care for to-night.—I wish you to take off this ring, and put it on your own hand, and wear it for my sake. Whenever you look at it, remember what I have often told you lately—how dear you are to me, and how much I love you.'

Before noon that day the strange silence of death came stealing over her face. I knew what it meant. We had so grown together that it was like rending life from me to part with her, and with a cry I fell back fainting. Dying as she was, she heard the fall, and turned her head to look, and died with her last long gaze fixed—oh, so tenderly and lovingly!—upon me.

And this is my testimony—the record of one mother-in-law; and I tell it, believing it may do good, and perhaps be a light and a lamp to the feet of those who may have and hold in their hearts the desire to do unto others as they would have others do unto them.

—Wyoming county, N. Y., produces 3000 tons of cheese, which is a mity amount, altogether.

GROUND TO POWDER.

BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

A few weeks since I stood by the grave of Thomas Paine, in the town of New Rochelle. A plain monument marks the site of his former house and his final resting place. Erected by a few friends, it is covered with significant quotations from his political-religious writings. As I stood there and reflected on his genius, his apparent power and his real weakness, I thought of Christ's striking prophecy and its singular historical fulfillment: "On whomsoever this stone shall fall it shall grind him to powder."

Thomas Paine's career was full of promise. He wielded a pen whose popular power has rarely been equaled, never perhaps, excelled. His "Rights of Man," published in England during the exciting scene of the French Revolution, reached the unparalleled circulation of over a million of copies. His "Common Sense," published six months before the Declaration of Independence, is said to have severed the last link that bound the colonies to the mother country. Six days before the battle of Trenton, the first number of his "American Crisis" was read at the head of every regiment, and first aroused, it is said, the drooping ardor of the disheartened people.

When at length that independence was secured, to which his various services in the cabinet, the field and with the pen had afforded no mean conclusion, no honors seemed to a triumphant Republic too great to be lavished upon him. General Washington received him with peculiar honors as his guest. The National Congress appropriated $3,000 as a testimonial of a nation's esteem. New York presented him with a magnificent estate of three hundred acres at New Rochelle. Pennsylvania voted him a gratuity of $2,500. New Jersey offered him a homestead within her borders. Virginia failed only by a single vote in the attempted appropriation to him of a tract of land valued at $20,000. "It is doubtful," says the historian, Botta, "whether any writer ever posessed in a higher degree the art of moving and guiding the multitude at his will." "No writer," says Thomas Jefferson, "has exceded Paine, in familiarity of style, in perspicuity of expression, happiness of elucidation, and in simple and unassuming language."

Such was the man, who, in drinking in the irreligious philosophy of the French Encyclopedists, undertook in his "Age of Reason," at the end of an otherwise memorable life, to subvert the principles and undermine the authority of the Christian religion. He did not deny, but asserted the existence of a God, the claims of conscience, and the reality of an immortal existence beyond the grave. He simply set his lance in poise to demolish the Cross of Christ. In vain did Benjamin Franklin beseech him to repress a work so shocking to the religious sensibilities of mankind. "Among us," said the sage, "it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth, to be raised in to the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother." Paine persisted. His "Age of Reason" for the moment outrivalled the widespread popularity of his "Common Sense" and his "Rights of Man." The Church of Christ seemed for the moment to tremble under the blow. Christian men feared for the safety of their faith before an attack so audacious from a pen so powerful. But the lance that struck the Cross of Christ was shivered into a thousand pieces in his hand.

His assault was as powerless to move the Rock of Ages as the thunder storm to shake the granite hills over whose heads its harmless anger plays. The stone which the builders refused fell upon him and ground him to powder. He is left without a sect, and almost without a follower. His services to liberty have been obliterated from the memory of mankind by his assaults upon religion. He is known to but few save as a representative of the coursest infidelity. Even the broad-minded Quakers would not yield to his bones a final resting place in their Christian burial ground. He was interred upon his own farm. But even death brought no repose. Half a century ago, from his violated tomb, his remains were removed to England. An enthusiastic friend anticipated for them there a warm welcome. But none were so poor as to do them reverence. Dispersed, as by the judgments of Almighty God, not even the place of their final burial has history recorded. His works have well nigh disappeared from fame, his very bones from their grave. And the name and life of Thomas Paine remain a monumental testimonial to the truth of the prophecy, "On whomsoever it shall fall it shall grind him to powder."

Beggars, and How to Treat Them.

One of the most difficult things in the world is the right administration of material help in the cities like these, where beggary is reduced to a fine art; where it largely consists in impudence and roguery. Do not I know that I have been analyzed, watched and studied? Have not I known oftentimes, when applicants for assistance have come to me that they have inquired what sort of a person I am, and where my weak side is? The moment they began to present their case, I saw that they were going to try to get on that side, and I straightened me combatively and said, "No, you don't!"

There are a great many cases in which I turn away from my door persons who apply for help, that I am sorry about for months afterwards; but I cannot help it. I have the reputation of being a recklessly generous man—which is not so; and I have a great many friends who like to increase that reputation by saying to every poor dog that comes to them for help, "Mr. Beecher is a very kind hearted man; go to him and he will look into your case." I suppose there are five hundred cases in the course of a year, of persons who come to me and say they were sent by members of my society, who assured them that I was a kind man. I always say to such persons, "Who sent you?" They say, "Mr. So-and-so sent me." I say "Did he give you anything?" If they say that he did not, I say "Then I shall not give you anything. Go right back and tell him to do something for you and send me a letter, over his own signature, assuring me of the fact, and then I will do something for you.

Of course I do not suppose that any of you ever did such a thing! Of course, I know that any of you would yourselves give to persons in need that applied to you for help, instead of sending them to me. But when there is such an organized system of beggary, one is perplexed to know what to do.

But there is a hopelessness in this matter of administering help, arising from the consciousness that in so many cases one is deceived by applicants for aid. There is this feeling often: "I have given away a hundred dollars this month and I am pretty sure ninety-five of it have been squandered, and what a thankless business giving is, where in nine times out of ten what you give is undeserved and thrown away!"

Then right on top of that will come the case of a person apparently in distress, of which I will say "I am *sure* this is all right;" and will give five or ten dollars, as the case may be and before the person gets out of the house something or other will turn up, something will appear on the surface, that will satisfy me that I have been *taken in* again.

I always pity the next two or three folks that come after that! They get punished for the imposition that has been practiced by others on me! And then I turn upon myself and say, "A pretty fellow you are! These last were worthy cases and you refused to help them because you were so stupid as to be taken in by those artful cases! And there it is. A man that is full of feeling cannot help being imposed upon.

I suppose I do *slop* over sometimes. Well I never saw a pan just full of milk that did not slop over. If you do not want any slopping-over, take a pint of milk and put it in a big bucket. There will be no slopping over then. And a man who has a pint of feeling, in an enormous bucket, never slops over. But if a man is full of feeling up to the very brim, how is he going to carry himself without spilling over? He cannot help it. There will be dripping over all the time. And as every flower or blade of grass rejoices when the rain falls upon it so every recipient along the way in which man with overflowing generous feeling walks, is thankful for his bounty.

How to carry a nature full of feeling, and administer without making mistakes I do not know, you do not, nobody does, nobody ever did and nobody ever will; so we must take it and get along as best we can. Life is a kind of zig-zag anyhow; and we are obliged to resort to expedients, and make experiments, and learn from our blunders, which are inevitable. We find out a great deal more from men's mistakes than from their successes.

But after all, I am not sorry that I have been imposed upon, and that I have trusted men that were not worthy to be trusted. I am not sorry that I have been duped. It falls out from an abundance of generous feeling. It is the mistake of a disposition that I think is a great deal better to have, with all the impositions which it suffers, than that kind of cold caution which prevents you venturing anything on the side of kindness, because you always want to be safe.

I was much impressed with what I once heard my father say. His chance sayings have been like rudders to me all my life long. A man whom he had befriended and done a great deal for, turned against him, and acted very meanly. One day father came home very much excited about it, and I expected he was going to blow out—for he shook his head in a peculiar way that he had when his feelings were very much wrought up. He said, (raising his hand, and bringing it down slowly, but with great emphasis,) "Well, when I have acted honorably toward a man, and he goes away and acts meanly toward me, I am never sorry that I acted honorably toward him!"

Now, I think that was a sign of nobility. He had a great many of those signs in him.

Never be sorry, then, for any generous thing that you ever did, even if it was betrayed. Never be sorry that you were magnanimous, if the man was mean after ward. Never be sorry that you gave. It was right for you to give, even if you were imposed upon. You cannot afford to keep on the safe side by being mean. You had better, many times in your life, for the sake of keeping yourself in the practice of benevolence, do things that are questionable, rather than judge so narrowly that you will always be on the side of cold calculation. Give your heart some headway, and in the long run it will be safer for you.—*Selection from Lecture Room. Talks by Henry Ward Beecher.*

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, FEB. 25, 1870.

How a Democrat may be Known.

The fact is creditable to the Democratic party, and shows the idea which its opponents really entertain of it, that when a man like Mr Dawes rises up in the House of Representatives and denounces extravagance, and fraud, and corruption, he is immediately denounced as either having turned *Democrat*, or as doing something to give the organization aid and comfort. The opposition seem to take it for granted that the moment a Republican finds fault with the corruption in his party or in the Administration, he can be no longer trusted by the faithful.—[*Oxford Register.*

The republicanism of Mr. Dawes is not questioned by his recent charges of extravagance against some of the heads of the departments—it is in vain for the democracy to tamper with such a man, and claim him—a man who is independent enough to utter his voice against his own party, when he conceives it to be in the wrong. The republican party can bear the truth, and when charges are made against it, it does not shirk or stifle them. An investigation of Mr. Dawes' charges shows that he was considerable mistaken in his figures. The only charge he made which might enure to the benefit of the democracy, if true, was that the estimates of the present administration were in excess of those presented a year ago by Andrew Johnson. The estimate of the latter was $303,000,000. Grant's 324,000,000—but it turns out that in the former the Post Office estimate of 27,000,000, was not included, while it was in the latter. Then there was a typographical error in this year's estimate of $7,000,000, besides an item of $725,000, not included in Johnson's. A fairer comparison between the two administrations is in the expenditures, not the estimates. These, in the last year of Mr. Johnson's administration, were $377,000,000. Grant's estimate is but 299,000,000, showing a difference of *seventy eight millions in favor of Grant's administration!*

Let it be remembered that if there is any fault or extravagance in the administration of the affairs of the heads of the departments, it is complained of by a republican, and corrected by a republican. Mr. Dawes emphatically relieves the President of any connection with extravagance charged, but affirms that he shows a determination to hold all to a strict accountability. There is not much danger of fraud, corruption, or extravagance, if the head of the government is right.

