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## The Oxford Democrat,

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## Poetry.

### INTO EACH LIFE SOME RAIN MUST FALL.

"Into each life?" aye, even so,
Clouds must gather, or swift, or slow;
And the bluest sky may be darkened soon
By the thunder-clouds crossing the burning noon.
But, blessings on the rain!
Freshness and beauty come in its train;
And though the drops fall,
Glory and sunshing do follow them all.

The clouds that have no rain
Are darkest and coldest, most sad and drear;
Most dull and gray, with no promise of cheer,
Silence and gloom are in their train;
And the winds moan wearily
A wail it hath caught from a restless sea
On whose breast a storm sits brooding,
And through all one's brain
Goes a sense of pain,
A saddest interluding;
As in harmony with the mournful strain
That is singing in the breezes—
That is moaning in the leafless trees
As a requiem o'er all
The fading life whereon no rain doth fall.
What life but hath its tears? So sweeter made,
What were the sunshine but for shade?
A weary monotone that will not take.
We mourn o'er changes but they are
As glory of the sun, or star.
Through cloudy day or night clear breaking,
Shining far off, it may be, but—still shining,
As in rebuke most sweet of our repining.
Behold the rifted clouds are taking
Their silent flight, and with them go our fears.
Shines not the sun the brighter for the rain?
Is not the grass more green! more golden hued the grain?
And who shall dare to say that through our lives
There runneth not the same analogy;
For unto each and all of us arrives
The same old change of sunshine and of cloud
From cradle-hours, unto snowy shroud.

—[Longfellow.

## Miscellany.

### MRS. STEVENS' LAST FLIRTATION.

The morning sunlight streamed cheerily in through the dining-room windows, its golden beams playing elfin games o'er the delicate sevres and glistening silver composing the dainty breakfast-service.

"Well, Mary have you decided!" inquired Mr. Stevens, a fine-looking man, some forty years old, sitting down to his cup, of untasted Mocha, and glancing over to his wife, whose dimpled, pouting face was almost hidden by the massive coffee urn.

"I decided some time ago to attend the soiree this evening with Major Hunter, and assuredly shall not alter my decision at this late moment."

"But, Mary, he is no companion for one like you, and——"

"Oh, spare me!" interrupted pretty little Mrs. Stevens, with a martyred expression. "Major Hunter's demeanor to me has always been that of a gentleman. Because my husband, whom I acknowledge as my rightful escort, has become surfeited with gaiety, I must needs settle down into the humdrum existence only congenial to those whose age renders more trivial amusements unbearable!"

He waited until she had finished, then, with a sad, stern smile, said calmly, "Good morning, madame," and left her presence.

"Oh, dear!" sighed the wife as the door closed softly. "How strangely he looked—not angry exactly—not as I ever saw him before; but hurt. It was wicked in me to speak so—wicked, wicked;" and her words were now accompanied by choaking sobs. "When I know his sensitiveness upon that subject, knew so well of his many misgivings in regard to my love for him, simply on account of the difference in our ages, how could I have been so cruel?"

Her reverie was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, bearing the card of Major Hunter, who was waiting in the parlor. With an impatient gesture she read the name, and entered his presence after a short time, with eyes around which—notwithstanding numerous applications of rose-water—traces of tears were still visible.

The Major rose with a complacent smile, and complimentary greeting, but Mrs. Stevens was in no mood for flattery, as he had tact enough to perceive.

"At what time shall I call for you?" he inquired, as conversation began to flag.

Oh! how she longed to excuse herself, and refuse to attend, but pride, our omnipresent enemy, rose up in her arms, and with apparent nonchalance she appointed the hour.

"Mrs. Stevens," began the Major, in low, earnest tones, "you appear sad—harassed. Excuse my seeming impertinence, for when one has but few friends, he is apt to discover any signs, however slight, serving to indicate their unhappiness."

His voice had assumed a slightly sentimental tone, which grated unpleasantly on Mrs. Stevens' ears, and she looked up in amazement as he continued:

"Since my withdrawal from the army, I have met you often, and the emotion which compelled me to seek an introduction at our first meeting has not grown cool in the many weeks of our acquaintance; and although I have not been assured of a reciprocity of sentiment, your evident pleasure in my society, and acceptance of my protection upon different occasions, give me courage to ask you—whose interests are far dearer to me than my own—the cause of this sadness."

Mary Stevens was thunderstruck. Could this insulting rascal be the man over whom she and her husband had but an hour ago quarrelled? But without waiting for any contempt from his auditor, indeed, giving her no time to express her indignant contempt, he went on:

"I, in common with the rest of the world have perceived the utter uncongeniality existing between yourself and the man you call husband—father would be a more appropriate term—and desisted from acquainting you with my knowledge, hoping that you would confide in me voluntarily; but now—"

"But now, Major Hunter," interrupted Mary, unable longer to repress her scorn and loathing, "now, I will 'confide' to you the fact, that if you do not 'voluntarily' leave this house immediately, a policeman will expedite your movements. There is the door, sir—go!"

For a moment her caller appeared stupefied, but then his impudence—never long absent—resumed its sovereignty, and he burst into an insulting laugh.

"My dear, let me advise you to keep cool; one never gains by yielding to anger. In the first place, do you realize that you are in my power? Oh, not in *that* way," he sneered, as she retreated toward the bellrope. "I refer to your reputation! It is already somewhat involved, and, if fellows at the club ask me questions about that little affair of mine with Mrs. Stevens shall I feel inclined to give them a version to your credit, after being ignominiously expelled from your house? Not much!" And the Major ended with a sardonic chuckle, intensely terrifying to the poor little woman, striving so hard to assume a brave demeanor and meet the villain with no trace of fear.

"Major Hunter, will you leave, or shall I call a servant?" she inquired, ignoring entirely his insinuating threats.

"Call a servant, by all means, and after that I will call on Mr. Stevens with a beautiful story about his loving wife, whom he should have adopted instead of married."

"I love my husband, Major Hunter, and he loves me—trusts me also—and all the stories a viper like you can concoct will be utterly wasted if used only in that direction. Would he were here now."

"He is here, Mary!" And George Stevens emerged from the bay-window, where, inocent of any eavesdropping intention he had retreated to meditate upon the unkind words of his girlish wife.

She sprang to his side with a glad cry. Putting one hand protectingly on her shoulder he turned to her unwelcome visitor.

"Now, sir, before you leave"—for the valiant officer, with a stifled curse, was about to beat a retreat—"let me warn you never to speak disparagingly of my wife. So sure as one word of slander concerning this affair reaches my ears, just so sure are you horsewhipped publicly through every street in the town, and a certain portion of your life, as yet unrevealed to your admirers in this section of the country, entirely exposed. Now go."

The Major slunk away like a whipped cur, and Mary crept, sobbing, into her husband's arms. Their reconciliation was complete; but never since has Mrs. Stevens experienced the least desire to accept admiration, attention or kindness contrary to her lawful protector's wishes.

### *Logging in Oxford County.*

A correspondent of the Worcester, Mass. *Gazette* gives a very pleasant sketch of life in the logging regions of Oxford County:

It is dinner time. In large crowds it is customary to have a hired cook; but here the man who can be best spared, for the time, gets dinner, or the men take turns.

The dinner of fried pork and potatoes, or, it may be pork, beans and brown bread or yet again beef steak and potatoes, is soon prepared. While the men are coming, the cook *pro tempore* almost invariably, in this camp, plans for steamed bread. In this cold weather the bread is frozen, and the potatoes are only saved from a like fate by literally putting them to *bed*. They are sometimes preserved for days, from Jack Frost's inroads, by by being wrapped in blankets.

But I was speaking of steaming bread. The potato kettle is rinsed, half a pint of water poured in, a small plate inverted over the water, bread placed upon this plate, and the whole closely covered and set upon the stove. This simple expedient adds wonderfully to the logger's comfort.

They come in all aglow with exercise in the sharp, pure air. I really believed that some of these were whiskey drinkers when I saw them first; but I am sure of my mistake now.

The men sit down with the keenest appetites. There is no table cloth, no milk, and no ceremony. Nearly every article, potatoes, pork, tea, bread, or whatever we have, is as hot as it can be. Every one drinks tea at every meal. I was never with people before, where food was uniformly so comfortable as among the loggers. Before the close of the meal, the bread kettle is produced, and we have the steaming bread with syrup or butter as one prefers, followed with pie and doughnuts, brought from home. The days are short and the men soon hurry off to work again; for here the men are working by the job.

The table is left just as the men rise from it, covered with mounds of potato skins and unwashed plates. Uncle Jeems told his wife that house work "naturally does itself." And probably we carry out his idea; for it is a rule among loggers that the dishes may not be washed so long as the individual logger can tell by inspection what was eaten by him last from the plate. Often, however, there is a general dish washing after supper, but never at any other time. The house work comes near doing itself very "naturally."

Logging is a great trade, and the outsider must be sharp indeed who will beat an old hand on his own ground. The old logger knows a thousand things wonderful to the new comer. He may know next to nothing of books, but the trees have revealed their secrets to him, which are locked from the rest of us. He seems to find the pure nuggets of spruce gum by instinct. You see him pass by a noble spruce tree, and ask why he does not cut it. "Rotten," he says. You look the tree all over. It appears thrifty, and the foliage is as green as any you can see. You secretly doubt its being rotten, and propose, for fun, only for fun, you know, to chop into it. He has a sarcastic look while you are doing it. Yes, it is rotten enough. How did he know. "Conk in the bark," he says, pointing to a slight imperfection in the tree.

By and by, he rejects another tree.—You ask the reason "Rotten," he says again. You look the tree all over. The bark seems sound and the foliage is green to the tip top. You try it and it is unsound at the heart. How did he know? He strikes his axe upon it. "By the sound." You would no more catch him cutting a rotten tree, than you would find a squirrel laying open an unsound nut.

He selects ship timber, and if he cannot find a great branch that comes out at right angles of which to form a knee, he digs up the root of a great yellow birch. He knows where the great crooked root is. It has only one great root, and that is on the northwest side. How does he know? "A'most all our winds are from the northwest." "Well, I don't see why that should make such a tremendous root on the northwest." He continues: "If you use your arm well it becomes strong. The strong wind blows the tree and moves the northwest root the most; that loosens and throws out any amount of little fibres and after a little it grows faster and is strongest of all." "Yes, I see it." "Your right arm, that serves you more, is the stronger; and the root that serves the tree most is strongest and largest."

The old logger is a skilled workman, and I will not dispute even his theories about the trees.

### *Unskilled Labor.*

A CRYING EVIL AND HOW TO REMEDY IT.

The Hartford Courant looks at the labor question from a new point of view, thus:

It is not altogether unfaithfulness that gives us such poor joiner's work, masonry, cabinet-work, etc., and such shaky, unsubstantial handicraft jobs generally. Much of it is from ignorance. Not all the quacks are physicians, lawyers, editors or preachers; a good many of them are masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, of various sorts. Every trade and occupation is full of people who don't know their business. We sometimes say of a dentist that he ought to be a blacksmith. It is a mistake; he would be a poor blacksmith, probably, if he is a poor dentist. A skilful blacksmith is as rare as a good preacher. The trades are, we believe, more neglected than the professions. The trades all command good prices. An emigrant who has carried a hod six months, sets up for a brick layer, and gets his three or four dollars a day; and what brick-laying he does to be sure. Take any of the ordinary trades plastering, plumbing, papering, the wood-work of house interiors; how nearly certain the work is to be slighted, botched, or done in bad taste, if it is not constantly superintended by some one besides the the workmen. Ugly wood-work badly put together is common in most houses. And when we come to articles of household use, furniture and utensils, the lack of skilled labor is still more apparent. Our artificers in wood and iron are unable to draw, or to invent tasteful designs or to do anything but make a bungling copy of something set before them. The apprenticeships to trades are not so strict as they once were, and besides very few mechanics have received any liberal education in their art.

There is not a railroad nor machine shop, or shop of any kind, where really skilled workmen are not in demand and would not be appreciated. What a perpetual loss there is to railway companies from ignorant engineering, and bad construction. This evil of which the railroad companies complain, is being slowly remedied by technical schools. But nothing is yet done to bring up our ordinary trades to what they should be, and the workmen rather deteriorate than otherwise. There is reason why they should. We all live in a make-shift manner, and have few of the settled habits of the older countries. Trades are not hereditary, but are taken up and dropped as means of getting on, or according to the individual's whim, and are not pursued conscientiously. Workmen have little or no pride in their work. They get good pay for poor work, and therefore find it not worth while to learn to be master workmen.

