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## The Oxford Democrat.

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## Poetry.

### IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses  
Crowded round our neighbor's way,  
If we knew the little losses  
Sorely grievous day by day,  
Would we then so often chide him  
For the lack of thrift and gain—  
Leaving on his heart a shadow,  
Leaving on our heart a stain.

If we knew that clouds above us,  
Held by gentle blessings there,  
Would we turn away all trembling,  
In our blind and weak despair,  
Would you shrink from little shadows,  
Lying on the dewy grass,  
While its only birds of Eden  
Just in mercy fly past.

If we knew the silent story  
Quivering through the heart of pain,  
Would our womanhood dare doom them  
Back to haunts of vice and shame.  
Life has many a tangled crossing,  
Joy has many a break of wave,  
And the cheeks, tear-washed, are whitest,  
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach within our bosoms  
For the key to other lives,  
And with love to crying nature,  
Cherish good that still survives.  
So that when our diabolical spirits  
Soar to realms of light again,  
We may say dear Father, Judge us  
As we judge our fellow men.

## Select Story.

### MR. CANTELOPE'S COURTSHIP.

I was puzzling my brain over an ex-  
ample in decimal fractions, and had just  
made up my mind that I was the faint  
dunce and never should be able to engi-  
neer those stupid points in their right place  
when I heard sleigh-bells. As such mus-  
ic did not penetrate our lonely abode  
very often, you may be sure I was an ap-  
preciative listener, notwithstanding the  
fact that I had stayed from school on ac-  
count of the storm, and had promised to  
study every minute just as if I was in my  
high wooden desk under my teacher's  
frown.

"Who can that be?" exclaimed my  
Aunt Deborah, as an old-fashioned one  
horse cutter flew past the windows and  
stopped at the side door. I jumped up  
to get a view, and my slate and book  
went to the floor with a crash. I pressed  
my nose against the frosty pane of glass  
in pursuit of useful information, and it ad-  
hered so fondly that when I drew it back  
it was with an echo something like a kiss.  
In a swift trip to the next window I col-  
lided with the work-stand, and scattered  
over the white pine floor all the spoons,  
buttons, beeswax and scissors of Mrs.  
Crieton, the seamstress. I saw nothing  
but two overcoated men, covered with  
snow, after my trouble.

"Pick up those things quick!" exclaimed  
Aunt Deborah, as she bustled about to  
get the chairs back against the wall.  
I was scrambling about on my knees in  
dutiful obedience, when the door opened  
and Capt. Hughes, one of our neighbors,  
walked into the room with an at home  
air, followed by a brisk, wiry, waspish  
looking old gentleman, with a fretful  
nose, and a domineering chin, to say  
nothing of cheeks scorched into dusky  
red by two fiery red eyes.

"Allow me," said the polite captain,  
who prided himself on bearing a striking  
resemblance to Lord Chesterfield, "to in-  
troduce to your favorable acquaintance  
Mr. Simon Cantelope, Mrs. Crieton, Mr.  
Cantelope; Mrs. Trinidad, Mr. Cantelo-  
pe; Miss Pecksniff, Mr. Cantelope;  
Miss Rebecca Trinidad, Mr. Cantelope."  
It is said that Caus Gracchus, when he  
harangued the Romans, always modulated  
his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch-  
pipe. Mr. Cantelope not having such an  
instrument at hand, availed himself of  
the musical organ which nature  
had planted in the middle of his  
face, and then made a series of short,  
sharp, jerking bows, aimed promiscuously  
at all the ladies present. My Aunt  
Deborah was country born and bred, but  
she had a queenly sort of way with her,  
and I particularly admired the manner  
which she on this occasion assumed, as  
she relieved two or three chairs in the  
back-ground from their strait laced po-  
sition, and asked her guests to be seated.

"We are having quite a severe snow-  
storm," remarked Capt. Hughes as he  
shook the water from his hat.  
"Quite so," responded my aunt, "and  
the weather is growing cold fast."

She arose and put on an extra stick of  
wood, and the flames blazed round it with  
a merry crackle.  
Mr. Cantelope removed the striped mit-  
ens and unbuttoned his overcoat in the  
vicinity of his throat. His eyes bobbed  
about uneasily from one to another, and  
at last rested upon Mrs. Crieton, who,  
stooping over her work, was paying very  
little attention to new comers.

"Is Mr. Trinidad at home?" inquired  
Capt. Hughes.  
"No, he is at the Falls to-day. I ex-  
pect him home in the course of the after-  
noon."