"While he is so enthusiastic over the enfranchisement of the plantation negro of Georgia and Alabama sounding peans, that his savory smelling idol is raised to be his equal in all things, the *white* man of his own State is disfranchised for the crime of poverty, and the Superintendent of the town farm, in his own town of Paris, applies the lead and the oak of a good stick to an unfortunate white pauper's flesh; and yet, more horrible,—a *white woman*, guilty of the same crime of poverty, is cruelly beaten by the same monster with a fillet of wood, until ill and suffering from her wounds, she is forced to fly to the kind protection of neighbors. And although a week has elapsed in the latter case, and a month in the former, the law has not been invoked to punish; and the offender is still permitted to lash and abuse *his slaves*, but they are *white*."—[*Oxford Register.*

The above is a part of the local editor's capital for *town meeting*, we suppose. If any one has been guilty of what he insinuates in the above paragraph, let him be dealt with. We know nothing of the matter. The Poor farm is let out each year, by contract. We are not aware that there is any royal road to its favor. If any one's optics are so *keen* as to discover wrongs perpetrated there, there is no disposition among republicans to shelter anybody. Anything for capital for town meeting, gentleman, from *rat-gut* to *cat-gut!*

The democrat never fails to denounce corruption, by whomsoever practiced.—[*Oxford Register.*

The author of the sentence quoted above is either very *unsophisticated* or *very brassy*. It sounds well of a party which rules the most corrupt city in the country, and which owes its supremacy in that city and State to the *roughs, gamblers* and *low catch* which vote the democratic ticket in that city, and which elect to places in the city government men who sell their votes as they sell merchandise, who elect Judicial officers so notoriously vile as Judge McCunn and congressmen like Morrissey and the Woods. Pretty men these to denounce corruption. Heaven save the mark.

Act Repealing the Usury Laws.

A bill has been introduced into the present legislature, providing as follows:

Section 1. When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest money, the same shall continue to be at the rate of six dollars upon one hundred dollars for a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum and for a longer or shorter time.

Section 2. It shall be lawful to contract to pay or reserve discount at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest, *provided, however*, that no greater rate of interest than six per centum shall be recovered in any action, except where the agreement to pay such greater rate of interest is in writing.

The third section saves existing contracts from the operation of the law, and provides that it shall go into effect on the 1st day of July.

—Owing to the storm of Friday evening there was no Lyceum last week. The exercises for that evening will occur on Friday evening of this week, to wit:

Declamation by Frank Eastman; Essay, Miss S. J. Prentiss. Discussion of the Question: "Will the cause of Temperance be promoted more by legal than moral suasion?" Aff. S. P. Maxim; Neg. S. R. Hutchins.

—The Union Association will meet with Rev. D. B. Sewell, at Fryeburg, Tuesday, March 1st at noon.

Norway Bank Robbery.

The Court of County Commissioners, at their adjourned session last week, took action upon the claim for allowance of expences for the arrest of the Norway Bank Robbers. The claim was $1486.29. The decision of the Board was as follows: "In obedience to an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 4, 1869, having audited the bills for the expences incurred in the pursuit, detection and arrest of Freeman J. Young, and having given a hearing to all parties interested, we do hereby allow the sum of five hundred dollars, in full satisfaction for all such expences incurred."

The Bank offered a reward of five hundred dollars. The amount of 1486.29 was made up of actual expences of railroad fares, telegraphing, hotel expences, &c., and for expences of officers at Alfred, while Young was in jail there, under charge of robbing O'Brion, of Cornish, of $9000 in bonds. It was reported that O'Brion could have his bonds returned to him, if the prisoner (Young) could be released, and O'Brion was desirous of bringing this about. The Bank, fearing that such a settlement might be made, hired our sheriff, Mr. Wormell and deputies, to stay at Alfred till Young's trial or surrender to an officer. Their bill was as follows:

C. Wormell	$78.65
C. M. Wormell	308.20
S. R. Hutchings	117.20
All charged at $2.50 per day and board.	
Mr. Black, jailor, board	100.00
	$604.05

Answer to Mathematical Problem.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,
Hanover, N. H., Feb. 16, 1870.

The proper solution of the liquor question given to the teachers of the Institute at Nashua, is as follows:

Dr. To cash rec'd of town		$32.17
By sales		102.97
Total		135.14
Cr. by Cash paid for liquor,	59.91	
Salary,	25.00	
		—84.91
Balance due town,		$50.23

The difficulty many find in obtaining the correct result arises from the fact that they take into account the liquor received of town and liquor on hand at end of the year, neither of which have anything to do in determining the *cash* due, which is the question to be determined.

E. T. QUIMBY.

Though the problem may be solved in the above simple way, there are many who contend that all the items in the account should be considered to solve it in a truly mercantile form. The same answer is obtained by several modes, and all the items used. We have a solution by *Double Entry* from E. C., Portland, with the same result, and showing the town loss to be $8,11.

I. P., Norway, makes the amount due town $50.37—town loss $8,17; G., Andover, $8,11 *due Agent*; M. J. R., No. Woodstock, makes $7.17 due town; S. C. D., Bryant's Pond, makes Agent owe the town, $24.06; I. C., East Sumner says the town owes Agent $62,74; J. R., Stow, says the Agent owes town $23,94. M. C. S., East Sumner, makes $50.53 due the town. B. F. L., same place, same result.

G. B., Buckfield, stakes his reputation as a practical man, that the Agent owes the town $21,06, and he has lost. M. A., Hartford, gives $50 23; D. B., Errol, N. H., same. He makes out the account "Joe Ram Vender in account with Toddy Hollow."

[The following, being an entirely new view of the subject, is so rich we give it entire.]

Mr Editor:—Please allow me to occupy a few word's space, concerning the all prevailing and excitement causing problem of the day; viz, the Agent's account. That there were not but two out of seventy of the most eminent scholars in the State, that obtained the correct answer to said problem, is quite a valid proof that the figures upon which the greatest number agree to be the answer, (50,23) are incorrect.

That to obtain the true answer requires not figuring, but that it is in the Agent's rendered account, I will attempt to prove. The effect of pensive moments is, that one has got to buy or hire to owe another; that the Agent has neither bought nor hired of the town; therefore he owes it not; but that the Town *did* hire the Agent and intrusted its property in his care, is very obvious. Therefore the Town owes the Agent, because *it* hired him. The Town calls to settle. First thing in order is to see the transactions of the Agent. He renders to the town an account showing in correct figures the business transacted in the employ of the Town during the year. The Town is satisfied with said acount. Now does the Agent owe the Town? Most certainly not. Does the town owe the Agent? Most certainly it does, *just his salary* $25,00.

BETHEL.

—The Temperance meeting called for Tuesday, Washington's birth day, was very thinly attended owing to the travelling. It was voted to adjourn to Wednesday evening, March 9th, at the Court House. F. E. Shaw, S. P. Maxim and Miss Sarah J. Prentiss were appointed a Committee to circulate an application for a Charter for a Good Templar's Lodge, and the Committee was authorized to make arrangements for the temperance meeting.

We have tested the Perkin's and House's new-explosive lamp, sold by J. M. Perkins, in this vicinity, and find it to be all that it is recommended. It gives a brilliant light, is more economical, and above all, is safe, especially for children's use. It pays to throw away all your glass lamps and substitute these. Mr. John Deming has taken the agency for this town, and will supply all who desire them.

—The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that it is understood that Gen. S. F. Hersey of Bangor will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine next fall.

Great Storm—Loss of Life and Property.

On Friday last a heavy gale from the the East set in, with a flood of rain which continued twenty-fom hours, doing much damage to property on many of our streams, but principally on the Kennebec river. It was much more destructive in that section than the great freshet in October last. Railroad and other bridges, houses and buildings, with valuable property were swept away. Considerable wood and lumber piled on the banks of the Little Androscoggin, in this town, was carried off. Messrs. S. F. Briggs & Co., South Paris, lost one lot of between 30 and 40 cords. The account of the loss of life at West Paris is given by our correspondent from that place

The Kennebec river was never so high at this season of the year as it was on Sunday. An Augusta dispatch says the river was never known to be so high—not even in the great freshet of 1832. Early Sunday morning the river rise was at the rate of an inch a minute.

The bridges at Madison and Norridgewock across the Kennebec have been swept away by the ice. The freshet in January piled the ice up so that it was in many places four or five feet thick, and this is carried out by the freshet.

The storm on the Penobscot does not seem to have been so severe as westward, and hence no extraordinary rise of that river is reported.

The train on the Grand Trunk bringing the Canada mails, arrived at Portland, says the Argus, about half past eight o'clock, Sunday evening. The freshet, as seen along the line, is said to be very great. The engine and two cars of the train ran off the track at Gilead, but were got on again. Several washouts were discovered and repaired on the line, and the ice on the road this side of Gorham, further delayed them.

At Skowhegan little damage was done. The ice jammed below Somerset Mills Saturday night. In view of the fact that the ice was piled in high masses with logs on the Island the damages in Somerset were but light. The injury at Kendall's Mills was but light.

West Paris.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

Again, another great freshet and considerable damage, large beds of ice being piled up in many places in the roads rendering them impassible until cleared out.

A very sad case of drowning occurred at Bacon's Falls about 2 miles above here, on Saturday last. Mr. Eli Aldrich, who lives in Greenwood, and has been hauling wood at Bryant's Pond, attempted on Saturday to go home, and while trying to cross the bridge over the river near Bacon's Falls, was swept away by the current and drowned, together with the two horses he had been drawing wood with. A son of John Frifield was with him and barely escaped drowning, and gives the following particulars.

The road passes along directly by the side of the river for some little distance before you reach the vicinity of the bridge, across flat land, then turns abruptly nearly at right angles over the river and crosses the Rail Road. Just before they reached the bridge a very severe current from the river ran across the road near the turn, caused by the ice being jammed just above the bridge. The boy objected to going through but Mr. Aldrich persisted and when they got fairly into the strong current the sled was carried down; team and all started down the river backward; sled soon turned over and they were thrown off, the boy being under three different times before he reached the shore. Mr. Aldrich was soon swept away from the sled and passed over the first Falls and was seen no more. The horses with sled were caught in some bushes just at the head of the falls and were drowned there. Mr. Aldrich's body was not found until about 10 o'clock the next day, landing about fifty rods below where he was carried away.

Mr. Aldrich was a poor man and leaves a family who very much need his kind care and protection. He was a man of excellent habits and an industrious, hard working man. It is almost a miracle how the young man escaped, but *various* are the ways of *Providence*.

H. G. B.

—The Grand Trunk down mail train has failed to connect with the Boston train eleven times in the past fifteen days, which is a great inconvenience to the travelling and commercial public. We hope a special train will be made up at South Paris, when the train is too late to connect, as Superintendent Bailey gave us reason to suppose last fall would be the case.

—The *Oxford Register* of last week is mistaken in supposing that we were an earnest supporter of Mr. Breckenridge in 1860. We went for him, that year, or the year after, it is true—but only as the union army *went for* other rebels!

—Mr. G. D. Austin, one of our subscribers at Phillips, in renewing his subscription, writes that if he goes to the Lakes, the coming summer, to run the Indian Rock House, for the O. A. A., as he expects to, he invites us to visit him and be rowed across the stream in one of G. L. F. Ball's celebrated row boats. We reply, O, Ah! Ah! we'll think of it.