And there is no better chance that they can become good workmen at present. There are no technical schools where they can learn the principles of their trades, not the nice details of them. Drawing and the art of designs are so little taught in so few schools that boys devoted to mechanical trades can get no special fitting before they begin actual work in the shop, who are not themselves skilled in any sense. Unfortunately, also there are no museums, and galleries open to the common people, where the eye and taste of the artisans can be trained. The stranger in Paris is surprised to find so much fine carvings on the fronts of stone buildings, so much more than tolerably good statuary as an architectural ornamentation. This is done by workmen, of the class who with us are called ordinary workmen. But they are what ours are not, skilled laborers. They might be called artists in this country; but they simply know their trade, which is stone cutting. Well, these common workmen are trained in technical schools by practice in drawing from antique and from living models, at the evening school and constantly trained by visits to the galleries of art.

We cannot at present have adequate art galleries, but can have technical schools. A little money would establish one here in Hartford, upon the model of such schools abroad. A little money, we said, but it would need a liberal foundation and perhaps go beyond individual means. With a school in Hartford, where trades and handicrafts were taught to boys who have had a preliminary course in the preparatory schools, we should in a very few years begin to see a difference in our city, in its private buildings and in its public works. We have no doubt that such a school would *pay* much sooner than many imagine; pay to every builder, every machinist, every railway shop, pay to every citizen who has occasion for the work of any trade. We are, it is the truth, cheated day by day with unskilled labor.

For the Oxford Democrat.

### *Early History of Sumner.*

Having read recently several interesting sketches with regard to the early settlement of several towns in our beloved State, and believing that a few words expressing the condition of the early settlers of this town, may be read with interest by many of your readers, I have been induced to furnish for publication, some facts that have been given me concerning the early history of the town of Sumner.

Previous to the organization of the towns of Sumner and Hartford in 1798, the territory comprising said towns, was known as the Plantation of Butterfield, the records of which have been preserved from the year 1794. From the records we find that a meeting of the inhabitants of the Plantation was held on March 16, 1798, at the dwelling house of Dea. Increase Robinson, (the same house is now occupied by his grandson, Dea. Sharon Robinson) when the following votes were passed, verbatim et literatim.

voted, "that west and East butterfield go hand In hand In gittin the plantation Incorpirated Into two Destinct Towns."

voted, "that Either Increase Robinson or Benjamin heald and But one of them, is Impowered hereby to attend at the first Session of the next general Court, in behalf of the Inhabitants of each plantation for the purpose of obtaining Seperate Incorporations for Each plantation agreeable to their petitions and the Order of Notice.'

In accordance with the above, Gov. Increase Sumner, of the Commonwealth of Mass. directed Isaac Sturtevant, Esq., to call upon some suitable person to issue a warrant for a town meeting, and Alvin Robinson was accordingly directed to issue a warrant for a meeting to be held at the dwelling house of Capt. Hezekiah Stetson, on Aug. 13, 1798. In order to give your readers the names of some of the worthy sons of toil and hardship at this period, we subjoin the following list of officers elected at the first meeting of the town:

Dea. I. Robinson, Moderator; Alvin Robinson, Clerk; Benjamin Heald, Dea. I. Robinson, Simeon Barrett, Selectmen; Joseph Robinson, Treasurer; John Briggs Collector; Mesech Keen, Benj. Heald, Alvin Robinson, Highway Surveyors;—Timothy Cobb, Jonas Coburn, Surveyors of boards, staves and hoops; Joshua Ford Isaiah Cushman, Tything men; Benj. Heald, Levi Crockett, Deer-reeves; Noah Bosworth, Jr., Increase Robinson, Jr., Hog-reeves; John Tucker, Wm. Tucker, Wm. Hayford, Field drivers; Hezekiah Stetson, Pound keeper.

Other names that are familiar to our oldest inhabitants are; Oliver Cummings, Charles Ford, Elisha Bisbee, Isaac Bonney, Lemuel Keen, Dr. Micah Allen, Freeman Ellis, Noah Bosworth, Enoch Hall, John Bisbee, Calvin Bisbee, Abijah Buck, Simon Parlin, Thomas Fletcher, Seth Ford, John Fletcher, Seth Sturtevant Judah Keen, and others probably whose names your correspondent never heard.

On Dea. I. Robinson's tombstone we read that "he moved from Pembroke, Mass., in 1783, and his family constituted the sixth one of the town. On the organization of the Congregational Church in 1802, he was chosen for their Deacon, and in 1812 Rev. Samuel Sewell was ordained its Pastor. Elder Macomber was the first settled minister of the town, and was of the Calvinist Baptist persuasion. The town gave the tract of land now occupied by Mr. N. H. Stowe, to the Elder, as the grant to the first settled town's minister, on the condition that when he left, it should again become the town's property. This arrangement gave rise to the present Minister fund.

The early pioneers, true to the moral principles inculcated by their worthy sires and Puritanical ancestors, early devised means to secure the great blessings afforded by free schools and religious privileges; blessings for which we are to-day greatly indebted to their self-sacrificing efforts. At the second plantation meeting of which we have any record, a vote was passed to raise twenty pounds for the support of a school in said plantation.—We also find that the whole number of votes thrown in the territory (now comprising Sumner and Hartford) for a representative to Congress, was twenty-two, twenty-one of which were cast for Peleg Wadsworth, Esq., and one for William Widgery. From this we see that these hardy, enterprising and noble men were willing to raise nearly one pound, or about five dollars per man, for the support of one school; an example worthy of emulation!

Next, let us look and see where the first schools were held. Mrs. Abigail Keen, still living in town, taught one of her first schools in a barn. The barn floor was used until "Uncle Nathan Sampson" wanted to get in his hay, when the tie up was resorted too. Mr. Sampson's good wife, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Howland, instructed pupils in her humble cot, some of whom are still alive to bless the day. The first school-house erected in town, a rude log building formerly situated near the present neat, comfortable one, near Capt. Stetson's, is now used by Capt Lewis Bisbee for a wood.house, and is in good repair. The first Superintending School Committee in town were Alvin Robinson, Benj. Heald and Isaac Bonny. $100 was raised for schools that year.

The first Meeting-house in town was located near the present *beautiful structure* called the town-house, where people regularly met each Sabbath to hear the cheering word of the Gospel, dispensed by the venerable 'Father Samuel Sewell, so widely known as an efficient laborer in the Master's cause. Many of our venerable sires and noble 'Mothers in Israel' used to travel several miles, over rough and hilly roads, on horseback or on foot, through Summer's heat and Winter's chilling blast, and sit patiently for hours in that memorable old two storied building, unwarmed by any fire, save the fire of devotion to God, country and humanity, and listen earnestly to the sublime truths of God's word, as it fell from their beloved pastor's lips. Before the erection of the church, meetings were held at Dea. S. Robinson's, Dea. Briggs' and other private dwellings.

The first framed house in town is still standing firm and strong, in good condition, and occupied by Dea. S. Robinson. The first mills in town, were built by Dea. I. Robinson. The fiast grist mill is still standing, or rather leaning. Before the erection of the latter, people were obliged to travel on foot, by a "spotted line" to Turner to get their corn ground. Our robust ancestors were able to take from one-half to one bushel of corn and carry it 12 miles, and return and perform a good afternoon's work. It was no uncommon thing for a person to take two bushels of grain on horseback and go to Portland and exchange it for salt, iron, tea and perhaps a little of "old pint comfort."

The first three apple trees were brought from Gloucester to Sumner on horseback, and set out on the place now occupied by Capt. Lewis Bisbee—one of the trees bore fruit last season; but the first apple grew on the place now owned by S. G. Cushman, a grandson of old Dea. Cushman. The first white man that slept over night in town was Barney Jackson. He and a Scotchman by the name of Finley attempted a settlement, but became discouraged and abandoned the idea. It is said that the first tree was felled on Sumner Hill by Oliver Cummings, who came from Dunstable, Mass. The first white male chid born in town was Chas. Ford born April 8th, 1784 The first white female child was a daughter of Joseph Robinson and was born on March 18th 1785. She is still living and widely known as "Aunt Rebecca Thompson." Only last year she completed and presented to Rev. H. H. Hutchinson's family, of the Congregational Society in this town, a nice patchwork quilt, composed of over one thousand pieces. The first regular physician that settled in town was Dr. Adams, who located at Sumner Corner on the place now occupied by Rev. A. Barrows. The first attorney at law, has not yet seen fit to located among us. Probably he will see fits when that event transpires. The first place of trade was in Dea. Robinson's cooper shop. From an old account book kept by him, and in my possession, I find many items of interest, concerning the ancient habits and customs of our honored sires.

We give the prices of some articles charged to Noah Bosworth and Charles Ford. Tea, 4 shillings per lb.; Indigo 1 shilling 2 pence per ounce.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To a handsaw and whetting her | | 12 | |
| " gallon W. I. rum, | | 4 | |
| " days work piling, | | 4 | |
| " peck seed corn, | | 1 | |
| " Coffin for your dauter, | | 7 | 6 |
| " comb, | | | 7 |
| " paper of pins, | | | 8 |
| " 1 oz. snuff, | | | 5 |
| " carrying 7 pecks wheat to Glouster Cornor, | | 2 | |

But our article is getting lengthy and we must defer other facts to next issue. For many of the above facts, we are indebted to Capt. Lewis Bisbee.

SLOCUM.

—Sickness is often the want of will or rather the result of that want. Men and women in whom the will power is strong resist disease and fight against it when attacked. Courage and determined purpose will oftentimes prevent the approach of illness. The mind, the imagination, is wonderfully powerful to affect the body. In times of prevailing sickness it is well to bear these truths in mind.

### *Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.*

An "Eminent Physician" in *Hearth and Home* gives an account of this disease which has of late carried off so many prominent men. After speaking of the discoveries which the microscope has enabled anatomists to make, in regard to the character and effects of diseases, the writer says:

The disease described by Dr. Richard Bright, and which bears his name, affects the secreting apparatus of the kidney. The principal function of the kidney is to throw off (eliminate) from the system waste products. Throughout the entire body, in muscle, brain, bone, and in every tissue, the process of tearing down and building up is incessantly going on. This waste material, the *debris*, is not only no longer suitable for the purpose of the animal economy, but much of it is absolutely poisonous to the blood and to the tissues. Hence, in healthy nutrition, it is carried rapidly out of the system through the kidneys, bowels, lungs, liver, and skin, or other excreting organs. Whenever any one of these organs ceases to act, the waste material which that organ separates either accumulates in the system, or is eliminated, though imperfectly, by another organ. The result of this accumulation is that the system becomes slowly poisoned, and sooner or later the effect appears in some grave form of disease. These changes frequently progress so insidiously that the true nature of the disease is not even suspected until the sudden appearance of some serious and perhaps fatal symptoms.

Bright's disease is an inflammation, of which there are two kinds. In the first (acute) the little tubes (tubules) of the kidney, of which there are thousands, become clogged by a new-formed membrane, as does the windpipe in croup. In the second, (chronic) the tissue that forms the frame work of the kidney, and in which these tubules lie, becomes inflamed and slowly contracts and finally presses upon the tubes so as to interfere with or entirely obstruct the flow of the secretion. In both forms there are many minute changes in the tissues of the organs which the microscope reveals. The first or acute form is very liable to occur in the course of other diseases, as scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, etc.

The great danger in Bright's disease is from the poisoning of the blood by the waste material which is no longer properly excreted by the kidneys. This poison acts especially upon the brain, causing stupor, and frequently convulsions.

The causes of acute Bright's disease are cold, scarlet fever, pregnancy, irritating foods and drinks, etc. The chronic form may be induced by any of these causes; intemperance is a very frequent cause.

The symptoms of acute Bright's disease are vomiting, chills and fever, pain in the loins, partial suppression of urine, which is dark-colored and sometimes bloody, and dropsy of feet and face, hands and legs. If the urine be boiled in a spoon or other vessel, a dense white cloud forms, which determines the nature of the disease. This cloud is albumen, and hence the name *albumenuria*, which has been given to the disease. Acute Bright's disease is very fatal, unless early recognized and actively treated. The patient generally dies of a slow poisoning of the brain, the symptoms being first dullness of intellect, then stupor, finally heavy sleep with snoring, and (especially in children) convulsions. The important principle in treatment is constant perspiration, and free action of the bowels, in order to drain out of the system the materials accumulating in the blood from deficient action of the kidneys.

In chronic Bright's disease, the symptoms progress much more slowly. There may be little pain in the back, no chills and fever, and the first symptoms that attract attention may be puffiness (dropsy) of the feet at night, and of the eyelids in the morning. These symptoms may continue for an indefinite period, and not attract attention, until a slight cold or the occurrence of some other disease aggravates the existing disease of the kidney, when deep stupor may set in or convulsions, and life is soon terminated. There are doubtless very many cases of chronic Bright's disease in every community, slowly and insidiously progressing toward a fatal termination.

The principal treatment in the chronic form is such protection of the skin as will secure uniformity of temperature. Flannels should be constantly worn over the entire body, and about the loins there should be an additional thickness. A warm, dry climate should be sought if possible, and the general health well maintained.

GOOD RULES.—Stop grumbling, get up two hours earlier in the morning, and begin to do something out of your regular profession. Mind your own business, and with all your might let other people's alone. Live within your means. Sell your horses. Smoke your cigars through an air stove. Eat with moderation and go to bed early. Talk less of your own peculiar gifts and virtues, more of those of your friends and neigbors. Be cheerful. Fulfil your promises. Pay your debts. Be yourself all you would see in others. Be a good man and stop grumbling.