"This is very cheerful, exceedingly  
cheerful, remarkably cheerful," continued  
the captain, as he shook his feet out of  
the little pools of water that were set-  
tling around them, and posted them on the  
audience; then casting a sly look at Mr.  
Cantelope, he said, "our errand here is  
rather an uncommon one, and I suppose  
I may as well explain at once. We come  
a courting, this gentleman and I, that is,  
and he laughed a little, and looked wise,  
"I met him down in the village, this  
morning, and getting into a talk about a

horse I was trying to sell, I learned that  
he was in pursuit of a wife. I spoke of  
Mrs. Crieton, and he requested me to  
come up and introduce him. So we are  
here you see."

Our poor seamstress, a pale, thin, mel-  
ancholy widow of about forty-five, col-  
ored deeply, but stitched on as if nothing  
had happened. "Then we will with-  
draw from the room and give an oppor-  
tunity for conversation," said Aunt De-  
borah, rising and leading the way to the  
kitchen, followed by the captain, Miss  
Pecksniff and myself.

I looked back just as I was crossing the  
threshold, and in the simplicity of my  
heart wondered what was the first pre-  
liminary flourish when a man was about  
to pop the question. My curiosity was  
immediately gratified, for Mr. Cantelope  
produced a bandanna pocket handker-  
chief and perfected his programme by a  
sonorous blast from his nose, which nearly  
sent the landscape paper from the walls.

As we stood shivering over the stove in  
which the fire had nearly gone out, Aunt  
Deborah made some inquiries of the cap-  
tain respecting Mr. Cantelope. He knew  
very little of him, had seen him years  
ago in passing through Norton, a small  
town on the mountain some twenty miles  
off. Guessed he was a good sort of a  
man. In general, liked the principle of  
doing these hard-working people to a  
kindness when it came in his way. Mrs.  
Crieton, poor soul, had a tough time of it  
since she lost her husband and children.  
He was sorry for her. She would have  
him to thank for this piece of good for-  
tune.

"It is my opinion that she is enough  
sight better off as she is, than to be tying  
herself to any such green eyed man as  
that one is there," spoke up Miss  
Pecksniff. She was my aunt's house-  
keeper and general factotum, and had oc-  
cupied the same position for over forty  
years. She had grown important later-  
ly, and held herself in high esteem among  
women on account of her superior wis-  
dom in all things relating to the Tri-  
nidad family.

We were all surprised to see Mr. Can-  
telope standing before us.

"I'm through," he said, with a little  
chuckle. "I'm much obliged for your  
kindness. You can come back into the  
sitting-room now."

"What is the news?" asked the captain  
quizzically.

"Oh! she's mitted me, he! he! he!  
Don't want to marry. Think she's sat-  
isfied with her present condition. That is  
what they all say. I have asked a dozen  
or more. Don't any of them know what  
is for their good."

"You don't tell me," exclaimed Capt.  
Hughes, with undisguised astonishment.  
"She doesn't mean it, though. Women  
never say 'yes' at first. You mustn't think  
of giving it up so. Court her a while  
longer, and then ask her again. That's  
my advice."

"It's a terrible storm," said the old  
man, looking from the window into the  
white nothingness without. Then, after a  
moment's hesitation, he added, "If  
these good people would only let me  
stay all night I think I could manage to  
drive my new yoke of oxen ahead of me  
to-morrow, and break the roads. I could  
not get through the drifts at all now."

"You are quite welcome, sir," respond-  
ed my aunt. "You will find a place in  
the barn, I dare say for your horses. Our  
men folks are away, so you must wait  
upon yourself."

Captain Hughes proffered his assistance  
before going home, and the two men  
went to extend the hospitalities of the  
stable to the patient but half frozen  
animals. While they were thus employed,  
Dick came home from school, and I was  
not slow in giving him an account of the  
romantic little episode.

"I wish you would stop your gabbling  
about such nonsense," said Miss Peck-  
sniff, in her snarling voice, as I teetered  
all her mending out of one of the kitchen  
chairs, and Dick stepped on it while  
hanging up his cap.

"You may be sure that this man is a  
blessing in disguise," responded Dick, "I  
only wonder at his choice."

"Rebecca Trinidad, go into the other  
room and stay there."

It was an order not to be disobeyed, for  
no matter by what whiff of fortune Miss  
Pecksniff had been blown into the seat of  
government, she was undoubtedly there.  
So I went muttering: "That is what I  
get for being small in stature. She would  
not dare to speak to me in that way if  
I was as tall as Aunt Deborah. I am fifteen.  
There is Dick only three years older than  
I. He is never sent out of the room, and  
would not go if he was."

"What is the matter?" asked Mrs.  
Crieton, as I dropped into a chair beside  
her.