—The Kennebec Journal says the returns of the Bear crop in Maine for the present year are as follows, by counties:

Aroostook,	39
Hancock,	21
Franklin,	12
Oxford,	11
Penobscot,	89
Piscataquis,	45
Somerset,	28
Washington,	83
	328

—Rev. Z. Thompson has accepted the call of the Universalist Society of Mechanic Falls, and will commence his labors on the second Sabbath in March; says the Herald.

Southern Correspondence.

MANASSAS, VA., Feb. 8, 1870.

Dear Democrat:—As Virginia is again safe in the Union, and her inhabitants are free from military rule, and we again count one of the States of this great American Republic, a Government of which all her inhabitants ought to be proud, a government and flag which is mighty to protect all who come under her ample folds—a Government, (judging its future by the past) whose inhabitants will yet exceed a hundred millions—the eyes of the old world are upon us, the down trodden millions of their inhabitants are flocking to our shores, seeking homes in our wide domain of States and territories.—Let them come, "Uncle Sam" has room enough for all. Yes, we have room and land enough in this State for fifty thousand emigrants or New England farmers, with farms as large as they are in the northern States; the old Dominion is still very large, although shorn of Western Virginia. She has over one hundred Counties left, each County can accommodate and has room for five hundred additional families,—and this is what the State wants first and most,—good agriculturists; so come, one and all, who desire, and see for yourselves; we have a splendid climate for northern men to locate in.

Political parties have got somewhat mixed up here. Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, who came here from New York as a republican, was elected largely by old democratic voters, who call themselves conservatives; he was first nominated by a bolting wing of the republican convention that nominated Wells. The democrats first nominated Col. Withers, one of their own stripe,—but knowing that they could not succeed, they largely dropped Withers and went for Walker; and with the aid of republicans he was elected. They—the conservatives, claim him,—while he claims to be a republican. Yet, I believe as Gen. Butler lately said in Congress, if he stands by his declaration made at Washington to get the State admitted, the conservatives here will desert him; but in my opinion, it is uncertain what Gov. Walker will do, or where he will stand politically. Had all the republicans stood square together, in the election of July last, Mr Wells would have been elected, with a Legislature of the same stamp. It is hard now, to tell how the State will go hereafter. But one thing is certain, that the new State constitution is a good one; it was adopted by a large majority of the votes in July last. Well might Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, eulogize it as one of the best. True and keen was Gen. Butler's retort, "That it was not the work of the old Virginia politicians, but it was the work of carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers." The old Virginia politicians were great sticklers for State rights and State pride, which must give way to National rights and National pride; all should say as Henry Clay once said, "I owe allegiance first to the government of the United States,—and second to my own State." If the provisions of our noble State constitution are carried out in full, we shall have a State Government as good as can be desired.

Although we are destitute just here, of wood and timber; yet we have a plenty a few miles below. A very singular set of inhabitants live down in the Pines, as some call it, while others call it down in the Forest, which commences one and a half mile from, and east of Manassas village, and extends 15 or 20 miles towards Occoquan and Dampier at the head of navigation about 25 miles up Aquia creek which empties into the Potomac river. All must have read of Mosby and his band of Guerillas—he recruited many of them in this forest, where he frequently took shelter among those pines. This was his retreat when hard pressed, or in active operation. Most all of this vast forest a hundred years ago was cleared and cultivated for a long series of years by slave labor, until the land became exhausted,—it was abandoned for crops and allowed to grow up to woods—the poorest taking to pines; although many of the poor whites and free negroes have kept possession of some of this land, and prevented by cultivation, some small fields and old orchards from growing up to woods. There are some very old houses, built I presume over a hundred years ago, built of square hewn timber and laid up like a log house, covered with split shingles, made of oak or chestnut. The cracks in the walls are filled with mortar, and kept white-washed by some of the best families who are able. I am told that there has not been but little change in their looks for the past fifty years—no changes or repairs appear to have been done on them for an age. Here and there, scattered around in the forest, are some small new houses, and negro huts built since the war, and now and then one comes upon a vigorous clearing with considerable improvements; on inquiring, you find the owner who has come here of late, is a yankee, as they call all who come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. The pine growth has been cut in some places, within the past few years, but it is growing up again; so this forest growth is from the size of a sled stake, up to large trees, and it is so thick in places that you could not see a man five rods from you. This is a very romantic place, and the traveler is at a loss to know how all those inhabitants make a living; but it is said that many of those forest people knowing the lay of the land, and by-paths, kept close on the trail of either army when in their vicinity, and stole and picked up much property, which they secreted for future use. Choice and valuable articles since the war are said to have been purchased of them,—including some of those nice Turkey carpets, left scattered about here by the Southern troops. They are rather a hard looking set of people down there; some of them doubtless are very respectable. I own a wood-lot on the confines of this forest, and have explored it several miles below,—and have been interested with the appearance of the inhabitants, and the very singular and romantic scenery, especially on broad Run, near the junction of Bull Run.

I think apple trees will do well here; there is an old one on my farm, which measures seven feet and two inches round the same, and it looks quite vigorous, and bids fair to be much larger.

Three inches of snow fell here to-day, the first of any account, for the winter. Roads are, as a general rule, very poor in this State; they do not understand the importance of having good roads; there is no tax assessed for making roads, but all males over eighteen, are expected to work so much each, or pay an equivalent in money. Many fail to do either.

I received notice from the Sheriff of this County the other day, that I had been appointed by the Court of the County, road Surveyor, from Mitchel's Ford on Bull Run to Manassas village. This is the manner in which such business has been done here; but it will all soon be changed under the new constitution by town organizations. County and town organizations in regard to schools, roads, and taxes, will be made nearly the same as they are in the northern States,—and then we shall see a great change, in many respects for the better.

My daughter has been teaching a free school here, the first one ever kept at Manassas; it is supported by subscription, about forty scholars,—all whites. The colored people have a free school here, supported by the Quakers of Pennsylvania.

J. G.

Mutual Benefit Life Company, of Hartford, Ct.

This company is founded on an entire different plan from any of the Old Stock Companies. Its operations are so simple and the benefit guaranted so sure, that all can readily understand it. The advantages over the Old Stock Life Insurance Companies is worthy the attention of every one. Nine dollars makes one a stockholder in the Mutual Life Benefit Co., which entitles that one to the benefit of his or her heirs, to $5000 at the decease of such person. The principle is this: A company of healthy individuals is formed into divisions of 5000 each, of different ages, viz: from 15 to 30 forms one division, from 30 to 50 another, from 50 to 60 another, and from 60 to 70 another. So when any of either division dies, $1,10 is paid by all the surviving members, which amounts (if the division is full) to $5000, which is guaranteed to the heirs of the deceased by an honorable company, chartered by the State for this purpose with a guaranteed capital of $200,000. In ordinary companies the rates are so high that a great number of persons are excluded, because they cannot obtain the amount of money required: whereas in this company the fees are so trifling that any person, whose health would be sufficient to be admitted a member can avail himself of the opportunity of leaving a competency to his family, whenever he is removed by death. Another advantage derived from this company is, it extends its benefits to woman. In the old companies no policies are allowed to be issued to women; while in this, all stand upon a level. The husband and wife can take out a joint policy, without increasing the rates; then if the husband dies first, the wife is sure of $5000, and still her insurance goes on the same, so that at her death $5000 more go to the children or heirs, and vice versa.

The objection may arise with some, whether the mortality may not be so great in the division that the dollar paid to the heirs of those that die may not amount to as much, or perhaps exceed that of the old companies. A careful investigation of the tables of mortality, drawn from thirty-three of the oldest and most popular Life Insurance Companies in New York, shew a loss in 1868 of less than 21 members to every 5000 insured, and for 12 years an average loss of less than 35. But suppose it might in some years amount to forty, or even to fifty, which is not likely to be, yet the expense would be light compared to the other companies; for in no extreme case in this company could the assessment be over $50 per year, whereas a $5000 policy in the other companies would be from $200 ro $300 per year, according to age. Besides, in this company the sum is so small at any one time, being only $1,10, that the amount yearly is scarcely felt.

There is no chance for this company to fail, for each one keeps his own money in his own hands until a death occurs. Then there is no chance for the company to grow rich out of the people's funds, as many of the old companies have done, and even boasted of their large accumulated funds, because all money received from new membership fees belong to the whole company, and if more should accumulate than what is needed to pay expenses, it must be equitably divided, for each member becomes a stockholder, and as such is entitled to vote; and no loss can occur in any case except when a member dies. Each one keeps his own money, instead of intrusting it to others, with the promise of paying back a small per cent, at some future time.

It may be clearly seen from the tables of mortality annually in the old companies, and the rates of insurance required, that about five times the amount is paid on each policy issued as is sufficient to meet all losses. The facts show the absolute need of a company adapted to the necessities of those in moderate circumstances, founded upon the principles of equity, and which at the same time offers undoubted security.—[Biddeford Union & Journal.

—The Rockland *Gazette* says that a double sleigh, containing but one man, was seen to drive past the prison some time after the attempt of Simms and Bartlett to get away, and it is suspected that this team was driven by a confederate of theirs, and that they expected it to be within sight when they cleared the wall, but that the driver did not "come to time." Had a confederate been ready to take them into a sleigh as soon as they made their appearance, they would doubtless have made good their escape.

—We learn that Hon. A. C. Dennison is about to make a Southern tour for the benefit of the health of Mrs. D.

Bethel Items.

The great topic of interest throughout our town during the past week has been the Liquor Agent's account recently published in the Democrat. We understand all of our expert lawyers, teachers and common school scholars have tried their wits upon the question, and surely there is so much diversity of opinion in solving the problem as to make it quite interesting. The excited groups which gather in stores, shops and bar-rooms to discuss the various phases of the question, and speculate upon the result, would show a stranger dropped from the skies that something was the matter. We learn $50.23 is most relied upon as being correct in this vicinity.

This winter, thus far, has been unusually favorably for wintering stock; cattle have kept in good condition without consuming the average amount of hay. Farmers should devote more time to use the card more freely, and take more pains to feed out roots to their stock and thus save the contents of their hay mows and corn cribs.

Mr. Hiram Hodsdon recently killed a pig, nine months old, which, when dressed, weighed 355 pounds.

There are now about three feet of snow on a level in the woods, in this vicinity. The heavy rain which prevailed here on Friday, of last week, settled the snow about ten inches. Severe colds are quite prevalent among many, in consequence of the numerous changes of the weather.

Dearborn and Tebbetts, of Locke's Mills, have purchased some 2100 cords of white birch wood to be manufactured into spools. Their mill is now being ran to its full capacity day and night, working up fifteen cords per day.

We learn that the citizens of Gilead and vicinity, intend to build a bridge across the Androscoggin river, just above the R. R. Station. It has been acknowledged by the best authority that this is the most feasible locality on the river, there being nothing to hinder the building of a bridge, as there is a solid ledge on both sides of the river.