—Albert G. Hunt of Bangor has been appointed a special treasury agent and government detective, in the place of Mr Cromwell, removed a few months ago because the office was superfluous.

# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 1, 1870.


### *Work of the Legislature.*

After a session of seventy eight days, the Legislature adjourned finally on Thursday last. It was an important session, and an uncommonly large amount of important business was transacted. The Portland Press says, the Legislature was an abler body than it was at first supposed to be. The closing scenes in both branches were expressive of much good feeling towards each other and the officers. Speaker Foster's closing remarks were as follows:

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:* If in after years I be permitted to scan life's dim past, the period of the present session will be one of its most attractive features. Entire harmony, as I believe, has existed between you and me, and I thank you and I feel grateful for the constant courtesy and kindness which you all irrespective of party have seemed to vie with each other in affording me. Your compliments I am proud of. I have tried to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, impartially and efficiently, and if success has resulted your hearty co-operation has contributed its full share. The business in amount and importance has been extraordinary, exceeding that of any year for the last decade at least, and I congratulate you upon having been able to meet the emergency. You have been liberal in sentiment, but towards truth and humanity—liberal in appropriations in aid of schools and benevolent institutions. The session, in view of the labor performed, including that of statutes and State valuation, has been short and without precedent in the State's history. It now closes; the parting hour of friends not to meet again is sad, but least sad really, let us remember, when best prepared to part. May you have a pleasant return home to loved ones yearning for your presence.

In the Senate Mr. Bolster responded to a complementary vote and remarks as follows:

*Senators:* For this token of your approval of my official conduct, so kindly and sincerely signified by the resolve just adopted, I tender to you my earnest thanks and lasting gratitude.

It has been my purpose in the discharge of my duties, to pursue the regular course of procedure, to act impartially in the delicate and difficult duties of the chair; to subserve the will of the Senate and to facilitate the expression of its deliberations.

The session has been long and laborious. I have witnessed with pleasure the patience and diligence with which you have investigated all matters committed to your charge, and the harmony that has attended your action.

Let us cherish the hope, that the record we have here made may stand the scrutiny of time.

In completing our duties as Senators and returning to our several homes, where we shall receive the warm greetings of our families and, I trust, the commendation of our constituency, yet it will be with feelings of regret and sadness that we shall soon bid each other good-bye. This feeling is overcome while we are conscious that we have acted with an earnest desire to discharge our duties to promote equal justice to the public good and the welfare of the people of the State; that no political antipathies or rivalries have been allowed to bias our judgment; that with confidence we feel we can submit our doings to the ordeal of an impartial and intelligent public criticism.

Senators—I should do injustice to my own feelings if I should allow this last opportunity of our meeting at this Board to pass without expressing my heartfelt gratitude to you and all connected with the Senate, for the ability, integrity and zeal each of you has exercised in dispatching business, and for the uniform kindness, courtesy and generous confidence you have given me as presiding officer.

Senators—In closing the labors of the session, let us not be unmindful that God in His kind Providence has spared us all in health to participate in this final adjournment. Hoping you may have a safe and happy return to your several families, I bid you each good bye, with my best wishes for your future usefulness, success and happiness, assured that we carry for each other from the Chamber here formed, that bond in man, true friendship, so noble in the development of character when bestowed without view of recompense.

Three hundred and thirty six acts and one hundred and five resolves were passed.

The reports of the Commissions on the equalization of municipal war debts, on the revision of the Statutes, and on the State valuation, seem to have passed without much question, as they were of too great magnitude to grapple with.

The bill repealing the usury law has at length been passed.

A very important bill relating to insurance companies and protecting the insured from impositions and loss was also successful, but Mr. Paine's measure for taxing insurance companies failed. The liquor law proposed by Senator Lang, and the additional act in regard to the sale of liquors by travelling agents and the quarterly statements of the Commissioners appear to be generally satisfactory to the friends of temperance.

What has been done for schools appears in another article.

The State has also appropriated for the Maine Wesleyan Seminary $6,000, Houlton Academy $4,000, Pittsfield Central Institute $600, Stetson High School $1,000, Wilton Academy $5,000.

The railroad legislation has been mostly in the way of defeating general railroad laws. But some new special charters have been granted, the Georges Valley, Andover, Bridgton Branch among the rest. The Portland and Rutland has been permitted to change its name to the Portland, Rutland, Oswego and Chicago railroad, and its charter has been so amended as to enable it to make the connections and the financial arrangements necessary for the accomplishment of the gigantic designs of its projectors. To the "next legislature" is committed the consideration of the extension of the Somerset railroad to Bingham. The charter of the Saco River railroad was amended so as to allow it to connect with the Portland and Ogdensburg road at Steep Falls. The warfare between Houlton and Presque Isle is not ended, the House and Senate having failed to agree upon an Aroostook Railroad bill.

Several important measures were defeated, as follows:

Consolidation of railroads, the act permitting railroad companies to guaranty the bonds of other roads, uniformity of school books, the bill abolishing capital punishment and that for promoting manufacturers by allowing rich corporations to confiscate private property.

### *The School Laws.*

The legislation the past winter on the school system resulted in some progressive and important measures, as follows:

1. Establishment of the school week. 5 1-2 days, and school month, 22 days, special agreements may be made otherwise.

2. Creating the office of town supervisor, instead of superentening school committee of three.

3. Authorizing towns to purchase or contract for school books.

4. Enabling act, to abolish the district system.

5. Establishing clerkship in the office of Superintendent of Schools. Salary $1200.

6. Absolutely transferring the employing of teachers from district agents to the school committee. This and the specified authority to abolish the district system are two long strides in the right direction.

7. $4,000 appropriated for Institutes.

8. $16,000 appropriated for county supervisorships.

9. $10,000, (last year $6,000) for Normal schools.

### *Another Heavy Storm.*

On Sunday, a severe gale, with damp snow and sleet, raged furiously, continuing through the night. In the morning the roads were all impassible, with formidable drifts—the snow being heavy, but soft, and locomotion almost impossible. It turned to rain during Monday, which settled the drifts some. Our mail driver, Mr. Rawson, with great effort, succeeded in getting through to South Paris during the day, and getting the Portland mail. The storm continued on Tuesday and did not finally clear up till Wednesday. The Portland cars were several hours late on Tuesday, owing to 'wash-outs' below Danville Junction and near Oxford.

Travelling is almost impossible, there being such a quantity of soft snow in the roads.

—The Lewiston *Journal* says there is a spot on the farm of Mr. Ira Palmer in Sumner, on the Nezinscot river which seems to have been an ancient Indian camping ground. Mr. Palmer has, within a few years plowed up quite a number of stone implements; some of them are peculiar. A stone pestle indicates that they might have cultivated corn on the spot. The Nezinscot was an excellent place to hunt for furs, and trout were exceedingly abundant near this spot. The material of these implements was evidently brought from a distance, as they bear marks of considerable antiquity.

—The presence of Mr. Revels in the Senate has made a much greater impression abroad than at home. It is regarded by the old friends of the Union in England as one of the most memorable events of which history bears record. "Surely," says the Spectator "the deliverance of Israel from Egypt itself was not more conspicuously a work of Divine power—or more conspicuously disregarded as a sign by the generation which witnessed it."

—A correspondent—a prominent temperance man—objects to a statement recently made in the Advocate to the effect that the nomination as a candidate for Governor of Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, would be generally acceptable to temperance men. He thinks "there are hosts of temperance men who could not be induced to support a man who could so far forget his position and character as to publish a letter impugning the motives of all who felt it to be their duty last fall to support Mr. Hichborn as candidate for Governor.

—We are indebted to F. E. Shaw, Esq., of the Oxford Democrat, for a copy of a most amusing operetta or mimic opera, written, if we mistake not, by a daughter of our good friend Shaw, 11 years of age. It is certainly quite a wonderful production for one so young. We saw it played last summer by a petite company of Misses at a private residence on Paris Hill, and it was universally voted a marvelous success. Arrangements were partially made to have a private presentation of this operetta, by the Paris misses in this city, but providential circumstances forbade. We trust we may be able to see it played here sometime in the coming summer. [Lewiston Journal.

The opera referred to above was written four years ago, and intended for private circles. Having been frequently requested to furnish a copy, we concluded to put it into type. We have a few sets of five copies each left, which we will furnish for a dollar a set.

The Kennebec *Journal* says John S Cushman, Esq., of Augusta, has been connected with the present Portland & Kennebec railroad company for the long term of twenty-one years. During this period he has filled various positions, all with great acceptance and uniform fidelity and ability. At Brunswick, before the cars commenced running at that place, he issued the first passenger tickets, established the first tariff for freight, and received the first revenue that ever came into the treasury of the company.

—Messrs. A. C. Dennison & Co., of Mechanic Falls, have recently purchased from the Lewiston Institution for Savings, the Paper mill at Lisbon. By additional machinery at a cost of some seven to ten thousand dollars, they expect to make about two tons of book paper per day. D. P. Squier, a gentleman of great experience in the manufacture of this class of goods, is to have charge of the mill, says the Lewiston Journal.

—There is quite a religious interest in North Lovell, Lovell Centre, and South and West part of Stoneham.

For the Oxford Democrat.

### *Do we need Liquor Agencies?*

*Concluded.*

In a treatise on the Opium trade, Dr. Allen, of Mass., writes: opium is one of the oldest and most valuable articles in the Materia Medicia. The immortal Sydenham once remarked, if he could be allowed only two weapons with which to combat disease in its various forms, opium would be his first choice. So, on the other hand, the evils growing out of its abuse, surpass in magnitude, permanency and extent, those of all other medicinal agents combined, unless it be that of ardent spirits." Dr. Jackson writes: "I resort to its use with great unwillingness."

In this Country we are able to confine the sale of opium to the shop of the apothecary. We have known one city at least, where it was obtained only by a medical prescription. Is it not time alcohol was confined to that also?

But there is another poison—arsenic—which doctor Jackson says, is as mild and gentle in its effects on the human body as almost any efficient medicine ever employed by us." Like alcohol, it claims to make the food nourish the body; not stimulating the action of the stomach, but the absorbents below; so certain is it in small doses to produce that effect, that it is used not only to prevent the waste of the system by disease, but it is used by ladies to fatten themselves and thus improve the beauty of complexion and form. "It is given also as a tonic; it exhilarates the system. * * Thus, like alcohol increasing its activity and vigor. It is said to have a good effect on the human lungs. It is used to "improve the wind" in horses, it improves their spirit, and the beauty of their coat. The horse likes it, and seems improved in condition by its use; but when it is no longer given, he falls away and never afterward has health or strength. It is stated by Dr. Tschudi, that in the mountainous regions of Hungary, the peasants use it systematically with their food. After the use of it is confirmed, they suffer excessively if they leave it off, and as the system becomes more and more susceptible to mineral poisons; a small dose produces after a time the effect a larger one produced at first, and death is the almost certain result of its continued use.

How like in its results, to alcohol? Arsenic also is kept only on the shelf of the apothecary; if we buy, we should expect it to be labeled in large letters—*poison*,—is it not time that its kindred, Alcohol, was also confined to the apothecary and sold only with the label in large letters—*poison*, that no terrible accident may happen from its lying round?

Which of the two poisons would you prefer to stimulate the organs of nutrition for the benefit of the system, arsenic, or alcohol? We do not learn that arsenic degrades the moral nature, like alcohol; it simply kills the physical man; that is so much in favor of arsenic. Alcohol does both; it is so fascinating, so cunning in its nature, that the victim is almost lost before he suspects any danger. Suppose we had some weaker solutions of arsenic less cunningly contrived than alcoholic stimulants, to seem as if "it was good for food and to be desired to make one wise?" Wouldn't the world be the gainer?

Would a craving for arsenic, also a depraved constitution descend from parent to child, "visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation?" That Dr. Tschudi does not tell us. We never consider the actual use of these various poisons, mineral and vegetable, in medicine, without feeling that if they were all sunk in the sea, the world would be the gainer; especially alcohol and opium. Calomel has long been the great specific for diseases of the liver; yet, much as our northern soldiers suffered from these diseases in the southern climate, its use was finally forbidden by the authorities, as being used so unsparingly, that it did more harm than good. Yet calomel does not deprave the moral nature; it only depraves the body; alcohol does both. Why should it not also be forbidden to put as medicine, 'an enemy into the the mouth to steal away the brains?' The Scriptural writers knew nothing of distilling; their 'strong drink' was 'mixed wine,' of which opium is supposed to have been an ingredient; but they knew what serpents were, and that their bite was deadly; they knew that it was unsafe, even to *look* at them, for they fascinated their victim with their glittering eyes, gently waving their raised heads, and they made a Proverb.—"Look not upon the *wine* when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup; ("*his* color," an allusion to its masculine power to *destroy*) "when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

Do people who use alcoholic preparations suppose they get anything but drugged liquors? Listen to the statement of unquestioned authorities. Wines and spirits are almost universally adulterated to some extent; many that are sold, are entirely made up of ingredients wholly foreign to the country which produces the genuine wine. Both copper and lead (litharge) are used with a view to preserving them. In England, the favorite port wine is thus treated; besides being manufactured on a large scale, from thousands of pipes of spoiled cider, bad brandy, infusions of logwood, and other dye stuffs. Champagnes are made in this country from cider, cheap French wine, sugar, brandy and tartaric acid, and set off with showy French labels. The impossibility of supplying the demand for French brandy, and its high price, have led to its manufacture from very cheap materials. It is concocted from water, spirits made from molasses, beet roots, potatoes, and more particularly cheap whiskey, which is sent from this country in large quantities, to come back brandy. It is colored and flavored with a variety of substances. To gin, water is added; this making it turbid, other substances are used to "fire" it. These are alum, carbonate of potash, and the poisonous acetate of lead. To restore strength and its peculiar aroma, a variety of extraordinary compounds are used.

The common whiskey of this country, is largely diluted in the distilleries, with water, and the lye of ashes added in sufficient quantity to give it the character expressed by the name by which it is usually called, "rot gut."

Any one curious in this matter can turn to the article "Adulteration" in the American Encyclopedia.

Is this a comforting statement to people who want these things for medicine, and have supposed them pure if they got them "over the line?" Our only safety is to give them up altogether. We don't want Agencies to dispense this stuff as a stimulant. There is another stimulant better than all these; I mean *fresh air*;" which is so cheap says Dr. Jackson, people do not know how good it is." The air of this country is so dry it is peculiarly stimulating. Spirituous liquors are said to have a greater effect in this stimulating air than they have in moister climates.

In China, the people, we are told, are the most depraved people on the face of the earth; become so by the use of opium, carried to them from India by christian England for gain,—a trade carried on for forty years wholly by smuggling. The opposition of the Chinese government to it was steady and strong, the measures to prevent it as constant and vigorous as the combined wisdom and power of the Emperor and his ministers could make them. As they did not succeed, its use constantly increased, and the Emperor was urged to try and "regulate the trade"—to legalize the introduction of opium, thus deriving from it an immense revenue; to allow the poppy to be cultivated there, thus saving the country from the immense drain of money from its resources. This was the answer of the Emperor whom we call a pagan: "It is true I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison—gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; *but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.*" Can we, in so-called christian America, read this without shame? with our distilleries, with our "whiskey ring," with our immense national revenues derived from the manufacture and sale of ardent spirit! What hinders us that we do not lay the axe to the root of the tree? why should not *we, the sovereign people* rise in our vaunted majesty, declare we will no longer "raise a revenue on the vice and misery" of our people, destroy our distilleries, and forbid importation, and if persisted in, throw the foreign liquor into the sea as we did the tea in '76, and as the Emperor of China did $12,000,000 worth of opium in 1839? I know it is considered a delicate thing to touch the revenues of a country, but is it not a much more delicate thing to destroy its morals and its health? Would not the country be the gainer, even in material prosperity, in a few years? The greatest wealth of any nation lies in the moral and intellectual power of her people.

Shall we not begin a more thorough reform by deciding against the use of alcoholic stimulants real or counterfeit as medicines for ourselves, and confine alcohol to its true place with its kindred poisons, arsenic and opium, to the shelves of the apothecary, to be obtained only by a medical prescription,—thus doing away entirely with the nuisance of an Agency in every town? S. J. P.

### *Mt. Cutler House, Hiram.*

*Mr. Editor:*—Our people were sorry to find that parties from another town had procured an indictment against Mr. Hiram Baston, the keeper of our public house. Since the railroad work has been going on in this town, no liquor could be procured at his house, and no complaint is made that it is not an orderly, well-kept house. The house is filled with respectable boarders from Portland—the families of the Engineers on the road, and others, and they regret to see the scandal about the house made by this prosecution. S.

—A Kansas correspondent, writing from Spring Hill, March 20th, says:—

*Mr. Editor:* We have had a very warm, pleasant winter; the roads have been dusty most of the time, and no rain to speak of, for over six months, and if it continues so much longer, there won't be much of a crop this year. I would say to all that think of going West, to stay where they are, unless they can bring a capital of two or three thousand dollars in cash with them; this is no place for a poor man to come to; I speak from knowledge for I have lived in both places. H.

Severe Accident.—Mr. Elisha Bartlett, of Stoneham, while sawing staves recently, was struck by a slab or stave which was thrown by the saw, and which stove a hole through the fender board striking him on the right side of his head and side and stunning him so he fell on the saw which took his hand off, leaving his little finger and part of his thumb badly mangled. Being recut and dressed by a physician it is doing well, apparently.

Rare Sight.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, of London says: "Yesterday the Pope inflicted a penance on the whole Court by going to the *scala santa*, or stairs of Pilate, and mounting to the top on his knees. Of course all the high functionaries were obliged to follow, and it was a rare sight to see the throng, old and young, and slim and fat, kneeling their way up, stair by stair, with the Pope at their head—the Dark Ages lingering at the end of the nineteenth century."

—Rev. W. H. Walker, for the past three years Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in this village, left, with his family for Massachusetts on Thursday of this week. We understand that he has several calls to settle in Maine, but contemplates going West, before deciding. The hearty 'God-speed' of all their friends here accompanies them. Wherever their future lot may be cast, may it be in a fruitful vineyard of the Lord's.

—March goes out smilingly, as if to make amends for its frowns and blows.

### *Hiram Dramatic Club.*

There was a large attendance at the old town Hall last Thursday evening, as there should have been. "Still Waters Run Deep" was given with splendid success, Mr. Googins winning great applause, as he always does by his perfect impersonation of 'Potter,' and Mr. Jessup as 'Mildmay' was so calm and self-possessed, that it seemed more a reality than otherwise. Mrs. Fuller as 'Mrs. Sternhold' was perfection itself; her part was given splendidly. Her commanding looks and scathing remarks had the desired effect; it was a representation of rare perfection. Miss Mabry as 'Mrs. Mildmay,' was exceedingly well given, as any one enjoying her acquaintance, might well expect. She is an accomplished young lady, as well as a deserving artiste. She appeared to great advantage. Mr. Swasey as 'Captain Hawksley,' needs no praise from our hands. We imagine this was not his first appearance on the stage. Messrs. Allen, Seavey, Osgood, Hubbard, Easterbrooks and Chevalier are all deserving of much praise. It is but just to say, this being the first appearance of this company upon the stage, with one or two exceptions, it might have been better represented by other companies; but the performance had many good points, and one of them was, certainly, Mrs. Fullers' 'Sternhold.' It is to be hoped this company will continue their plays, at least, while the sleighing lasts.

The entertainment was followed by a "Conjugal Lesson," rendered by Miss Mabry and Mr. Swasey, which was a rare attraction, and evoked screams of laughter from the young folks, while the older ones thought there was more 'truth than poetry' in it. It is devoutly to be hoped that it may never become a reality in the lives of the actors. We say to the public, wake up and patronize this company. The receipts will be appropriated to the building of a Hall more commodious and pleasant than the old Town Hall. B.

Mt. Cutler House,
Hiram, March 21.

*Mr. Editor:*—Pleasant observances help to strengthen and adorn the ties of social interchanges; and, in accordance with this idea, it may not be amiss for me to speak through your columns of a very rare treat I enjoyed last Tuesday evening, in the pretty little village of Lovell. But, without digressing much from the subject just introduced, allow me to say that, on my way to the above named place, I was highly entertained, at the well-known "Oxford House" at Fryeburg, by the family and friends of the gentlemanly landlord, Mr. True. He, without doubt, asks no better evidence of the appreciation of his good works, than the distinguished marks of attention we so happily bestowed upon the offerings of his table.

After a pleasant ride of about nine miles, we reached Fox's hotel, at Lovell village, about twilight, where we were made comfortable by the pleasant landlady. In the evening we stepped into Central Hall, where we enjoyed the production of the celebrated Drama, "East Lynne." Without bestowing too much flattery on our enterprising friends connected with this drama, I will say that I consider this piece, usually so difficult of rendition by amateurs, very happily delineated; thereby reflecting great credit upon the actors. Mrs. Nellie Walker, who personated Lady Isabel, played her part admirably; and in the death-scene of little Willie, I venture to say that she could hardly be surpassed by our best actresses. Her expression of concentrated and exalted feeling, was touchingly impressive. Miss Dresser, as Barbara Hare, was decidedly attractive. Miss Carlyle, with a vein of surly petulance crossing the strata of her character, played the disagreeable to perfection. Joyce and Wilson filled the place of servants graciously.

You see that I have disposed of the female artists *first*. Ever since the celebrated Novella d'Andrea, in the fourteenth century occupied her father's chair in the University of Bologna, and ordered the curtains to be drawn before her, in order not to distract the attention of the students, and cause them to "quite forget their jurisprudence," women have always been ready to accord the first praise to their own sex.

The list of gentlemen connected with this drama is a long one, and neither time nor space will allow us more than a passing mention of them. They all displayed much talent and great dexterity, and when they select from the great dramatical catalogue of the country, the popular "Hamlet," which, by the way, we have no doubt they could creditably perform, "may we be there to see."

We reached the Mt. Cutler House at Hiram Bridge, just in time to escape the blinding storm of Wednesday night, and the next morning when all was over-laid with a white drapery,

"No cloud above, no earth below,—
A universe of sky and snow!"

we were ready to cheer our snow-bound travelling friends with the pleasing incidents of theatrical ability in the country. M. E. F.

For the Oxford Democrat.

East Sumner, March 23d, 1870.

*Mr. Editor:*—We have received the sixteenth annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of Maine, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1869, by Warren Johnson, Esq. It is a valuable and instructive record, containing many statistics and practical observations, of great interest to teachers and friends of education generally. It contains, among other things, a carefully prepared table of statistics of great value. a report of County Supervisors, a comparative statement of the means used to make our Schools efficient; a report of the Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes; valuable hints on the course of study, and extracts from reports of Superintending School Committees; suggestions as to School Legislation and much other interesting matter. We gather from it the items published below that may be of interest to some of your readers. The statistics given are confined to Oxford County.

The greatest amount raised per scholar ($1.41), was in the town of Hanover.
Least amount, 1.00, in Bethel and Byron.
Greatest excess of the amount required by law, $390, in Andover.
Greatest amount raised to prolong public schools, by board, fuel and money, $253, in Rumford.
Greatest amount of tuition (paid in the State) to High Schools, Colleges, &c., $400, in Rumford.
Greatest amount paid out of State, for same, $600, in Fryeburg.
Greatest amount paid S. S. Com., $116, Waterford.
Most paid to male teachers per month, exclusive of board, $30, Hanover, Woodstock and Canton.
Most paid females per week, board excluded, 4.00, in Hanover.
Best average attendance, 72 per ct., Byron.
Least do. 41 " Milton Pl.

Nearly all the County Supervisors recommend employment of teachers by the Committees, uniformity of text books, an enabling act allowing towns to abolish the district system, legislation securing and compelling a better attendance of scholars; Act empowering the Selectmen to take the annual census of scholars instead of District Agents. In short, it is a well arranged and valuable document, and should be in the hands of every teacher. Slocum.

### *Bethel Items.*

We have been having pretty cold weather since March made its debut; still the pleasant weather for a few days past, is putting new life into the farmers, and causing them to make preparations for sugar making. We notice several sugar orchards have already been tapped. The prospect is quite flattering for an abundant flow of of sap.

We learn that Mr. Moses T. Cross, of this village has put into the Androscoggin some three million of lumber the past winter, which is so be sawed out by the Bethel Steam Mill Co., soon as the Spring opens.

Through the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational Society, a grand entertainment was held at Pattee's Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Mar. 21st and 22d. We learn everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all.—The entertainment consisted of Dramas, Charades, Tableaux and select reading. Merrill's Band being present, added much cheertulness to the occasion. We understand one hundred and fifteen dollars were received during the two evenings, which will go towards purchasing a pipe organ for their church. The society are now putting on an addition to their church in which to put their organ, which will be completed in a few weeks. Sunday meetings are held in the vestry.

We notice Dr. George M. Twitchell, dentist, whose office is over the Post Office, is doing a good business. Dr. T. has been in practice some eight years, and in our community is known as a careful and skillful practitioner in all departments of his profession. We know he is an honest man and never resorts to any quackery or humbuggery to catch patronage. He is not given to experimenting and never runs risks with his patients. He is always ready to do the best possible service for his patrons and to base his practice on his success. We understand he has the entire confidence of all in this section.

Master Judson A. Blake, a boy fourteen years old, tapped last Saturday, in a workman like manner, two hundred and twenty-five maple trees. Whose boy can beat that? C.