Last Wednesday, 16th inst., quite a large collection of people met on Mr. Caleb Rowe's meadow to witness a horse trot. The trot was for a purse of $15.00 between Bartlett's gray horse of Paris, and McKeen's of this village; the latter won in three straight heats. Time, 2-38. The closing trot was between Lang's stallion, of Paris, and the Bethel horse. The latter won in every heat. The McKeen horse is a very speedy, easy going, honest and reliable, and when hardened to her work, will be ready to challenge her crowd of contestants on any day. Bartlett horse showed very fast footing, but evidently was not in trim. The stallion trotted easily and beautifully, and will undoubtedly make a fast horse.

The Hemlock Island bridge was swept away by the heavy rain last Friday night. The upper woodshed at Gilead station, was burned about two weeks ago, together with about three hundred cords of wood.

C.

Bryant's Pond Items.

Several typographical errors occurred in my communication of last week, but I will call attention to only one of them.

Your types make me say—"I should hardly expect Mrs. Cushman to take the responsibility of changing his treatment so radically, without consulting her friends and *him*,—it should be *his*." I have no doubt she consulted her husband and had his consent.

Mrs. Cushman also desired me to say, that Dr. Hamilton of New York, treated her husband during the last six weeks of his sickness—and the fact that Hopkins continued to write and prescribe all this time, would seem to indicate that he was ignorant of the fact that another doctor had been employed, though it would seem that his spiritual adviser ought to have kept him better posted in the matter.

Mr. E. C. Cole, of the Junior class in Bowdoin College, commenced a high school in our village this week. He is a young man of ability, and we hope he may have a remunerative school.

INDEX.

East Sumner Items.

Mr. Editor:—Is it not possible that you have surrendered your hat too soon?

Capt. Field of this place, removed from between his sheep-pen and barn, a board for the purpose of allowing his sheep to enter a pen in one end of his leanto in bad weather. The other day a cow wishing to get into the barn, and not seeing any other method, actually passed through that hole, which upon measuring, was found to be only thirty inches in height, and seventeen in breadth, (30 x 17.)

John Thompson, Jr., President of our Farmer's Club, has in his possession a lamb, which when only two hours old, weighed fourteen lbs. The lamb is doing well, and bids fair to be one of the *big sheep*.

Mr. James Glover, found in his barn a few days since, a mammoth egg. It measured the largest way 7 1-8 and 6 7-8 the other, and weighs 1-2 a lb.

Report of Farmer's Club next week.

F.

Andover Items.

L. D. Hanson and lady gave a splendid entertainment to their friends, last Thursday evening, Feb. 17th. They were in attendance at the door, and gave their guests a cordial reception; their commodious cottage was soon filled with guests. The mutual greetings of the company foreshadowed a lively, social time. We were agreeably entertained by Walter and Emma Hanson's singing and playing. They were frequently cheered.

We noticed there was a great attraction towards the dining-room; where the tables were loaded with delicacies. Late in the evening, we had some good singing by Dr. Ingalls, Lyman Ripley, Mrs. Leavitt and Mary Cushman. The evening passed off very pleasantly; the company left at a seasonable hour, with their best wishes for those that were left behind.

In District No. 2, at South Andover, we are are having interesting evening-schools, consisting of the following exercises, viz: writing, singing, spelling,—with declamations, recitations, &c. They have also, in addition to the above, a live Yankee paper, which is well filled with racy matter. They are contemplating an exchange with you and other papers at no distant day. The circulation is rather limited, as yet, on account of its editor and editress being so fluctuating; it changes hands once a week. Much credit is due H. R. Cushman, Esq., who has the charge of the school. Our day school, also, is flourishing finely under the instruction of H. C. Adams.

H.

—"Sears," writing to the Lewiston Journal, says: "Benj. R. Bradford of Turner has sold the drove of Leicester sheep which he purchased last fall in Aroostook county, to sheep growers, at remunerative prices. He sold two wethers to a gentleman in Turner, as muttons, for $15.00 each. These are to be stall fed until March, and then put on exhibition in a meat stall in Lewiston. Other muttons must look chop fallen.

We obtained a sample of wool, eight inches long, from a Leicester buck weighing 400 pounds, owned by Mr. John E. Thompson of Hartford. Maj. Bradford of Winthrop, says this wool possesses all the requisites of worsted wool—length, strenghth, fitness and gloss. Mr. Thompson has some Down ewes, some of which weigh 200 pounds. They are hardy and healthy, and live on meadow hay.

"Mine host," Robert Crumitt, of Leeds Depot, has a three year old pure Jersey heifer, which, when a calf, was sent by express, in a box, from Massachusetts. In eight days, in January from her milk was made eight pounds of butter sold for $2.80—and sixteen pounds of cheese—sold for $2.24—total $5.04. The cream of the joke, it is said, is, the whey must be diluted by one-half water to render it the consistence of common milk, although she is kept on meadow hay and potatoes.

Jas. Morse, Esq., nurseryman, of Winthrop village, last season, grew three and one-half quarts of blackberries from one vine of Wilson's Early. Some of them were one and one-half inches long.

Calvin Rowe introduced the Jerseys into Dixfield from Winthrop seven years ago. Isaac Randall, Esq., of Dixfield village, has gone largely into the breed. He has seven heifers and a bull, which are very fine animals.

Mr. John Dearborn of Canton, has a most beautiful pair of steers, three years old, girting over seven feet.

Canton Items.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., over forty teams left here for Dixfield on a grand sleighride. The weather being very favorable and the sleighing quite good, all enjoyed themselves finely, and the Dixfield folks received them with all the courtesies that are usually prompted on such an occasion.

Rev. A. F. Hutchinson has been engaged to preach in Lisbon, and has moved there. The Free Baptists have engaged the services of Rev. Mr. Allen. Rev. C. Parker has located in Norridgewock, and the Baptist have engaged in his place, Rev. Mr. Bixby of Newton University, Mass.

Rev. J. C. Snow, Principal of Westbrook Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, was to preach here on the 20th inst., but the rain which came in such torrents on Friday, made the roads almost impassible, and prevented his coming.

The river backed the water up here so it made us think of last fall, and up on the river, some families had to abandon their houses.

Mr. J. Pierce, formerly of Portland, has located here in the jewelry business, in the harness shop, with G. W. Moore.

Our Railroad is rather in a dormant state now as the Engine is at Portland to be repaired. The engine house is nearly finished and makes us oftener think that we have a railroad than we realize that we have. The Valley road is exciting quite an interest all along the line, and is the subject of a good deal of conversation, but the Canton folks don't have much faith in it, as they can say from actual experience, it is a good deal easier to talk railroad than to build it.

There are to be two schools here this spring; the first, a high school of eight week, to commence March 2d, under the instruction of Mr. C. M. Bisbee; the second of eight weeks, to commence March 8th, under the instruction of Miss A. C. Bicknell. It shows courage, and is quite an undertaking on the part of both teachers to undertake to keep school in such a dilapidated school house as there is here, and we hope the day is not far distant when the sight of this one will shame those who have opposed building one so long, and we can have one suitable for our District.

C.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION, N. H., Feb. 18.

Mr. Editor:—In my communication of Feb. 3d, I was in error in regard to the number of feet of lumber that would be drawn into the stream here this winter.

Instead of six or eight millions, it should have been twelve or fourteen millions.

For the benefit of parties concerned, will you please correct, and oblige yours truly,

J. D. K.

—The following are the officers of Pennacook Lodge of Good Templars No. 196, Rumford, organized Feb. 3d, by Maj. Deering. Henry Abbot, W. C. T.; Miss Nellie Howe, W. V. T.; A. J. Knight, W. S.; Waldo Pettengill, Lodge Deputy.

Also, of Lodge, No. 197, Dixfield, organized by the same. H. F. Howard, W. C. T.; Mrs. Chaffee, W. V. T.; J. S. Wright, W. S.; E. G. Harlow, Lodge Deputy.

One of the writers for the Journal of Chemistry communicates to that paper the result of an analysis of a specimen of town-agent's whiskey. It was more than one-half water, about one-third alcohol, with small quantities of burnt treacle, sugar and sulphuric acid. What an admirable medicine this must be!

From Augusta.

The Railroad Committee report in favor of consolidation—six to three—one excused.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of a uniformity in school books—9 to 1.

The Legislative Committee on State Prison left Augusta Thursday morning, by stage for Thomaston, to make the annual examination of the Prison.

On Wednesday the Senate voted against the uniformity of books, 18 to ten, and in favor of abolishing capital punishment, 20 10.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M., to select officers to be supported at the Town Meeting, March 7th, 1870.

PER ORDER OF TOWN COMMITTEE.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—It is understood that Judge Walton is to hold the court March term, S. J. C.

—See Warrant for Town Meeting.

—Hon. Anson Burlingame died in St. Petersburg after an illness of only four days.

—A storm every other day is the order for February.

—See notice for Republican Caucus on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 P. M., to nominate town officers. Let there be a good attendance.

—We understand that the rumors in circulation in Oxford County, that Gov. Washburn has declined being a candidate for the U. S. Senate, are untrue.

—What is that flag up for, said a little urchin, the 22d of February. "Why, because it is *Birthington's Washday* was the reply.

—We learn that Bishop Simpson, one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in this country will be present and preside at the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be held in Augusta, May 11th and at the East Maine Conference to be held in Rockland, May 12th.

—The Universalist Conference at Bryant's Pond, Feb. 9th and 10th, notwithstanding the blocking storm, was very interesting and profitable meeting. Six ministers were present, six sermons preached, and six social meetings were held.

—Judge Pratt, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday gave Judgment on the foreclosure of a mortgage dated in 1857, that the principal and interest must be paid in gold or its equivalent, according to the recent United States Supreme Court decision.

—Friday the Legislature of Nebraska ratified the 15th amendment with only five dissenting votes. This makes twenty-nine States that have ratified—two more than necessary; and leaves New York and Indiana to withdraw if they please.

—The paper mill at Yarmouth owned by the Royal River Company was destroyed by fire about four o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was occupied by Messrs. Brown & Dennison. Every thing was destroyed, including valuable machinery and stock owned by Brown & Dennison. Also a horse belonging to the same firm. The origin of the fire is not known. Insurance on buildings and partial insurance on machinery and stock.

—The Kennebec Journal says: While the Committe on State Prison were visiting Thomaston last week for the purpose of inspecting the management of the prison, one of their number, Mr. Ray, of Harrington, was taken violently sick with the neuralgia, and was compelled to remain at Thomaston. Mr. Hammond of Paris remained with him.

—The Oxford Register says that in Paris, Mrs. John Billings, between June 1st and Jan. 1st, from three cows, one of them farrow and one a 3 years old, made and sold butter to the amount of $114.30, and cheese to the amount of $20.24, making in all $134.54, besides using all that was required in her own family.

—Our offers to supply the *Stock Journal* cease on the 1st of March. There has been some delay in sending the January and February Nos., which the publishers assure us will not occur hereafter. If any subscriber fail to get the Journal the omission will be rectified, upon notice to us.

—O. T. Bosworth, Canton, has sold out his grocery store to Ricker & Hayford.

—U. S. Marshal Marble has made the following appointments of deputies in addition to that of William H. Libby, of Augusta, viz: Edward H. Wilson, Portland, Leander Weeks, Rockland, and Isaac H. Thomas, Ellsworth. A few more appointments remain to be made.