### *Town of Peru.*

This town is very irregularly shaped, being much in the form of a triangle, its base resting on the borders of the towns of Hartford and Canton, and its longest side level by the waters of the beautiful Androscoggin, which adds much to the richness and fertility of the well arranged farms which extend along its course, making the labors of the husbandman well rewarded as autumn approaches, and he finds his fields ripened and ready for the harvest. There are about forty square miles of land in this town, which are well divided into grazing land and tillage, which make some people pretend to say that it is the best farming town in the County, taking all branches of Agriculture into consideration. As you go back from the river, you ascend the hills, which are also very productive, yielding fruit in their season. There are several elevations which may be called mountains; among the same are the following ones which may be classed under the appropriate names of Black, Pinnacle, Ricker and Tumble Down Dick. The second is considerable the highest elevation in town, and the third the most awful. It has a precipitous side facing the South, which is estimated to be one half a mile high. It is even so steep that the most reckless dare not venture near for fear of being dashed to pieces on the rock below.

This town has done much towards the promotion of common Schools for the last twenty years. There are nine school districts which are well supplied with good houses to accomodate the scholars and teachers, with the exception of one, but I understand that it is the intention of the people of that place to erect a new building as soon as the frosts of winter are gone and the ground becomes bare. A High School has been kept in operation for several years, at West Peru, but is now closed, no one being ready to commence another; but erelong I think it may rise and flourish as in former days. This little rural town I think has sent forth to teach in this State and others, about one hundred young men and women—going forth nobly to work in a good cause. I think that teachers do not consider the great good that they are doing to the rising sons of men. The time is soon coming when *temperance* and *education* will go on together *here*, rearing up the fallen and promoting the unfortunate. A. L. H.

—A correspondent of the Western *Stock Journal* says if the hoofs and fetlocks of a horse are well cleaned and then rubbed with soft soap previous to taking him out in snowy weather, it will prevent balls of snow collecting on the feet.

The Riverside Echo confidently predicts that Hon. Sidney Perham will be the winning candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

### *Editorial and Selected Items.*

—Colds are very prevalent.

—See advertisement of Robinson & Beede, apothecaries, Auburn.

—Last year we had plenty of snow in the fields and lanes in the early part of May. So, don t despair.

—Colonel John Goddard, the great lumber dealer, died at his residence, Cape Elizabeth, Sunday night, aged 59.

—Maj. Gen. Thomas died at San Francisco, apoplexy at 8 o'clock Monday night.

—The New York Aldermen have voted some $30,000 from City Treasury to Catholic Churches.—Economy.

—We can furnish to towns. *Highway Surveyor's* blanks—appointments, limits, &c. at low rates, as we have the type standing.

—Bare ground in many spots renders sleighing difficult, but still there is too much snow in the roads to dispense with runners.

—It is understood that Gen. Ames, Senator-elect for Mississippi, formerly of Maine, is to be married to Miss Blanche Butler, daughter of Gen. Butler.

An East Sumner correspondent writes that Mr. Sharon Robinson, Jr., whose foot was recently quite badly cut in the woods, is doing well.

—Mr. L. L. Gardiner of West Sumner, has a pair of Durham steers, twenty-two months old, which girt six feet and four inches.

—Clinton Howe, of West Sumner, has a Durham Bull, 4 years old in May, which girts 7 feet 5 inches, and is a handsome animal every way.

—The Paris Farmer's Club adjourned last Saturday evening to the last Saturday in October. The meetings have been highly interesting and profitable, and we hope will be resumed with increased zeal in the Fall.

—John Patten of Bath, J. Parker Morse of Bath, Thomas W. Hyde of Bath, and N. A. Farwell of Rockland, have been nominated by the Governor as Trustees of the Military and Naval Asylum for orphan children.

Governor Claflin has designated Thursday, April 7th, as the Annual Fast Day in Massachusetts; and Governor Stearns of New Hampshire has followed his example.

—A new French invention is a portable fresh butter churn, to be used at each meal. It is made of crystal, and mounted on silver feet. A silver rod revolves quickly in the cream, and presents a pot of butter every three minutes.

—J. B. Willis, an aged and respectable citizen of Gorham, N. H., died on the 25th inst., after a very short illness. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

—Mr. Abram Woodard, of the Penobscot exchange, Bangor, has sold a fine horse for $5000. This completes the sale of five superior horses in Bangor within a few days, for the aggregate sum of $20,000. All of them go to New York.

—We are having good Maple Sugar weather now. The sap has been running about a week, and some have made Sugar. A North-westerly wind, with a warm sun is needed, but we have have had rather too much easterly weather lately.

—We would call attention to the Card in another column, "To the Traders of Oxford Co.," and heartily commend the movement to all. Its tendency is to the cash system, which is so much desired. Any trader wishing to add his name to the list can have it done by sending us word.

—It is said that it is the intention of the Governor to appoint a Democrat on the commission to investigate the paper credit frauds, and Hon. E. Wilder Farley of Newcastle is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment.

—A correspondent from Dixfield, the 28th, says: the ice on the river is getting tender; a Mr. Bent got in on Saturday while attempting to cross. The Moral Reform Society meetings are continued weekly and well attended. The Good Templars are also flourishing.

—The Temperance Advocate contains a call for a meeting of the State Temperance Political Committee (chosen at the State Convention in Portland in June last) at Lisbon Hall, Lewiston, on Wednesday April 13th. An editorial article intimates that the object of the meeting is to call a State convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor at an early day.

—We understand that the committee raised by the town at the last March meeting to consider the propriety of selling the Poor Farm, have bargained it to Mr David Bonney and brother for $2100, with the understanding that the poor may remain there till Fall and the town have the use of the cultivated land for crops, and the Bonneys the hay.

The committee are looking about for another farm.


—Stop your hair from falling out by using Hall's Vegitable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a sure prevention.

"Healing on its Wings."—Say all who have made use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

The public are hereby assured through the columns of the Oxford Democrat, that *Parson's Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.

### To the several Lodges of Good Templars in Oxford County.

The annual session of Oxford County Lodge, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held with Mount Christopher Lodge No. 10 at Bryant's Pond, on Wednesday the sixth (6) day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and a public meeting in the evening.

The County Lodge is made up as follows:—The W. C. T., W. S., and Lodge Deputy of each Lodge in the County, are *ex officio* members of the County Lodge. Besides these, Lodges are entitled to one Delegate for every fifteen members in good standing. This constitutes the working County Lodge—but all members of the Order, in good standing in their respective Lodges are entitled to seats in the Hall.

There are now twelve Lodges in the County all in a flourishing condition, and we ought to have a good Delegation present on the occasion.

Brothers and sisters let us assemble together, and take counsel for the good of our Order and the great cause which it is our mission to promote.

Yours in F. H. & C.,
WM. B. LAPHAM, D. G. C. T.,
for Oxford County.

Bryant's Pond, Mar. 22, 1870.

### *Paris Hill Lodge of Good Templars.*

Meetings every Friday evening at the Baptist Vestry, at 7 o'clock. Initiation every evening. A very pleasant and comfortable room is now provided for the meetings.

### Something about Iowa—Letter from Martin I. Townsend.

The following letter from the Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of Troy N. Y., gives some interesting facts about Iowa, and extols in the highest manner the section of country traversed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD of that State. The prominent position now held by that railroad line (Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. endorsing it as "in our opinion one of the most important and valuable roads in the West") gives this letter special interest at this time:

LAW OFFICE OF TOWNSEND & BROWNE,
*Cor. First and State Sts.*
TROY, N. Y., March 15th, 1870.

Rufus M. Townsend, Martin I. Townsend, Irving Browne.

*B. A. Tillinghast & Son:*

GENTS: I have been for the 11 years last past very familiar with the tract of country, through which the Central Railroad of Iowa runs for a distance of about 100 miles, and have had a general knowledge of the lands along the remainder of its route. The lands with which I am personally acquainted are among the best, if not the very best, in the United States. Through most of its route the country is well settled, and the settlers are among the very best of the 1,040,014 inhabitants of that remarkable State. Ackley, Eldora, Marshalltown, Grinnell, and Oskaloosa, and some others on its route, are flourishing, and enterprising towns. The route passes through some of the best coal lands in the country. The Eldora mines are the most easterly coal mines in the northern portion of the State. They are being worked with great success. The coal is excellent, as I know from using it constantly on my farm for the last five years. This road is a desideratum for three great objects, besides that of furnishing a passenger route North and South:

*First*—As an outlet for coal mined in the Eldora beds, and in those along the Skunk River, below Grinnell, to supply Minnesota and the northern and eastern portions of the State.

*Second*—To bring lumber from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

*Third*—To carry produce to St. Louis. It has been the dream and hope of the State for ten years that we could open a communication with St. Louis, and avoid some of the extortions practised on us by the railroads leading to Chicago. If St. Louis and New Orleans shall devote themselves to commerce and opening routes of transportation to the outside world, there will be hardly any limit to the business of this road with St. Louis. But this, of course depends on the wisdom of the commercial men of those cities. This road is of no immediate benefit to my farm, although it passes within thirteen miles of me on the west. My market town is Marshalltown, through which the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has run for the last six years. I speak of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA simply from my impressions of its advantages for doing a successful business.

Truly yours,
MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

### ORIGINAL ENIGMAS.

The Enigma of last week was correctly answered by Mrs. A. F. B., W. Paris; Miss S. D. Y., Bethel. The word is EVANGELINE. We publish another this week.

My 1st is in work but not in play;
My 2d is in run but not in stay;
My 3d is in make but not in build;
My 4th is in fight but not in killed;
My 5th is in odd but not in even;
My 6th is in earth but not in heaven;
My 7th is in draft but not in bounty;
My whole is a town in Oxford County.

ANSWER NEXT WEEK.

ANNA L. RUSSEL.

Centre Lovell, Mar. 28th.

—Gen. J. A. Hall, delivered a lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg, at Bucksport, recently, which was greatly admired, says the Bangor Whig.

—President Grant has issued a Message announcing the ratification of the 15th amendment.

## OUR TABLE.

**Good Health,** for April, is an excellent number of this really valuable journal. The table of contents contains the following, among other interesting subjects: "On Poisons;" "The Sense of Taste;" "The effects of Mental Labor on Health;" "Vegetable Parasites of the Human Skin;" "The Natural History of Dress;" "Mental treatment of the Sick;" "First help in accidents;" "Advice to young mothers, and the management of children;" besides other articles on a great variety of subjects. Published by A. Moore, Boston, at $2.00 a year.

**The American Agriculturist,** for April, has a great amount of useful and original information, with beautiful and instructive illustrations, and hints and suggestions for the farm, garden and household. Published by O. Judd & Co., New York, at $1.50 a year.

**Arthur's Home Magazine,** for April, has a fine engraving of Spring, and the usual amount of excellent reading matter, which characterizes this widely circulated and deservedly popular magazine. Terms $2.00 a year.

**The Children's Hour,** T. S. Arthur & Son's is distinguished for the purity of its teachings and the excellency of its illustrations and stories for the little ones. Terms $1.25 a year.

**Zell's Encyclopedia** is the the cheapest and most comprehensive book of knowledge ever published. It is copiously illustrated, and being in weekly numbers, at the low price of 10 cents a number, or in monthly parts, at 50 cents each, it comes within the reach of all. Send for specimen, gratis. T. E. Zell, Philadelphia.

**The Schoolmate** for April, has a feast of good things. Mr. Alger's admirable story, RUFUS AND ROSE, increases in interest as it proceeds. The declamation and dialogue are both spirited. The publisher, J. H. Allen, Boston, proposes to send the first four numbers of the present year as specimens, on receipt of thirty cents.

### Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON, Mar. 30, 1870.

Prices—Beeves—Extra quality, $13 00 @ 13 50; first quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 25 @ 12 00; Third quality $10 50 @ 11 00. Poorest grades cows, oxen, bulls, &c., $7 50 @9 50.

Working Oxen.—Extra $220 $240; ordinary $180 to $200 pair; handy Steers $80 to $130 ⅌ pair. But a few in market and a fair demand.

Milch Cows—Most of the cows in market are of an ordinary grade. Prices vary according to the quality. We quote extra $85 @ 115 ⅌ head.

Sheep and Lambs—ex. lots 5 00 8 75; 2 50 @ 4 00 or from 5 to 8¼c ⅌ lb.

Remarks—There were more Cattle in market this week than there was in the last, and the quality of the Western Cattle was full as good. There were but a few Cattle in market from Maine, and most of those were Working Oxen in market was small, it would not have required but a few more to have made the trade dull. We did not hear of any sales of Maine Cattle for beef.

### It is All-Important

that the young should learn how to avoid the most afflictive diseases always prevalent in civilized communities, and hardly less important that men of middle age, or those more advanced in life, should understand how the lost powers of manhood may be restored. On these, and kindred matters, the new medical work entitled "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, contains a surprising amount of valuable doctrine and information. Our readers may judge of the character of this interesting volume by perusing the advertisement of the Peabody Medical Institute, in another column. apl 1m

CHEMISTRY is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts. ["Gazette," Independence, Mo. 1w

**The Rice Divorce Suit** for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible. apl 1m

**Best Thing for Costiveness.** DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALIC LOZENGES are warranted in all cases of Piles and Falling of the Rectum, Dyspepsia, such as Oppression after eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, also Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, and Billiousness. For sale at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, by E. A. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, and by all Druggists. Mailed for 60 cents. apl 2m

Absolute Divorces legally obtained in New-York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney.
No. 78 Nassau Street, New York City.
April, 3m

PLANTATION BITTERS are especially recommended to Clergymen, Public Speakers and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require clear mental faculties, which can only be obtained by a relish for food, and a perfect digestion. Delicate Females are certain to find in these Bitters health and strength.

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

**Seed Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1870.**—M. O'KEEFE, SON & Co., the celebrated Seed Importers and Growers, of Rochester, N. Y., have just published their annual "CATALOGUE AND GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN." This new and valuable work contains full descriptions of about fifteen hundred varieties of flowers and vegetables, with instruction for their cultivation, and directions in regard to the best use to make of them in laying out parterres, gardens, etc. It will be sent free on application to M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO., Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y. 6w mar4

### Special Notices.

**For Moth Patches Freckles, & Tan,** USE "PERRY'S MOTH & FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and harmless Remedy known to Science for removing brown discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

**Pimples on the Face.**

For Comedones, Black-Heads, Flesh Worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and Blotched disfigurations on the Face, use Perry's Comedone & Pimple Remedy. Reliable, Harmless, and contains no *Lead poison*. Depot, 49 Bond st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. 4m mch15

THE
## PEOPLES' MEDICAL INSTITUTE
*No. 3 Bulfinch Street,*
BOSTON, MASS.

Established for the treatment of all diseases, the subjects of which are so liable to imposition and extortion at the hands of the advertising medical pretenders who infest all our large cities, is now open for the reception of patients. The Faculty of the Institute may be confidentially consulted personaly or by letter in all cases.

Its medical publications, comprising THE MEDICAL EXAMINER, monthly, at 50 cents a year; THE GENTLEMAN'S MEDICAL ADVISER, and THE LADIES' GUIDE TO HEALTH, 25 cents each, will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

Ladies and gentlemen—young, middle-aged, or past the prime of life—suffering from any disease or infirmity arising from constitutional weakness, impotency, or sterility, desiring medical treatment or advice, may, with the assurance that their correspondence will be regarded as strictly confidential, and be promptly answered, address, inclosing consultation fee of $5, THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or F. MORRILL, M. D., No. 3 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

PAIN KILLER
PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1840 1870

**Time tests the Merits of all Things.**
☞ FOR THIRTY YEARS! ☜
*Perry Davis' Pain Killer,*

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

It is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints generally, and is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

*Price 25cts., 50cts., and $1.00 per bottle.*

**Sold by all Medicine Dealers.**

### 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

### 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. 283 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.*

At North Norway, to the wife of Mr. Bradley Frost, a son.

At West Paris, March 22d, to the wife of Frank Evans, a daughter; 25th, to the wife of Danna Farnam, a son.

In Greenwood, March 25th, to the wife of Justin V. Yates, a son.

In Norway, March 20th, to the wife of Mr. Newton Littlewood, a daughter.

### *MARRIED.*

In Spring Hill, Ka., March 17th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. Whitney, Mr. Eliphalet D. Newton, formerly of Andover, and Miss Mary Frances Porter of Spring Hill.

### *DIED.*

In Norway, March 14th, Katie Denison, youngest daughter of J. W. and Lois Small, aged 1 year 9 months 13 days.

In Dixfield, March 24th, Mr. Stephen D. Marble, aged 52 years.

In Canton, March 26th, Joseph B., son of Joseph H. and Myrtilla H. Newman, aged 10 mos. 12 days.

In Errol, N. H., of typhoid fever, Lucy, daughter of Wm. W. and Mary J. Bragg, aged 8 years.

At Upper Magalloway, Nelson Fickett, aged 56.

In Quincy, Mass., March 6th, Mary P., wife of Frank A. Lane, aged 25 years and 27 days.

We have laid her down in her woodland tomb,
Where green grasses wave and violets bloom:
Often will go where our darling sleeps,
With sorrowful hearts, and for her weep.
Weep for the dear one who lieth there.
With dust upon her dark brown hair,
With pale hands over a pulseless breast
And blue eyes closed in a dreamless rest.

Loved footsteps come, loved footsteps go,
But she lieth, still and dumb, below;
But not dead to me, like bright stars unseen.—
I feel her ever near though death intrude between.
No longer she heedeth my grief or tears;
She has passed through the gate of vanished years,
And standeth free on the hills above,
Crowned with a wreath of immortal love.

F. A. L.

At Bryant's Pond, March 24, Lena G., only child of Horace C. and Angie M. Berry, aged 2 years 10 months 11 days.

In Dixfield, March 25th, Earle, infant son of C. W. and M. M. Eustis, aged 2 days.

Ephemeral blossom, by the Father given,
To sip the fragrance of parental love,
Then gathered to the deeper love of Heaven,
A precious charge, for angel friends to soothe.

Fond parents, now a blessed and tender tie,
Strong bonds your hearts unto that spirit home,
Where rests your blossom, 'neath that bright sky.
Unfolding it into richness, Heaven's own.

V. G.

## New Advertisements.

### For Sale.

THE STORE and LOT, known as the PHILIP EASTMAN STORE and LOT, at Fryeburg Corner. Perfect title given. Apply to

HORATIO AUSTIN, Paris, Me.

April 1, 1870.

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the north side of the Androscoggin River, in Shelburne, N. H., one mile from Railroad Station and Post Office, on the main road from Gorham to Bethel.

Said Farm contains about 200 acres of land well divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland; has a fine young Orchard of about 100 trees, and a good Sugar place.

The Buildings consist of House, Wood-Shed, Stable and two Barns, pleasantly situated and all in good repair, and well watered by an aqueduct from a never failing spring.

Purchasers will do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere. Good title and immediate possession given.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CALEB GATES.

Shelburne, N. H., March 26th, 1870. 3m

STEVENS'
## Condition Powders,
**FOR HORSES & CATTLE.**

IT is superior to any Powders in use. All we ask is a fair trial. Buy one package and be convinced. Sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Horse Distemper, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels or Bladder; also, for giving a horse that is run down or overworked a good appetite, and will keep him in good condition.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. If they have not purchased any yet, do not take any other worthless preparations that the dealers make a larger profit on, but tell them you want Stevens' Condition Powders and will take no other.

CHARLES E. STEVENS,
Manufacturer and Proprietor, 127 Bridge street, East Cambridge, Mass. apl 1m

*CONFIDENTIAL.*

DR. HUGHES'
## ECLECTIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY
**No. 14 Preble St., Portland, Me.**

☞ Established for the treatment of those diseases in both sexes requiring Experience, Skill, Honor and Delicacy.

Ladies or Gentlemen requiring medical advice or treatment, arising from any private cause, would do well to banish all diffidence and make an early application to DR. HUGHES.

The Doctor's long and successful practice, together with the marvelous cures effected, are unquestionable guarantees of his skill and ability.

All correspondence strictly confidential, and will be returned, if desired.

Address DR J. B. HUGHES,
No. 14 Preble Street,
Next door to the Preble House, Portland, Me.
☞ Send a stamp for Circular. apl1 6m

## ROBINSON & BEEDE,
APOTHECARIES,
**COURT STREET, - AUBURN,**
— DEALERS IN —
DRUGS,
**MEDICINES,**
**DYE STUFFS,**
PAINTS & OILS,
**VARNISHES**
**TRUSSES.**
CHEAP.
ALSO,
***ROOM PAPER,***
PERFUMERY,
**SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS,**
**Material for Wax Work,**
&c., &c., &c.

When their way, and in want of any goods in their line, GIVE THEM A CALL. apr1eow3m

### TO THE TRADERS OF OXFORD COUNTY.
GREETING.

GENTLEMEN:—"A word to the wise is sufficient;" therefore, we shall be very brief in our communication to you.

It is a fact, well known at least, to the traders, that the retail department of trade at the present time, is not on an equal line or basis with the wholesale department. In other words, that the odds are against the retailer, in this: that, whereas the retailer has to buy his goods of the jobber and pay *cash*, or if not cash, interest on bill from date; then the retailer has to sell his goods at *cash prices*, and in many cases wait from three to nine months for his pay, *without interest*.

We believe that this practice is *unreasonable* and *unjust*, both to the dealer and also to the *cash customer*, in this: that it gives the time buyer the use of his money that should be paid on his store-bill, and obliges the cash buyer to pay for his accommodation. Believing that this evil practice may be *cured*, or at least remedied, by giving each customer an *equal value* for his money, we, the undersigned traders of Oxford County, pledge ourselves to each other that, after April 1st, 1870, we will charge interest on all accounts after sixty days, and we most cordially invite the traders throughout the County to co-operate with us, believing it to be the best course to be pursued to bring trade to the *pay down system*, or its equivalent.

SOUTH PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bolster & Haskell, | George S. Plummer, |
| Alva Shurtleff, | C. K. Smith, |
| David N. True, | S. F. Briggs & Co., |
| O. C. Bolster, | S. Richardson & Co. |

NORWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. & I. A. Denison, | Mixer & Clark, |
| Whitcomb & Oxnard, | Eben C. Shackley, |
| Bartlett & Brooks, | Higgins, Crooker & Trull, |
| Bessey & Crooker, | E. W. Howe. |

PARIS HILL.

A. M. Hammond, S. D. Hutchinson.

SNOW'S FALLS.—Geo. W. Hammond.

March 30, 1870.

### Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Honorable Judge of Probate of Oxford County, the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Milton W. Chapman, late of Bethel, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, on the premises of said deceased, in Bethel, on Saturday, the first day of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the Real Estate of which the said Milton W. Chapman died seized and possessed, situated on the north side of Androscoggin River, and comprising two acres land and the buildings thereon, for the payment of the debts and incidental charges.

MARY CHAPMAN, Adm'x.

Dated at Bethel, March 24, 1870.

### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Ithial S. Kenerson of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Mortgage Deed dated November 18, 1867, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 147, page 180, conveying to the subscriber a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at Locke's Mills in said Greenwood, and described as follows, to wit: being the same premises conveyed by the subscriber to said Kenerson by his deed dated July 20, 1865, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 141, page 10, to which reference may be had; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

CALVIN CROCKER.

Paris, March 21, 1870.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAMS POTTER, late of Gilead,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELBRIDGE G. WHEELER.

March 15, 1870.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH H. NEWMAN, late of Dixfield,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CALEB P. HOLLAND.

March 15, 1870.

### $1500.00 or $2,000.00

ANY person wanting to let for the term of three or five years, any sum of money less than the above figures, for seven per cent. annual interest, may address,

TREASURER, Mexico, Me.

March 25, 1870.

### For Sale.

A HORSE, 6 or 7 years old; also, a LIGHT WAGON, SLEIGH and HARNESS.

WM. H. WALKER.

Paris, March 16, 1870.

CUMBERLAND
## Super-Phosphate
MANUFACTURED BY THE
## Cumberland Bone Co.
Warranted Free from all Adulterations. No cheap, Inferior Ingredients Employed. No Drier but Pure
## RAW BONE DUST.

SIX years' Experience, with a rapidly increasing demand, testify to its Uniformity, its Efficacy, and its Economy.

Made under the sole direction of S. L. GOODALE, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

**C. J. MORRIS,**
**Treasurer & General Agent,**
Office, 2½ Union Wharf, Portland, Maine.

BOLSTER & HASKELL, Agents, South Paris.
H. A. SMALL, Agent, Rumford Centre.
SUMNER EVANS, Agent, East Stoneham.
JOHN LOCKE, Agent, Fryeburg.
C. W. WATERHOUSE, Agent, North Fryeburg.
M. C. FOSTER, Agent, Bethel.

March 24, 1870. 8w

## NEW CARPET STORE,
—AT—
LANCASTER HALL.
**Cor. Congress and Centre Streets.**
**PORTLAND, MAINE.**

The subscriber will open on Monday, April 4th, one of the **largest and best assortments of**

**FOREI'N and DOMESTIC CARPETS**

in the State. Also,

**WINDOW LACES, DAMASKS, SHADES, CORNICHES, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,**

**at Wholesale and Retail,**

The above goods are bought at the present **low prices,** and will be sold accordingly.