—Newell Pratt, a Chicago attorney advertises as follows:—"Divorces legally obtained without appearance in court or publication in the papers. A common article, $5." What this "common article" is, is not known. Probably where both parties agree to disagree and quit.

Premature gray hair and baldness may be prevented by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a harmless preparation, which is endorsed by the highest chemical and medical authority.

GOOD FOOD and PLENTY OF IT, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Weak and Debilitated: it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

It is now generally admitted by honest Physicians, that when once the Consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

Cut this notice and bring it with you.—We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use *Parson's Purgative Pills* and fail of relief and satisfaction.

Notice.

The Proprietors of the Baptist Meeting-house on Paris Hill and Congregation usually worshiping in the same, are hereby notified of, and respectfully requested to meet at the Vestry in this place on Monday the twenty-eighth (28) day of Feb. inst at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend to important business which may come before said meeting. A full attendance is solicited. Per Order of Committee.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents, at Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, by Rev. B. M. Kerr, Mr. F. H. BARKER and Miss MAGGIE A., eldest daughter of Geo. C. K. Zahm.

The Cambria Freeman, printed at Ebensburg, says: "Ye printer man" has never been more generously remembered than on this interesting occasion, and to our young friends, thus so happily mated, we tender our sincere thanks and warmest congratulations, joined to the hope that they may live to celebrate their golden wedding half a century hence, and that the years which interim may to them be filled with the complete measure of unalloyed felicity and true domestic happiness. Maggie has always been a favorite in our community, and her many friends will be glad to learn that her fate is indissolubly linked with one who is in every way worthy of her." Mr. Barker was formerly from Lovell, in our County.

OUR TABLE.

The following Monthlies for March are received, differing in kind, yet all adapted to suit the various classes for whom they were intended, and filled with attractive and valuable reading.

Arthur's Home Magazine, with its charming new dress and improved air.

Once a Month, with its excellent reading for the people.

Children's Hour, offering special terms to Day and Sunday Schools. 20 copies 1 year $17.00—50 copies, $40.00.

The Schoolmate, with its spicy and entertaining reading.

The Phrenological Journal, with its biographical sketches and portraits; and last, though by no means, least, **The Nursery,** with its beautiful illustrations and charming stories for the smallest readers.

Harper's Bazar with its excellent fashion plates with full descriptions of patterns and its inimitable illustrations.

The Sunday School Scholar, in the form of a magazine, with its instructive and interesting articles, and its Bible stories in verse; and best of all, the kind and loving words of the Editor, Rev. Edward Eggliston—only 50 cents a year.

We have received a fine steel engraving of the great Philanthropist, George Peabody, printed on plate paper, suited to either square or oval frames. Price 25 cents per copy. Published by B. B. Russell, 55 Cornhill, Boston. Agents wanted.

New Music. We have received from the publishers, W. W. Whitney, Prof. of Musical Guest, Toledo, Ohio, the beautiful song: "*When you were Seventeen Nellie,*" by Frank Howard, and we would advise all our readers who can appreciate a *good song* to enclose forty cents to the publisher and you will receive a copy by return mail. W. W. WHITNEY, Prop. "Musical Guest."

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 23, 1870.

Prices—Beeves — Extra quality, $13 00 @ 13 50; first quality, $12 25 @ 12 75; second quality, $11 25 @ 12 00; Third quality $10 00 @ 11 00. Poorest grades cows, oxen, bulls, &c., $7 5 @ $50.

Working Oxen.—Extra $225 @ $240; ordinary $150 to $200 ℔ pair; handy Steers $80 to $120 ℔ pair. There was a good supply of working oxen in market. The demand has not been very active.

Milch Cows—Most of the Cows in market are of an ordinary grade. Prices vary according to the quality. We quote extra $45 @ 115 ℔ head.

Sheep and Lambs—ex lots 5 00 @ 8 50; 2 50 @ $4 50 ℔ head, or from 4, to 8c ℔ lb; Lambs from 5 00 to 7 50 ℔ head.

Remarks—There were a few more Cattle from Maine this week than there were last. On account of the freshet some of the Eastern Cattle did not get here until this morning. The trade for beeves has been quiet but prices are lower by a ½c that they were last week. There were some very fine Cattle in market this week from Western Massachusetts; one pair sold for 15c ℔ lb. dressed weight. The Western Cattle sold quick this week and most of them were sold yesterday.

The Worst Piles Cured.

I wish to spread abroad the great benefit I have derived from the use of DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES. I have suffered years from the worst Piles. I USED EVERYTHING TO NO PURPOSE, until I found the Lozenges; in less than a month I was cured, and have only to resort to them when costiveness RETURNS, and always find instant relief. S. O. NEAL. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and by all Druggists. Mailed for 60 cents.

Those Who Have Been Deceived,

by the incompetent empirics who have essayed to enlighten the world upon the delicate matters relating to the generative organs, should by all means read the new medical work of Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Boston, entitled "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," published by the Peabody Medical Society. Those who are suffering from the errors of youth,—those whose vitality has been impaired by exposures, or intense application to business, should not fail to procure a copy. The Institute also publishes, by the same author, an invaluable work for ladies, entitled "SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES." Read the advertisement of the Paabody Medical Institute in another column.

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

Almost every day we hear many persons complaining of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything, &c. Many is the day that we have felt so ourself, and in fact have gone to bed and imagined ourself sick, but for the life of us could not tell what was the matter. One day while thus complaining, a friend said to us, 'Why don't you try PLANTATION BITTERS? they are really a good thing and will make you feel like a new man." Upon his recommendation we purchased a bottle, and took them according to the directions. They seemed to go right to the spot, and gave us immediate relief. Ever since we have taken every opportunity to recommend them.

Special Notices.

WILL ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH

COUGH OR CONSUMPTION

Read the following and learn the value of

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

DR. LLOYD, of Ohio, Surgeon in the Army during the war, from exposure, contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your LUNG BALSAM that I am now alive and enjoying health.

DR. FLETCHER, of Missouri, says: "I recommend your BALSAM in preference to any other medicine for Coughs, and it gives satisfaction."

Allen's Lung Balsam is the remedy to cure all Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure when all others fail. Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Sole Proprietor,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Providence, R. I.,
General Agents for New England States.

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

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.

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

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 12

BORN.

In Canton, Feb. 6th, to the wife of Mr. Oscar Hayford, a son.

In Jackson Village, Jan. 26th, to the wife of George E. Forbes, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In South Waterford, Feb. 16th by Samuel Cobb, Esq., Mr. Wm. M. Brooks of Harrison, and Mrs. Susan E. Witham of Lewiston.

In Bryants Pond, Feb. 20th, inst, by H. C. Davis, Esq., Mr. David B. Robbins and Miss Anna L. Bennett, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

In Albany Feb. 15th, inst., Mr. Daniel Hutchinson, aged 35 years; also Feb. 15th, an Infant son of Henry and Hattie Wilber, aged 2 weeks.

In Hebron, Jan. 19th, Abbie F., youngest daughter of Dea. John and Mary G. Moody, aged 22 years. Amid the bright hopes of life's morning, the deceased has been called away from kindred and friends, leaving many to grieve over her early departure. The opening flower has been nipped by the frost and its leaves have fallen withered to the ground. The jewel has been snatched from the household, and the hearthstone seems desolate. If earnest crying and tears could have saved her, she had not died. Religiously educated in the family and Sabbath School, the bent of her mind may be inferred from a single sentence that she had written upon the fly leaf of her Bible, "Let me do noting that an Angel would blush to record." May afflicted parents and friends trust in Him who is their "refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

COM.

In Grafton, Feb. 9th, Nellie R., daughter of John and Anna S. Beattie, aged 8 years.

Our darling girl and little boy,
Are now at rest in heaven;
We long to meet our loved ones there,
Where only peace is given.

Sweet Nellie, passing from the earth
Says, "Do not weep for me."
And to her dying lips she pressed
Our hands and quickly passed away.

Our hearts are wrung with anguish keen,
Our souls are filled with grief;
But we must bear the burden on
Still hoping for relief.

With aching hearts and yearning souls,
We still must labor on.
'Til God shall bind the breaking hearts,
And bid the soul be strong.

WARRANT.

To John Black, a Constable of the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, greeting:

IN the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and to warn the inhabitants of the said town of Paris, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the Town House in said town, on **Monday, the seventh day of March next,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

2d. To choose all necessary town officers for the year ensuing.

3d. To see if the town will grant and raise such sums of money, as may be necessary for the maintainance and support of Schools and the Poor, and repair of Roads and Bridges, and to defray all other town charges for the year ensuing.

4th. To see what sum of money the town will grant and raise toward paying the town debt.

5th. To see if the town will authorize the Selectmen or Treasurer to hire sufficient sums of money to meet demands for the year ensuing.

6th. To see if the town will take any action in regard to the disposal of, and purchase of a Town Farm.

7th. To see if the town will vote to tax dogs for the year ensuing.

8th. To see if the town will vote to relieve Orson Ripley from payment of demand for balance of Bills committed to said Ripley, as Collector in 1867, or take any action in the matter.

9th. To see if the town will allow C. C. Harlow and Gilbert Evans Jr., to draw their proportion of School Money and expend the same in Buckfield.

10th. To see if the town will set off Tho. J. Wheeler together with his Estate, from School District No. 10, and annex the same to School District No. 15.

11th. To see if the town will set off Jonathan Starbird together with his Estate, from School District No. 8, and annex the same to School District No. 15.

12th. To see if the town will accept of the private way as laid out by the Selectmen, leading from Joseph Dunham's house to the road that leads from North Paris to West Paris.

13th. To see if the town will vote to sell their State Bonds or take any action in regard to the same.

14th. To see if the town will vote to fund the debt or take any action thereon.

15th. To see if the town will exempt the Funded debt from taxation.

The Selectmen give notice that they will be in session for the purpose of revising and correcting the list of voters, at the Town House at nine o'clk in the forenoon on the day of said meeting.

Given under our hands at Paris, this 22d day of February.

S. P. MAXIM,
JONAS BISBEE,
A. BENNETT,
Selectmen of Paris.

A true copy—attest: JOHN BLACK.
Constable of Paris.

New Advertisements.

Special Notice!

JUST RECEIVED

300 Switches,

ALL COLORS—ALL SHADES,

Fresh from the Manufacturers,

The Largest, Finest, Smoothest lot we have ever had; improved make and finish. Also, new styles

BACK COMBS

COLLARS & CUFFS.

NEW JEWELRY,

Black Sets, new styles, for 25 cents; Chain, Pin and Cross, new styles, for 50 cts., &c., &c. For ANY THING in the Dry Goods line visit the **Oxford County Dry Goods Establishment.**

Feb. 24, 1870.

Time is Money!!

— AND THE —

NEW ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE

Will do as much work in **FIVE** days, as the ELIAS HOWE MACHINE will do in **Six** days.

C. E. BROWN, Agent,
Feb. 25. NORWAY, ME.

French Chamber Sets,

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

FURNITURE,

—AND—

House-Keeping Goods.