**GARDNER JORDAN.**

# 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, at 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 best goods 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 **58c** 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 Cobourgs (40 inch) for | | 32c, | " | " | 35c |
| Merrimack Prints, for | | 12½c | " | " | 13½c |
| Heavy wide Cottons, for | | 12½c | " | " | 14½c |
| 500 Bracelets, | each | 1c, | " | " | 8 to 17c |
| 500 pairs Hose, | per pair | 25 to 30c, | " | " | 30 to 37c |
| 300 pairs Gloves, | | 50c, | " | " | 75 to 89c |
| 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,

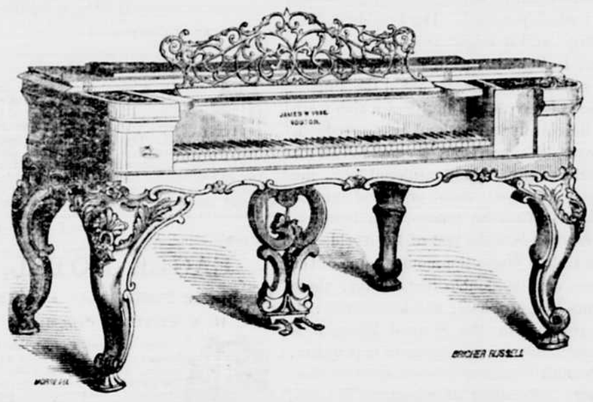
in ALPACCAS, THIBETS, , PLAIDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., &c.

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,**
**PROPRIETOR.**

South Paris, Feb. 10, 1870.

***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 Bargain for Every Man.

THE subscriber gives notice that he has a large stock of

## Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

**TUBE PAINTS, Fancy Colors,**
**GOLD LEAF, BRUSHES**
of all descriptions, and every thing in the Paint line. Also, a large lot of
**WHITE LEAD,**
as well as
***DRUGS, MEDICINES,***
**DYE STUFFS, TOILET ARTICLES, Soaps, Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Wax Work Materials,**

BOOKS, of every description; STATIONERY, &c.

**A CIRCULATING LIBRARY**
is connected with the store.

He also gives notice that you can find at his store the **Best and Strongest Essences** that are to be found in any Drug Store, as well as **E. C. Smith's Champion Stove Dressing,** the best in the country.

All of the above will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Call and examine for yourself.

**J. H. CARPENTER,**
**Apothecary and Druggist.**

Norway, March 17, 1870.

### *Criminal Costs--March Term.*

TREASURERS OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, March 21, 1870.

Statement of costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, March Term 1870.

BEFORE S. J. COURT.

| *Prosecutions.* | *Amount.* |
|---|---|
| State vs. Freeman F. Goodnow, | $71.02 |
| " Hezekiah McIntire, | 15.93 |
| " Jefferson Jackson, | 36.28 |
| " Napoleon Jackson, | 29.20 |
| " John F. Rice, | 51.60 |
| " Reuben B. Coburn, | 43.5 |
| " Jesse A. Howe, | 104.8 |
| " Job Crooker, | 22.1 |
| " C. C. Harlow, | 23.5 |
| " Elisha T. Cotton, | 130.5 |
| " Hiram Barton, | 86.3 |
| " W. Pierce, | 86.4 |
| " John Jackson, | 42.5 |
| " Napoleon B. Jackson, | 28.9 |
| " Isaac G. Virgin, | 64.1 |
| " Ezekiel M. Bartlett, | 14.5 |
| " Robert Edgecomb, | 2.4 |
| " Royal A. Clements, | 68.1 |
| " Joseph Holt, | 2.7 |
| " Freeman E. Goodnow, | 4.[illegible] |
| " Elisha G. Cotton, | 6.[illegible] |
| " Ruel Barrows, | [illegible] |
| " Joseph Holt, | [illegible] |
| " John A. Holmes, | 12.[illegible] |

BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| " Robert Edgecomb, | 11.[illegible] |
| " Reuben B. Coburn, | 17.[illegible] |
| " Napoleon B. Jackson, | 29.5 |
| " Royal A. Clements, | 23.[illegible] |
| " Ruel Barrows, | 47.5 |
| " David L. Farrar, | 15.[illegible] |
| " John A. Holmes, | 5.[illegible] |
| | $1090.2[illegible] |

HORATIO AUSTIN, Treasurer.

## PEQUAWKET!
**GRANDSON OF**
## Rysdyk's Hambletonian,

Will make the season of 1870, at stable of the subscriber in Brownfield, Oxford County, at $25.00 to insure a mare in foal.

Pequawket is five years old the present season, is a blood bay with black points, one white foot behind; stands full 16 hands high, and weighs over 1200 pounds; has a light elastic step, a plenty of bone and muscle; never has had proper driving, but can show a less than three minute gait. Was sired by Gideon, he by Rysdyks' Hambletonion, by Abdallah, by Mambuno, by imported Messenger. The dam of Pequawket was by Hiram Drew, out of a fast trotting mare, (said to have trotted in 2:35 when five years old,) by Old Eaton. The dam of Gideon was half sister to Lady Suffolk by thoroughbred Engineer: (time of Lady Suffolk 2:26 in 1843.) The dam of Hiram Drew was by Vermont Black Hawk; (time of Hiram Drew, 2:31½ in public, 2:26 in private.) Old Eaton was by a Morgan horse, out of a mare by Winthrop Messenger, weighed 1400 pounds, and could trot in 2:40 with ease, see "Maine Farmer" of Feb. 19, 1870. Gen. Sherman, (time 2:32,) owned by Abram Woodward, Esq., of Bangor; was out of the same dam of Pequawket. W. Woodward has a mare one year older than Pequawket, out of the same dam, which is claimed to go close to 2:30. F. S. Palmer of Bangor, has a *full* sister to Pequawket, one year younger, which as a three year old, could show a 2:40 gait: claimed to be the fastest mare of her age in the State.

### What have Hambletonions Done!

Dexter, the fastest trotter in existence, is a Hambletonion. Joe Elliot, the fastest 5 year old in the world is a Hambletonion. Goldsmith Maid, the only horse which ever trotted three successive heats in less than 2:20, is a Hambletonion. Bruno, the first colt that ever trotted in 2:30, at four years of age, is a Hambletonion. Aberdeen, the famous 3 year old which won the Spirit of the Times Stake of 1869, distancing every competitor the first heat, is a Hambletonion. Dexter, Bruno and Aberdeen, are by Rysdyk's Hambletonion. Joe Elliot and Goldsmith Maid, are grand colts of Rysdyk's Hambletonion.

While Pequawket has size, style and bottom, which make him valuable as a stock horse for general purposes

# Agricultural.

### *Proceeding of Farmers' Club.*

CORINTH FARMERS' CLUB. Sub.: "Shoal or deep plowing—and best mode of applying dressing." Hon. John Thissell, who had been plowing fifty years, advocated good plowing medium depth. For grain crops he had found it best to spread dressing on the furrow and harrow in with grain; the dressing to be prepared the year previous. In this way he got much better grass after seeding down than from any other mode of application. M. Chandler's universal method is to break up his grass land in July, or as soon as the grass is taken off, plow shoal and harrow down, cross plow in October deeper, and again harrow down. Plow again in the spring, use compost dressing—in the hill for hoed crops, and top dressing. By this method land may be kept entirely clear of weeds, making what is called clean cultivation. Chauncy Cochran—one of our best farmers—spreads green dressing on grass land and plows shoal. He is very particular to have the plowing well done. John Morrison—a large farmer—adopts the same course with dressing, as Mr. Cochran, but plows deep (from eight to ten inches) and gets three hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre.

A receipt for making raised bread was handed in and read before the Club. It was as follows: Put six ounces of butter and two teaspoonfuls of salt in a tin pail. Turn in one pint of boiling water and three pints of new milk, then stir in flour to make a thick batter. Set the pail in a kettle of warm water, keep this at a blood heat or a temperature of 100°. In about six hours, or when it has risen to five quarts, knead in flour, with one teaspoonful dry soda, and make into loaves. Then set in a warm place and leave again to rise. When risen one quarter, bake in a hot oven. This bread is improved by age and will not dry up. Will some lady try this, and report to the Corinth Farmers' Club. In order to get good bread we must have good flour—which we do not always get, especially if we are forced to eat our proportional part of the poor flour in the market.

### *The Fish Farm at Alna.*

Mr. David C. Pottle of Alna, to whose experiments we have previously made some allusion, is gradually enlarging his operations in trout-breeding, building new ponds, and by each season's experience becoming better acquainted with the wants of his finny flocks, and more certain of his success in rearing them. Mr. Pottle's ponds are situated in a ravine on the south slope of a sandy hill. A spring of pure water, in unusual volume, gushes out from the hill side and rushes down the ravine, being joined by several smaller springs coming from the banks on either hand. A number of substantial wooden dams thrown across the ravine form ponds in which trout and Schoodic salmon of various ages are kept, and prevented from mingling with each other by gratings across waste-ways of each dam. Six of these ponds, varying in size from a thousand square yards area to less than a hundred, are already completed and occupied; two or three more are in process of formation; and not far off, on a larger brook, Mr. Pottle has several more of a larger size that can be used when necessary.

The water coming from the large spring is first led through a series of troughs in a small house; in these troughs the fish are hatched from eggs taken and deposited here in October and November, and so warm is the spring that eggs which in ordinary brooks would not hatch until April, hatch here in December and January. At this time (March) the winter's hatching is all over, and hosts of little trout are crowding in dark corners or hunting about for food. They are sufficiently voracious, not hesitating, these little fellows less than an inch long, to attack angle worms twice their size—of course in vain—and the larger of their brood even attempting to swallow their younger brethren. No food has been given them yet, although some of them are nearly three months old. For the first six or eight weeks of their life, neither trout or salmon require any food, indeed they will not eat it, being at that time nourished by the yolk of the egg, which remains attached as a great sack to the body of the young fish after hatching, until it is gradually absorbed. In a separate trough are some of the Schoodic salmon, that hatched later than the trout, and are still encumbered with the yelk sack. These salmon are only about one inch long, yet next December, if they thrive as well as those hatched last year, they will be five or six inches in length, and will weigh a hundred times as much as now, even if they have nothing to eat but curdled milk.

Outside the hatching house are the ponds where fish of various sizes are maintained. So great is the volume of water that flows from the spring that when we visited the place early in the present months, four of the ponds were almost entirely free from ice. In one of them are one hundred and twenty grown trout kept as breeders, and it is a sight worth going to see, when the whole "school" dashes at a handful of meat thrown in. In another pond are two thousand yearling Schoodic salmon. The young salmon and trout, having become accustomed to the bonny-clabber that has been given them three or four times a week, do not eat meat so readily, but the large trout, after the first trial, are greedy for it. They all thrive, however, on bonny-clabber. Mr. Pottle has this winter been feeding a part of them on horses drowned at Gardiner early in the winter. It is uncertain whether this Frenchy diet will tend to make Frenchmen of the trout, but at any rate it is fattening them up wonderfully. Here certainly is a use for the worn-out horses, so many of which have to be killed at the beginning of every winter.

The Schoodic salmon are apparently much more shy than the trout, retreating to the deepest parts of their pond when any one approaches, and coming to the feeding ground with a great deal of hesitation. The trout, too, appear to become tamer as they grow older. As to growth, the salmon have, during the past year, grown faster than the trout.

Mr. Pottle is almost the only one in Maine, and among the few in our country, who have engaged in the breeding of fish upon a scale of some magnitude. His persistent labors in this new branch of industry, are worthy of all praise; and as he will soon be able to turn out many thousands of young trout yearly, his efforts may be regarded as very successful.

### *Levant.*

At the last meeting of the Levant Farmers' Club, the topic for discussion was: Corn. The leading points considered were, 1st. Is it a profitable crop for this locality? 2d. Method of manuring and preparing the ground. 3d. Cultivation during the growing season.

Capt. A. H. Barnes in opening the discussion said that with him corn was more profitable than any other crop except hay. He regards hay as first in importance; corn second, and wheat third. In 1868 he raised on 1 acre and 6 rods of land 105 bushels of ears, or 53 bushels shelled corn, which at the average price in Bangor for that year, $1.38, would amount to $73.14 In addition to this he raised 7 1-2 bushels beans, sold at $3.00, $22.50; corn fodder, $8.00; 4 loads of pumpkins $4, making a total of $107.64. He presented a statement showing the cost of cultivation &c., to be $41.50, charging the corn with the whole value of manure applied. This would leave him a net profit of $66.14. His method of preparing the ground is to plow in a good coat of manure, dress in the hill with old manure and apply ashes. He practices using the cultivator and hoe but once, keeping the weeds down by pulling afterwards. His rotation is to follow potatoes with corn. Mr. B. Barton stated that he considered corn as profitable as any crop we raise. His practice is to spread 25 cartloads of manure on broke-up ground and plant to potatoes; second year to spread 12 loads more and plow in; then dress in the hill with horse manure worked over by hogs. Had tried superphosphate without manure in the hill, at the rate of 260 lbs., to the acre. Gave good corn but not equal to that dunged in the hill. Would use double the quantity of superphosphate generally recommended by the dealers. Would not recommend raising pumpkins with corn; but would raise beans. Mr. J. S. Griffin said that in order to get a good crop of anything we must do our work well. Corn is as profitable as any crop if properly dressed and cultivated. Had raised 65 bushels shelled corn per acre. Plants after potatoes, spreading on a heavy coat of manure; top dresses with ashes. Would not plant beans if his ground is very rich. His corn the past year was as good or better than any he ever raised. Finds no difficulty in getting a good crop by dressing in this manner, with thorough cultivation during the growing season. Thinks a gravelly soil the best.

Mr. J. J. Finson said that he coincided with Mr. Griffin's views. Recommended the large Canada variety; ears very long and cob small, and ripens well. Mr. Finson took the premium for best specimens trace at the Fair held in Bangor last fall. Mr. G. W. Smith thought that corn was not a profitable crop to raise in this town, County or State. He said, however, that in favorable seasons and localities he had sometimes raised a good crop. Mr. D. Gilman also thought that corn was not a profitable crop. He had usually got about 30 bushels per acre. The President, Mr. Wing, said it might be like "bringing coals to New Castle" to talk to a company of intelligent farmers about the importance of a crop, the merits of which were so universely known and acknowledged. Mr. Smith's, however, seemed to call for a brief reply. He considered corn the most important crop produced in the world. What the potato crop is to Ireland, corn is to the rest of the world. In the United States the money value of the corn crop is double that of hay, three times that of wheat, and four times that of cotton. In the State of Maine it is second only in importance to that of hay. The nutritive properties of corn as compared wite those of wheat are 77 to 95, while its average cost to the consumer is generally about one half as much per bushel, showing that money expended in corn goes much farther than the same amount of wheat. Its comparative cheapness, therefore, accounts for the vast quantity consumed by the laboring classes. Nothing can take its place. It may be more truly called the staff of life than wheat. Experience, he thought proved that the farmers of Maine could produce their own corn cheaper than they could buy it with potatoes or other products. He did not favor the practice of plowing in the manure. Preferred to apply it to the surface and mix in thoroughly with the the soil, by using the harrow or cultivator. T. H. Wiggin, Esq., —trader—furnished the Secretary with a statement showing the average price paid for corn, 54 lbs. to the bushel, to be in 1868, $1.38; in 1869, $1.22. He also remarked that "corn raised in this vicinity is heavier and brings a higher price than that grown west. Mr. P. M. Clark has corn, raised last season, which weighs 60 lbs. to the bushel, for which I have offered him $1.35 per bushel."

UTILITY OF FARMERS' CLUBS. I hope and believe that hereafter farming will take a higher grade in the social scale,—that it will become more of a science and an interesting study—and that there will be connected with it less of dull routine and endless drudgery—and I recognize in the Farmers' Clubs that are now in operation throughout our State, a powerful auxilary toward the attainment of this object. H. C. F.

*East Sumner.*


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

# 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.

## Two Farms for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he lives, pleasantly situated in West Buckfield, on a good road. Said farm contains 170 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland; has an old orchard of 120 trees and over 300 young trees, mostly grafted and begining to bear. The farm is well watered and well fenced with stone wall; cuts from 40 to 50 tons of good hay annually. Buildings consist of a story and a half house, nearly new, thoroughly built and completely finished; house, 24x28 feet—porch 16x24, with convenient outbuildings; barn 40x75, with cellar under the whole.

Also, another farm adjoining the above named, containing about 75 acres of good land, suitably divided into field, pasture, woodland and orchard; is well watered and fenced; cuts about 20 tons of hay annually. Buildings ample, well finished, and in good repair. The owner being out of health, will sell the above named property low. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

BENJAMIN MAXIM.

Buckfield, March 11, 1870. 4w

## Farm for Sale.

ON Paris Hill a Farm of forty-five acres, pleasantly situated, with good buildings; also, a Wagon and Buffalo. For further particulars enquire on the premises of

J. A. JACKSON.

PARIS, March 11, 1870.

## Farm for Sale.

BEING desirous of going west, I now offer my farm for sale, situated in West Bethel, a mile from the G. T. Depot, a store, Meeting and School House, with good roads and easy access to same. Said Farm contains one hundred acres, suitably divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood land, all in a good state of cultivation, and easily carried on. Buildings new and very convenient, consisting of a barn 40 by 60, Shed and Ell, 40×20, and House 30×22, with good cellars under all the buildings, excellent water at both house and barn. Said farm usually cuts from 50 to 55 tons of Hay yearly, and can, with small expense, be made to double that amount. I also have 200 acres of wood and pasture land, lying mostly in Mason, which will be sold with the farm, if desired. I shall sell very low for cash, and immediate possession given. Will also sell my stock and farming tools, either with the farm or separate, as may suit the purchaser. Any one wishing to make a bargain will find it to his advantage to call on the subscriber, on the premises.

SAMUEL J. MILLS.

West Bethel, Feb 26, 1870. 8w

### A Pleasant Village Residence.

IN the beautiful village of South Paris, about 40 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.

## Farm for Sale.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply to

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

E. B. STEVENS, on the premises.

Bethel, Dec. 8, 1869.

### FOR SALE.

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

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

CHAS. B. LOVEJOY.

Bryant's Pond, April 8, 1869.

## 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 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.

**DR. W. B. LAPHAM,**

Will attend to the Practice of

## *MEDICINE & SURGERY.*

—IS ALSO—

**Examining Surgeon for Invalid Pensions,**

AT BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Will give special attention to the treatment of Nervous Diseases.

Saturdays, when practicable, will be devoted to the examination of invalid pensioners, and general office business. june 1, '69.

**J. A. MORTON, M. D.,**

## *PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,*

**BETHEL, ME.**

Office in Kimball's Block; Residence on Park S

**GEORGE A. WILSON,**

## *Attorney & Counsellor at Law,*

(*Office opposite the Atlantic House*),

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

☞ Collecting promptly attended to.

## Scarf Lost!

A Double Zephyr Worsted Scarf, with grey in the centre, and red of different shades in the ends; was lost about the 5th of March—supposed in the town of Woodstock. The finder will please return it to, or inform by letter where it may be found, and will be well paid.

A. J. PERHAM, Bryant's Pond.

March 18, 1870.

**SAMUEL R. CARTER,**

PARIS HILL, ME.,

## LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

—FOR—

OXFORD COUNTY.

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

**WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD,**

## *Counsellor & Attorney at Law,*

AND

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

**No. 301 1-2 Congress Street,**

**PORTLAND, ME.**

### *Patent Office Fees.*

| | |
|---|---|
| On every application for a design, for three and six months, | $10 00 |
| On every application for a design, for 7 yrs., | 15 00 |
| On every application for a design, for 14 yrs., | 30 00 |
| On every caveat, | 10 00 |
| On every application for a patent, | 15 00 |
| On issuing each original patent, | 20 00 |
| On filing a disclaimer, | 10 00 |
| On every application for a reissue, | 30 00 |
| On every additional patent granted on reissue, | 30 00 |
| On every application for an extension, | 50 00 |
| On the grant of every extension, | 50 00 |

☞ All fees must be paid in advance.

The applicant for a patent must furnish duplicate drawings, and a model where the nature of the invention admits of them.

All kinds of Drawings and models furnished if required. ocl 22

*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.

## Notice.

I am about closing up my business, and shall sell what goods I now have in store,

**At Cost for Cash, during this month.**

Any person desiring to buy goods will find it for their interest to call and examine my stock, as I shall sell without reserve.

All persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

J. G. RICH.

Upton, March 16, 1870.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.


To the Court of County Commissioners within and for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Oxford, by George P. Whitney, their Agent, specially authorized for this purpose, would respectfully represent that, that part of the "Harrison Road," so-called, which lies between the County Road passing by the dwelling house of Sebastan S. Smith, and commencing near said dwelling house, and the "Webber Road" so called, and ending near the School House on said Webber road, in School District No, 4, all situated in Oxford, in said County of Oxford, and originally located by a joint Board of County Commissioners from the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, is not demanded by the "common convenience and necessity;" that there is but very little travel over said road when in good repair, nearly all of which is local and not public; that the Bridge over the Little Androscoggin River on said road, has been destroyed by the freshets, and the same can not be repaired without large expense to the Petitioners; that the very small amount of travel over said road, and bridge does not warrant the large expense of keeping the same in repair; we therefore pray your honorable Boards, after due preliminary proceedings to discontinue that part of said "Hamton Road," aforesaid which lies between the terminus described aforesaid, all being situated in said town of Oxford in the County of Oxford, as in duty bound will ever pray.

GEORGE P. WHITNEY,
Agent of the Town of Oxford, duly authorized for said purpose.

Oxford, March 8, 1870.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, 1869; held by adjournment March 22, 1870.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is ordered that the County Commissioners of Oxford and Cumberland Counties meet at the Dwelling House of S. S. Smith, in Oxford, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of Cumberland County, and upon the Clerk of the town of Oxford, and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Journal the State paper printed at Augusta, and in the Portland Press, printed at Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

### Collector's Notice.

THE owners and proprietors of the following named Pews in the 1st Baptist Meeting House, in the town of Paris, are notified that the same are taxed in the tax list committed to the subscriber, the collector of taxes for the 1st Parish Baptist Meeting House, in said town, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as follows:—

| Owners. | Tax due. |
|---|---|
| Pew No. 4—Unknown, | $2.76 |
| " " 9—Daniel Forbes, | 3.86 |
| " " 14—Est. T. J. Clark, | 4.14 |
| " " 64— do. do. | 2.07 |
| " " 33—John Cooper, | 1.38 |
| " " 57—Simon Cumming's heirs, | 4.14 |
| " " 55—Richard Mortons's heirs, | 4.14 |
| " " 63—Elias Cushman's Est., | 2.07 |
| ½ " 24—M. Hubbard's heirs, | 2.07 |
| | $26.63 |

and if no person shall appear to discharge said taxes on or before Monday, the 18th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell by Public Auction, at said Meeting House, so much of said respective Pews as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all intervening charges.

EPHRAIM MAXIM,
Collector.

Paris, March 15, 1870. 3w

### Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son, GEO. W. KENNERSON, the remainder of his minority, to do and act for himself, and notify the public that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting from and after this date.

GILBERT KENNERSON.

Fryeburg, March 15, 1870.

### Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Ephraim A. Estes, of Bethel, Oxford County, State of Maine, did, on the 9th day of January, 1869, convey in mortgage to William L. Chapman, of said Bethel, certain real estate, lying and being in said Bethel, on Bethel Hill, which said real estate is more particularly described in said mortgage deed which is recorded with the Oxford records, book 143, page 315, and which is to be referred to for description thereof; and, whereas the said Chapman did assign said mortgage to Robert C. Kimball, by his assignment thereof, recorded in said records book 148, page 94, and, whereas the said Kimball did on the 16th day of January, 1870, assign all his interest in said mortgage deed to me. Now the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

HIRAM YOUNG.
BY S. F. GIBSON, his Atty.

BETHEL, March 2, 1870.

## Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a Town Note of the town of Dixfield, for three hundred dollars, given Sept. 16th, 1863, and numbered 70—said note having been given to Joseph W. Stone and signed by Thomas J. Cox, Sewall Dunn, and John Hosley, Selectmen of said Dixfield, or the two first named Selectmen, and being the only Note ever given by the Selectmen of Dixfield to said Stone, there having been no consideration for said Note and the town having voted not to pay the same.

L. H. LUDDEN, } Selectmen of
GUSTAVUS HISCOCK. } Dixfield.

DIXFIELD, March 10, 1870.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife, ELMIRA HAMLIN, on my account, she having left my bed and board without any provocation.

ENOCH B. HAMLIN.

Norway, March 10, 1870.

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers at North Waterford Village, under the firm name of RAND & JEWETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the senior partner, J. B. Rand, who is authorized to use the firm name in settlement of all matters relating to said firm.

JOHN B. RAND,
LYMAN P. JEWETT.

North Waterford, Jan. 27, 1870.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. LYMAN P. JEWETT, in the late firm of Rand & Jewett, at North Waterford Village, hereby gives notice that he will continue the business at the old stand, where may be found at all times

**A Well Selected Stock of Goods,**

which will be sold at the

**LOWEST LIVING PRICES!**

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN B. RAND.

North Waterford, Jan. 27, 1870.

## Maine Central Railroad.

*SPECIAL NOTICE.*

PASSENGERS from Oxford County coming from stations on the Grand Trunk Railroad above Danville, can reach Augusta by the Maine Central Railroad from Danville to Winthrop, and thence by Stage to Augusta. Stage leaves Winthrop on arrival of afternoon train from Danville. Trains leave Danville at 2:45 P. M., or on arrival of train from Portland.

Through tickets to Augusta are sold at Danville.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Jan. 22, 1869.


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

**The American Farmer's Horse Book,**

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

## Our Family Physician.

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

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.

**W. C. FRYE,**

## *Counsellor & Attorney at Law,*

**Rumford Point, Maine,**

dec 18 '68.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

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

**Its Effects are Magical.**

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

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One package | $1 00 | Postage 6 cents. |
| Six packages | 5 00 | " 27 " |

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

**TURNER & CO., Proprietors,**
120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

nov 26 eow

## 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

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