Nice French Chamber Sets for $30.—Other goods in proportion, at

LOWELL & HOYT'S,
11 Preble Street,
Near the Preble House and United States Hotel, Portland. 3m feb. 28.

About Fifty Acres, on Paris Hill, with Good Buildings,

BEING a part of the Thomas Clark Farm, and well divided into tillage, woodland and pasturage, and a good Orchard, will be for sale any time previous to May 1, 1870.

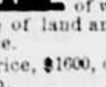
The buildings are suitable for two families. Inquire of B. S. DOE, or on the premises of
C. H. RIPLEY.
Feb. 25, 1870. 3w

State Valuation Commission.

AUGUSTA, February 21st, 1870.

ALL persons interested in Wild Lands are requested to give this Commission information as to their relative value at an early day, not later than March 5th. Per order
SETH SCAMMON, Chairman.

A Pleasant Village Residence.



IN the beautiful village of South Paris, about 49 rods from South Paris Depot, 2 story House, with L, of ten rooms, painted and blinded, with woodshed and small Stable; good well of water at house; chain pump; 3-4 acre of land and some fruit, enclosed with nice fence.

Price, $1600, on reasonable terms if called for soon.

P. S. Carpets, Stoves and Furniture sold with the house if desired. Inquire of
WM. R. MORSE, on the premises.

Solve This Problem!

A Problem far more critical in its solution than that proposed by Prof. Quimby: "How is a man in business to run his Machine and meet his payments, unless he collects his dues; a man of limited means and no wealthy friends to shove him up the grades." The subscriber desirous of saving his credit, already impaired by bill overdue, respectfully requests those persons indebted to him by note or account, where such indebtedness has been of sixty days standing, to call and settle the same immediately; and such as have obtained goods by false promises and *run away,* are indignantly requested to forward their Post Office address to enable him to send a receipted Bill and balance his books. Spare me from leaving any such legacy to my children.
GEO. W. HAMMOND, Snow's Falls.

Life Insurance is a blessing, coming when blessings are most needed.

$9.00

WILL INSURE YOUR LIFE FOR

$5.000

— IN THE —

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE COMP'Y

OF HARTFORD, CT.,

Which Insures at LESS RATES, and upon a SURER PLAN than any other Company.

It is assuredly the working man's friend. Its extremely low rates place Life Insurance within the reach of every man, rich and poor.

MEMBERSHIP FEES—Single Division, $9.00
Man and Wife, $18.00

Examine the Explanatory Pamphlets and Circulars of the Company.

Only $9.00 will Insure your Life for $5.000 in a full Division.

Women may join this Company as well as men and at the same rates.

A man and wife may take out a Joint Certificate.

☞The Assessment, ($1.10), is the same on a Joint Certificate as on a Single.

The plan upon which this Company works is the SAFEST, because the Company does not have the use of the Policy Holder's money to speculate with; each member holding his own money until a death actually occurs. The CHEAPEST, because Assessments are only made at long intervals, and then in very small amounts ($1.10).—The BEST, because of its simplicity.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norway,
SPECIAL AGENT FOR OXFORD CO.
Feb. 17, 1870.

$1000 Lost.

HAVING lost the above amount within the past ten years by the

CREDIT SYSTEM,

I hereby give public notice that after this date, I shall do business for

CASH DOWN, or READY PAY,

believing that it will be for the advantage of myself and customers.
SAMUEL RICHARDS, JR.
South Paris, Feb. 11, 1870. 3w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

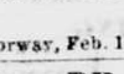
THE Partnership heretofore existing between SIDNEY C. TOLMAN, IVORY L. PURINGTON, and JAMES L. GREENE, and known by the firm name of S. C. TOLMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SIDNEY C. TOLMAN,
IVORY L. PURINGTON,
JAMES L. GREENE.
Norway, Feb. 11, 1870.

All business of the late firm will be settled by Ivory L. Purington and James L. Greene, who are authorized to receive payments for all demands due thereon.

IVORY L. PURINGTON,
JAMES L. GREENE.
Norway, Feb. 11, 1870. 3w

DR. G. P. JONES,



DENTIST,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

☞Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

Special Notice.

I shall continue to carry on the Manufacture of

Sleighs & Carriages

In all its Branches,

at the old Stand of I. A. HAYES.
LEANDER P. ROWE.
South Waterford, Feb. 1, 1870. 3m

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER for the Town Farm in GREENWOOD, for the year commencing March 20th, 1870. Any one desiring such a situation will please apply to the subscribers on or before the 3d day of March.

W. G. WHITTLE,
S. N. YOUNG,
N. R. RUSSELL,
Selectmen of Greenwood.
Greenwood, Feb. 7, 1870. 3w

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

THE NEW

Ætna Sewing Machine!

IN offering this Machine for sale, I will say that I, as an Operator, and adjuster of SEWING MACHINES, have given it a thorough trial on both thick and thin work, and find it to be a strong, thorough made Machine in every respect, being constructed on scientific principles, and showing great mechanical skill in its workmanship. It has no heavy cams or rattling cog-wheels. Its movements are very rapid and silent. It is a Machine that I can conscientiously recommend. Its principle merits are, "the rapidity with which it does its work, beauty, simplicity and durability."

Every MACHINE that I sell I warrant to give satisfaction, and keep in repair "ONE YEAR" free of expense to the purchaser. All parties are most respectfully invited to call at my Rooms in Hathaway's Block (Opposite Elm House), and see the

BEST FAMILY MACHINE

made. They can be their own judges.

C. E. BROWN, Norway, Agent to sell the ÆTNA MACHINE in Oxford County and the town of Otisfield.

The SINGER, HOWE, GROVER & BAKER, FLORENCE, WHEELER & WILSON, WILCOX & GIBBS, WEED and EMPIRE Machines furnished when desired.

Any person having a Machine that *cuts the thread or misses stitches* can have it

Properly Adjusted, or Repaired,

and made to sew as well as when new,

OR NO PAY ASKED.

☞All Orders attended to promptly.
C. E. BROWN, Norway, Me.
Feb. 18, 1870.

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

Wanted.

AN OVERSEER FOR TOWN FARM, for the year commencing February 15th, 1870.
S. P. MAXIM,
JONAS BISBEE,
A. BENNETT,
Selectmen of Paris.
Paris, Feb. 4, 1870.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January A. D. 1870,

WILLIAM B. Sparrow, Administrator on the estate of Elisha T. Sampson, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of said estate for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January A. D. 1870.

C. C. CUSHMAN, Administrator on the estate of Joseph Barrows, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Mar. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870.

LEANDER T. BARKER, Administrator on the estate of Sybil S. Parsons, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administ'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870,

HENRY M. BEARCE, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of Joanna Pike, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870,

ON the petition of Thomas C. Gurney, Guardian of Sylvester W. Ellis et als. minors in said county, praying for license to sell at public sale, and convey the following real estate:—one two story building situated in Canton village, known as the Ellis carriage store house. Also, a small piece of woodland situated in the town of Hartford:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest; J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870,

ON the petition of John C. Harriman, Guardian of John C. Pillsbury, et als, minor heirs of Caleb Pillsbury, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey a certain piece of Real Estate situated in Fryeburg, known as the "Page Lot" at public sale:

Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest; J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870,

ON the petition of Marshall Walker, Administrator of the estate of Franklin McKeen, late of Stow, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all the Real Estate of his intestate as prayed for in his petition on file, at an advantageous offer of $75 to Barnes Walker, of Lovell:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870.

ON the petition of Lydia Mason, Guardian of Emma S. Mason, et als, minor heirs of John B. Mason, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey four-ninths of one undivided half of lots No. 3 and 4 in the 4th range of lots in the town of Mason, at an advantageous offer of $33.00 to Gilman, Fisher & Co:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of her petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, SS:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1870.

MOSES CHESLEY, Guardian of Ranella L. Wight, minor child and heir of David M. Wight, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Look at This!

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

FISH & MEAT!

IS AT

MESSENGER'S, - Norway,

Where all the goods sold are warranted, such as

BEEF, PORK.

FRESH, PICKLED, DRIED AND SMOKED **FISH, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS,** Canned CORN, FRUIT, &c.

I do not send all my best Beef to Portland and Boston and sell the poorer at home, but intend to kill the best and sell it here.

I have just received from Nova Scotia, a box of that new article, called **BLOUTERS.**

Remember I will sell Fresh Fish as low as any other dealer, as I have an interest in a fishing vessel at Portland, and have Fish that are new, and do not sell "Racers" and "Logies," which are thrown out in the market and sold for what they will bring.

If you want MEAT or FISH, please give me a call. Remember the place is next door to MIXER & CLARK'S,

Sign of the Fish Market.
E. W. MESSENGER,
Norway Village, Feb. 10, 1870.

AT COST.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce his large Stock of Goods, to make room for his Spring Stock, will

Sell at Cost for Thirty Days,

FOR CASH, consisting in part of

BEAVERS, TRICOTS, HARRIS' CASSIMERES, PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLENS of every description. Also,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

He is also prepared to make up Garments in the very best styles, with Mr. D. C. SAUNDERS as Cutter, and thinks he can please the most fastidious.

D. WEBSTER BEAL.
Norway, Feb. 10, 1870.

New Custom Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT

At Norway Village, Me.,

THE undersigned having fitted up the 2d-story of their capacious Store in Norway, for a Tailoring Establishment, and having secured the services of MR. JOSEPH CHURCHILL, a

Fashionable Cutter,

of excellent reputation, are prepared to do

CUSTOM WORK,

With Neatness and Dispatch.

Also, Agents for the celebrated **ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE,** and selling agents for the Sterling Machine **SPOOL COTTON.**

L. & I. A. DENISON.
Norway, Jan. 24, 1870.

LADIES!

DON'T buy a **SEWING MACHINE** until you have seen the **"ÆTNA,"** if you do you will regret it.

C. E. BROWN, Agent,
Feb. 25. NORWAY, ME.

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 $6.50; Spring extras 7 to $8.

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

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

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—County Commissioners' Court, December Adjourned Term, 1869:

AND now the County Commissioners for said County, in accordance with the statute in such case provided, hereby assess upon the several unincorporated Townships and Tracts of Wild Land in said County, for the amendment and repair of the several Highways therein, the sums following, to wit:

Upon Andover North Surplus, two hundred dollars, ($200.00), and the same is assessed as follows:

Owners or unknown.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Tax.*
Benjamin T. Newton,	530	$750	$26.25
Moses Roberts,	100	100	3.50
Henry A. Lovejoy,	200	200	7.00
David Morse,	150	187	6.54
H. W. Dunn,	200	300	10.50
Asa Lake,	8400	4200	147.00
			$200.79

Sylvanus Poor, of Andover, is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

Upon Andover West Surplus, supposed to contain six thousand four hundred acres, the same supposed to be owned by David Buffum, the sum of ninety six dollars is hereby assessed for the repair of County Way therein, and Sylvanus Poor, of Andover, is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

Upon Letter "C" Surplus, supposed to be owned by Henry E. Prentiss, and to contain nine thousand three hundred acres, the sum of ninety-three dollars is hereby assessed, for the repair of the County Way therein, and Benjamin T. Newton is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

Upon Township No. 5, Range 2, the sum of seventy-five dollars, is hereby assessed for the repair of the County Way therein, and the same is apportioned as follows:

Owners or unknown.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Tax.*
Alvan Wilson,	125	$770	$3.08
Joshua Lombard,	380	1200	4.80
Josiah C. Bean,	86	600	2.40
Albert W. Fickett,	380	1675	6.70
Thomas S. Flint,	218	900	3.60
Nelson B. Fickett,	400	1850	7.40
Peter Bennett,	100	100	40
Gilman Bennett,	100	75	30
David M. Sturtivant,	100	150	60
E. S. Coe,	11000	6600	26.40
Thomas E. Whitney,	6000	4000	16.00
R. F. Lombard,	50	50	20
A. C. Sturtevant,	90	150	60
Nath'l K. Bennett,	100	550	2.20

And Alvan Wilson is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

Upon Township No. 1, Range 1, in said County, the sum of seventy-four dollars is hereby assessed for the purpose aforesaid, and the same is assessed as follows, to wit:

Owners or unknown.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Tax.*
Edmund Wilson,	100	$50	$ .25
J. S. Rogers,	100	75	38
Samuel Wilson,	100	75	38
H. M. Lombard,	90	45	23
E. Leavitt,	90	90	45
Peter Bennett,	200	250	1.25
N. W. Bennett,	150	185	92
David M. Sturtevant,	680	850	4.25
Ziba F. Durkee,	200	200	1.00
Cyrus Kimball,	100	50	25
Ayes Mason,	3500	1750	8.75
R. H. Wheeler,	3000	1500	7.50
J. H. Hamlin,	5000	2500	12.50
E. S. Coe, East Division,	14000	7000	35.00
Bennett & Chapman,	500	250	1.25
			$74.35

And Peter Bennett is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

Upon Fryeburg Academy Grant, the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby assessed, for the purpose aforesaid, and the sum is apportioned as follows:

Owners or unknown.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Tax.*
G. C. Smith,	100	$300	$4.50
A. W. Stiles,	200	750	11.25
R. F. Cross,	150	750	11.25
M. R. Chandler,	100	375	5.63
Eliza Tyler,	100	600	9.00
T. Connor,	200	750	11.25
I. S. Maines,	100	750	11.25
W. Mills,	100	150	2.25
R. Stearns,	120	150	2.25
Wild Lands, owners unkn'n,	4500	2250	33.75
			$102.38

Roscoe F. Cross is appointed Agent to expend the same according to law.

C. C. CUSHMAN,
N. B. HBBBARD,
HIRAM A. ELLIS,
County Commissioners, Oxford Co.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Copy—Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing their customers and the public, that they have just received from Boston and Portland, a large addition to their former Stock of Goods, making it one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

To be found in Oxford County,

Consisting, in part, of

Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Brown and Blue **Drillings, Flannels, Tickings, Prints, Delaines,** and all qualities and prices

BLACK ALPACCAS.

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Balmoral Skirts, Sterling Spool Cotton.

Also, a large Stock of

WOOLENS,

for Suits for Men and Boys,—Overcoatings, &c., with **Tailor's Trimmings,**—best quality.

Ready-Made Clothing.

We have also, a good assortment of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.

Pickles, Extracts, Eng. Currents, Citron, Corn Starch, Hecker's Farina, Cocoa and Shells. We have on hand the

Best Brands Family FLOUR,

which we are selling at LOW PRICES! Also, a fine assortment of

WHITE GRANITE TEA and DINNER WARE, GLASS WARE, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, RUBBERS, Fitch and Siberian Squirrel COLLARS and MUFFS, at very low prices.

The above, with many other Goods having been bought since the great fall in *Gold,* will be sold at prices to defy competition.

L. & I. A. DENISON.
Norway, Feb. 4, 1870.

HIGH SCHOOL AT SO. PARIS.

THIS SCHOOL will commence on **Monday, March 6th, 1870,** and continue eight weeks, under the instruction of

Miss ROSE McKENNEY.

TUITION—$3.00. 3w feb 10

Norway Academy.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on **Tuesday, March 1, 1870,** and continue eleven weeks

C. A. STEVENS, A. B., Principal.
A. E. DENISON, A. B., Instructor in Latin and Mathematics.
Mrs. E. M. MAY, Teacher of Music.
Norway, Feb. 10, 1870. 3w

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son, FRANK J. BONNEY, the remainder of his minority, to do and act for himself, and I also notify the public that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting from and after this date.
A. P. BONNEY.
Witness—ALFED COLE.
Buckfield, Feb. 12, 1870.

Great Bargains!

—AT—

M. C. FOSTER'S.

I HAVE decided to make a change in my business, and therefore offer my ENTIRE STOCK of

Dry & Fancy Goods!

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

and such goods as are usually kept in a Country Store,

AT COST!

Parties wishing to purchase will certainly find it for their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, for **this Stock will certainly be sold at some rate.**

All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

M. C. FOSTER.
Bethel, Jan. 27, 1870. 1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have lost one Promissory Note, given by Otis Hayford to me, dated Nov. 5, 1867, for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable in one year from date. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note. Whoever finds the same, and returns it to me, will be suitably rewarded.
R. S. GODWIN.
Norway, Feb. 8, 1870. 3w

Freedom Notice.

This is to certify that I have this day given my son, FREDERIC A. COLE, the remainder of his minority to do and act for himself, without interference from me. And I hereby notify the public that I shall claim none of his wages or pay any debts of his contracting from and after this date.
H. G. COLE.
Norway, Feb. 3d, 1870.

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 other wise 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. R. SHATTUCK, Treas.
Jan. 7, 1870. 3m

C. B. EVANS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. E. will pay particular attention to diseases of the EYE and EAR.

Office at his residence. Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M.

Agricultural.

Maine State Farmer's Convention.

We gave a portion of Prof. Fernald's lecture on the "Distribution of Rains." We give the rest now:

The higher the temperature of the air, the greater quantity of moisture it contains, so when a reduction takes place, and the air can no longer hold it, precipitation takes place, and the result is rain. The rain fall is greatest at the equator, and diminishes as we approach the poles, owing to the difference in the temperature, the rain fall at the equator being about 104 inches, at 10 degrees from the equator, north or south, 85 inches; at 20 degrees, 70 inches; at 30 degrees, 40 inches; at 40 degrees, 30 inches; at 50 degrees, 25 inches; at 60 degrees, 20 inches. Were there no modifying circumstances, the ratio of the rain fall would agree with latitude. In the tropics of the old world it averages, however, 76 inches, while in the tropics of the new world it averages 102 inches. The mean for the torrid zone is 96 inches; for the north temperate zone of the old world, 34 inches, of the new world, 39 inches; in the north frigid zone, 15 inches.

The lecturer then considered the theory of winds and explained it by means of a globe and map. The warm rays of the sun striking the earth directly at the equator, the temperature is raised and a current of hot air rises and flows toward the poles, which is replaced by a surface current of cold air flowing from the poles to the equator, and were it not for the motions of the earth, therefore, we should have only these surface winds. The motion of the earth revolving on its axis is about 1000 miles per hour at the equator, while at the poles it is 0, so that there is at every degree between, a difference of speed. The wind from the south, unable to keep up with the rapid motion of the earth from West to East, falls back and we have the South East trade winds. These extend 30 degrees North and South of the Equator, but there is what is called an "Equatorial calm belt" immediately under the sun, which follows it above and below the equator.

During the summer months, when the sun is north of the equator, the lands become highly heated and winds from the Indian Ocean flow in, causing the southwest monsoon of that ocean. When the sun is south of the equator, the wind flows in the opposite direction, thus causing the northeast monsoon. The heated currents of air flowing from the equator to the poles, reach the earth between the 30th and 35th degree of latitude, thus we have the Northern Hemisphere between latitude 30 and 60, the "return trade wind" from the southwest, and in the Southern Hemisphere the "return trade wind" from the North west. But upon the land, the face of the country varies the direction of these winds and they are here called the "variable winds." These winds affect the rain fall, and the distribution of rains is thus affected.

The second principle, modifying the rain fall, is the nearness to or distance from the coast of a district. Those portions nearest the ocean receive the most rain, while in the interior there is a less quantity. Other things being equal the number of rainy days decrease as we leave the coast.

The third modifying principle is elevation. There is a certain elevation at which condensation takes place most rapidly, and this varies in the different countries. In England it is 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

The fourth modifying principle is the proximity to or distance from mountains, not from the direct effect of the mountains upon the rain fall, but their influence extends for several miles around, and there is greater rainfall upon the windward than there is upon the leeward side.

The fifth and last modifying principle is the nature of the soil. The climate of a country therefore, depends much on the adaptability of the soil to absorb or radiate. Man may modify the temperature and amount of moisture over a limited space. By denuding a country of trees, the land is exposed to the direct action of the sun, the heated air rises and no rain falls because the temperature is so elevated. If clouds pass over a forest, the air is cooled and condensation takes place, producing rain. The earth has been compared to a vast still, the ocean being the boiler, the winds the tubes which convey the vapor, and the forests the condensers. The destructive effects of destroying the forests of a country are matters of history, and there is no doubt that forests do promote frequency of showers and equalize the distributions of moisture.

The surface of the globe may be divided into regions of periodical rain, regions of frequent rain, and rainless regions. The region of periodical rains is the belt of trade winds, in the tropics, has a rainy season and a dry season, each extending through half the year, but there are certain portions of the tropics which have two rainy and two dry seasons annually. The character of a tropical rainy day is different from a rainy day here. The sun rises clear, rain commences at about 9 A. M., lasts until 5 P. M., and the sunset is clear and the night dry. In the Indian ocean and in California are regular rainy seasons. The rainless regions of the globe are on the west coast of Africa and a region in South America west of the Andes. A region east of the Sierra Nevada range is nearly or quite rainless most of the year. The Desert of Sahara is rainless from the height of the temperature which never allows moisture in the air to condense. This Desert, the lecturer believed, can be turned into a productive region by the efforts of man.

—A hand potato digger was exhibited at the New York State Fair. It is simply a wide fork with six or seven teeth, with a movably fulcrum behind. The fork is thrust into the soil on one side of the hill, and by bearing down on the handles the potatoes are lifted up, and the fork is shaken up and down on this fulcrum to separate them.

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Seth Scamman of Scarboro, President of the Maine State Agricultural Society.

The Secretary being absent on account of illness, Mr. Watson of Ellsworth, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

The Secretary *pro tem* reported $523.85, of the money taken at the Fair in Portland, due the Maine Agricultural Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. Morris of Portland made his annual report which was accepted.

The report shows that the gross receipt of the Fair of the New England and Maine State Agricultural Societies at Portland, in September, were $26,553.17; the gross expenditures were $25,565.32, leaving a balance of $987.85 to be equally divided between the two societies.

A committee, consisting of Dr. S. H. Tewksbury of Portland, Hon. J. S. Lyford of Lewiston, and J. T. Berry, Esq., of Rockland, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and after retiring for consultation, returned and reported as follows:

For President, Hon. Seth Scammon of Scarboro; Secretary, S. L. Boardman of Augusta; Treasurer, Wm. E. Morris of Portland; Trustees, Geo. W. Ricker of Portland, and Seth T. Holbrook, of Oxford.

The report was accepted and the Society proceeded to ballot for officers.

Mr. Scammon was unanimously elected President, and thanked the Society in a brief and appropriate speech, reviewing the course of the Society in the past, and congratulating the members on the success of their late Fair and the present prosperous condition of the Society.

Samuel Boardman of Augusta, was unanimously elected Secretary; Wm. E. Morris of Portland, Treasurer; and Geo. W. Ricker, of Portland, and Seth T. Holbrook of Oxford, Trustees, the two latter for two years, and the other officers for one year.

The President suggested that a committee be chosen to examine the laws relative to the society, in connection with the constitution of the society, and if any additional legislation or change in the laws is required, to report it to society at an adjourned meeting.

On motion of Mr. Jose of Portland, the President, Secretary and Secretary *pro tem*, were chosen that committee, and required to report at an adjourned meeting in Augusta, three weeks from this day.

Hon. Seward Dill moved that a resolve in relation to the death of Dr. Holmes, on the records of the society be read. It was read and reaffirmed by unanimous vote, and ordered to be entered upon the records of the meeting.

Mr. Jose of Portland, paid a high tribute to the faithful and energetic labors of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees of the society within the past two years, and moved a vote of thanks to them which was at once unanimously passed.

The President gracefully acknowledged the compliment in behalf of himself and the other officers, and stated that Mr. Jose was equally entitled to a vote of thanks, alluding to his labors for the success of the Society. A vote of thanks was immediately tendered him. Mr. Dill of Phillips, moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of Portland, for their aid in the September Fair. The vote was passed.

Dr. Tewksbury of Portland, moved that this Society hold a Fair in this State some time during the coming Fall.

The President suggested that as considerable time will be consumed in making arrangements for a Fair, the date and place of holding it should be announced very early in the year.

Mr. Goodale moved to amend Dr. Tewksbury's motion by adding, "if sufficient inducements are held out."

The motion as amended was passed.

Discussion on Manures.

There being some time before adjournment, Mr. Williams of China, took up the subject of manures, their management and application. He said he knew of nothing about a farm where there is so much waste as in manures. They should be housed by all means as it adds one quarter to their value and at least one third more may be made if a proper place be provided for them.

Mr. Watson of Ellsworth, quoted from Goodale's Report that "in our shoal water fish—inedible and refuse—a mine of wealth," and said he had proved the truth of the statement. His experience has been that it is as a food for sheep and poultry, young and growing stock, fully equal to corn. After expressing the oil from the porgies, the "chum" or risidue is the substance used as food. Herring "chum" is supposed to contain more nutriment than porgies, and he knew no reason why the "chum" of other fishes should not be equally as good. By a new method of preparation, the chum is rendered inodorous and it is astonishing with what avidity it is eaten by cows and sheep. He allowed 2 quarts of chum to every 12 sheep. So long as stock can get grass feed they do not care much for it, but in a week or two after they are taken up, they eat it readily.

Mr. Goodale said the fish chum provided highly nitrogenized food which is just what is required to make bone, muscle and flesh, a quality which is lacking in poor hay, so by feeding together an excellent and nutritious food is supplied. At present most of the fish refuse is carried out of the State. He advocated the use of seaweed as manure. By process of drying and grinding, the weed may be rendered inodorous and easy of carriage to the interior. The result of its use in this form are exceedingly diverse. This may be owing to the improper manner of putting up. The fish refuse is also improperly cared for in many cases. As soon as it comes from the press, it should be dried by artificial heat, and ground afterwards, for if allowed to remain moist, it ferments and the valuable properties escape in the form of ammonia. You buy this for food, but the value it adds to the manure is very great. The cost after it is prepared is $40 to $42 per ton.

Mr. Thing of Kennebec, said all these preparations were good, but the main dependence of our farmers for manure is that made on the farm and about our buildings.

Mr. Swett of Oxford, agreed with Mr. Thing on this point.

Mr. Howard of Winthrop, said the remarks of Messrs. Thing and Swett, were true, but he was satisfied that the use of commercial manures, such as phosphates, was cheaper. He thought a judicious combination of the two was best.

The President said that barn-yard manure should be the base, and the superphosphate be used to increase its potency. Combining these, we add to the fertility of our farms, the amount of our crops, the number of our stock and the quantity of our manures.

Voted to meet at Augusta, Feb. 9th.

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.

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

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.

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, wood-shed, 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.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in DIXFIELD, one mile from the center of the Town.

Said Farm contains **One Hundred Acres of Good Land**, suitably divided. There is a young Orchard of Apple Trees in a bearing state, and other Fruit Trees. Also a Sugar Lot.

The Buildings consists of House, 32x34; Barn, 40x40 feet, connected by Porch and stable.

Terms, $850, one half may remain on a mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars, address the subscriber at Dixfield Center. EMERSON WAIT.

Dixfield Center, Feb. 8, 1870. *2

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 130 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

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.

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.

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.

5 MEN TO CANVASS AND SELL SEWING MACAINES. Address,

D. H. YOUNG,

Feb. 17, 1870. Norway, Me.,

February.

FROM all over this land there comes to-day an almost universal cry of "Dull Times," "Hard Times," as though, over every city and town and hamlet, brooded the spirit of an angry "Demeter," hand in hand with an ill-willed "Mercurius;" yet, as in those old mythological days, out from the contentions of that fabled race, that so fully peopled that mystic border land, that separates the Actual from the Ideal, came only a greater good to earth and men; so we, to-day, look yet to see emerging out from the darkness and the night—out from the "shadows of evening," through which this nation gropes her way—the promise of a bright to-morrow; when out from all her sufferings and her woes shall be evolved a greater strength and power and might to the nation's soul and life, girded with which she shall go forth to the years that lie beyond fulfilling the dreams and accomplishing the hopes of the ages. While waiting for which, the

Oxford County Dry Goods

ESTABLISHMENT,

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

Popular City Goods, at Popular City Prices!

In these days of "Hard Times" it is well to make a dollar accomplish for you all it possibly may, and to this end it becomes you to

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS

Where you can obtain

THE MOST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY!

On and after Monday, Feb. 7th, 1870,

We shall offer all our fine grades of

LADIES' UNDER VESTS and DRAWERS, at $1.00, each.
All our HOSIERY, GLOVES, HDKFS., HOODS, SCARFS—*AT COST.*
All our NUBIAS, ar 50c, 60c, 70c, 85c each.
All our GENTS' UNDER FLANNELS, *at cost.*
All our PRINTS, FINE BROWN COTTONS, &c., at 12 1-2c.
All our SPOOL COTTON at 4c per spool.
All our SLIPPER PATTERNS at $1.00 each.
All our INFANTS' VESTS, SLIPS, Embroidered WAISTS, *Cheap.*
All our BREAKFAST SHAWLS, at $1.00 each.
All our BEST GERMAN CORSETS, at $1.00.
All our VEILS, DRESS BUTTONS, YARNS, BRAIDS, COLLARS, CUFFS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.—*cheap.*

Buy a pair of LEGGINS for the Children, for 75 cents.

Buy a pair best KID GLOVES for $1.62 1-2, regular price $2.00,

Every pair warranted—and the best are the cheapest.

We shall reach home on **THURSDAY**, and on **FRIDAY** shall offer

50 BATES' QUILTS, at $1.50 each. Also,

Two Bales Lewiston Remnants!

40 inch width, to all parties desiring an Extra Grade of Goods. These goods are all made *to bleach*, are of extra fine and heavy weight, are never sold until bleached, save in Remnants, and rank among the finest domestics in America. Also, on FRIDAY, we shall offer

Three Hundred Yards "Peabody Alpaccas"!

These goods were used in the "Peabody Ceremonies," cost price 65c per yard. Through the courtesy of a friend, we were able to obtain them at a great reduction from cost, and offer them at **56c** per yard. "*First come, first served.*" Also, on Friday, we offer great bargains in

DRESS GOODS.

We shall have Double-width Alpaccas for		25c,	formerly cost at wholesale,		35c
Heavy Poplins for		25c,	" " "		32 to 45c
Heavy Coburgs (40 inch) for		32c,	" " "		35c
Merrimack Prints, for		12½c	" " "		13½c
Heavy wide Cottons, for		12½c	" " "		14½c
500 Bracelets,	each	1c,	" " "		8 to 12c
500 pairs Hose,	per pair	25 to 30c,	" " "		30 to 37c
500 pairs Gloves,		50c,	" " "		75 to 80c
50 Boulevard Skirts,	each	3.00 to $3.50,	" " "		3.00 to $3.75
Heavy Crashes,		10c,	" " "		12½ to 13½c

We shall be constantly supplied with a full line of the best **SWITCHES** after Friday, and can send them to any address in the County, on receipt of price, 50c. We recommend our customers to buy the BEST Switch, because it is the cheapest,—answers much more satisfactorily the purpose for which you buy them, is more easily arranged, and far more durable.

We take account of Stock the first week in March, and till then, shall offer our

Whole line of Dress and Fancy Goods,

WOOLENS, DOMESTICS,

Hoop Skirts, Worsted Goods, Under Vests, Hosiery, Gloves,

JEWELRY, &c., &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

in order to reduce our large stock as much as possible previous to taking account of same. We have full lines of

DRESS GOODS,

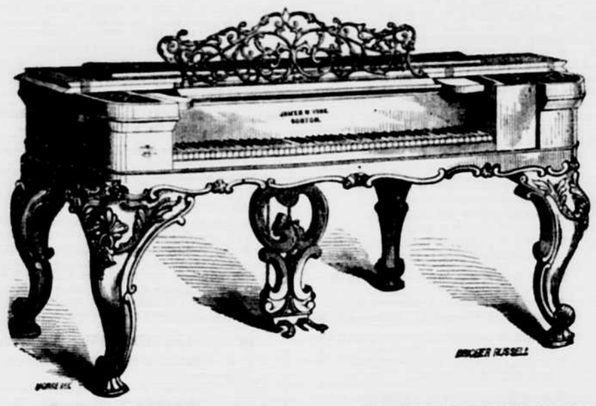
in ALPACCAS, THIBETS, , PLAIDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., &c.

We have no time to write further, only to invite the people from every town in this County to give us a call—ascertain our prices and the justness of our claim that we offer advantages, equalled only by large cities.

GEO. S. PLUMMER,

South Paris, Feb. 10, 1870. **PROPRIETOR.**

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.

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.

All Kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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.

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, or 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

Mild, Certain, Safe, Efficient. It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and invigorates all the vital functions, without causing injury to any of them. The most complete success has long attended its use in many localities; and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never over taxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys,—of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.

Sent by mail, on receipt of price and postage.

1 Box,	$0.25,	Postage,	6 cents,
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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,
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Bethel, Jan. 17, 1870. 4w

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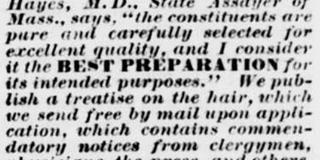

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