"O nothing much. I wouldn't sew any  
more if I were you. How nice it must be  
to have a beau."

I never shall forget the reproachful  
look she cast upon me, as if she was  
trying to see clearly through a forest of  
sorrow.

"Rebecca, I think it would be much  
nicer to be allowed to mind my own  
business."

"I wouldn't marry him if he was made  
of gold," she declared triumphantly, and  
her shrill notes reached the comfortable  
little party by the sitting room fire. I  
saw Aunt Deborah smiling.

"You sit opposite Mr. Cantelope," said  
Dick, when we were at last summoned to  
our repast.

Mrs. Crieton sat next to me, and Dick  
beside Mr. Cantelope. My uncle and  
aunt occupied their respective ends of the  
table, and Miss Pecksniff stood round and  
waited upon us, with her face looking as  
if it had been tied in a double bow knot  
and wouldn't come straight again. After  
blessing was asked, Dick passed the  
bread, and the pickles, and the cold meat,  
and the doughnuts, to Cantelope. Aunt  
Deborah inquired after his family.

"I have nobody now but a daughter  
about the size of your Rebecca here (how  
I pined her!) She's well but wants to go  
to the factory to live. My wife has been  
dead nigh about a year, and it's a pretty  
lonesome life."

Dick passed the doughnuts, and the  
pickles, and the cold meat, and the butter,  
and I pinched Mrs. Crieton,  
but was sorry for it the next moment.

"I have a good kind of a house over in  
Norton, and I am a first-rate provider. I  
always keep a barrel of pork in my cellar,  
bin full of potatoes, and onions, and car-  
rots, etc. Then there is all the corn meal  
and rye flour a woman wants to use. No-  
body is ever scrimped!"

Dick passed the biscuits, the doughnuts,  
the cold meat, the pickles, and the bread,  
and the old gentleman, intent only upon  
overwhelming those present with his in-  
valuable traits of character, allowed his  
plate to overflow, and busied himself with  
piling up the provisions in heaps for some  
distance on the table, when he went on  
illustrating.

"I furnish plenty of wood to keep one  
fire always roaring. I like good old-  
fashioned fire places. They are so much  
more sociable than your black stoves, and  
save candles, too. I am a kind man; my  
wives all would tell you that."

"How many have you had?" inter-  
rupted Dick, holding the plate of dough-  
nuts for Mr. Cantelope to take his fifth.

"Three. I have been uncommonly ill-  
luffed in my conjugal relations. My first  
took the consumption young. My second  
had the heart disease, and was always  
ailing. My third committed suicide."

In trying to balance his last biscuit up-  
on a doughnut, Mr. Cantelope realized sense  
of his greediness by the view before him  
he did not help the matter any by a bit of  
suppressed laughter. He was actually  
embarrassed for a minute or two. Then,  
turning to Dick, he asked.

"Were you ever crossed in love, young  
man?"

"Only a very little as yet, sir," replied  
Dick gravely.

"Then you cannot understand my present  
feelings. My heart is suffering, hence I am absent minded."

"Your heart, sir! Don't you know it's  
nothing but a great force pump? It is  
your brain that is in danger from unre-  
quited affection."

"True, true. I have had trouble be-  
fore, but nothing like this." He looked  
across the table towards Mrs. Crieton,  
who was sipping her tea in silence.  
"May I not hope for a relapse from your  
unalterable decision?" he asked in a  
despairing voice.

"No, sir."

So promptly and yet so quietly spoken  
that we all felt there was nothing more to  
be said, even in jest. Aunt Deborah and  
Uncle Felix adjutly turned the conversa-  
tion to the patient but half frozen ani-  
mals, and we soon after returned to the  
sitting room. After the chores were done,  
Miss Pecksniff, as was her wont, came in  
with her knitting. Mr. Cantelope talked  
with Uncle Felix. Dick worked at his  
Latin lesson, and I made pictures on the  
table, instead of studying, and kept show-  
ing them to Mrs. Crieton. About 9 o'clock  
we were electrified by another musical  
tornado from Mr. Cantelope's nasal organ  
and he addressed a few remarks to Miss  
Pecksniff.

"How would you like to change your  
name?"

"What?"

"Don't you think Pecksniff sounds very  
oddly?"

"It is good enough for me."

"How old are you?"

"Seems to me that is meddling with  
what is none of your business, and I don't  
know any-how."

"Have you any objections to becoming  
Mrs. Simeon Cantelope?"

"What?"

"If you got all the victuals that we had  
for supper I think you are the smartest  
woman I have ever seen yet, and I would  
like to make you my wife."

She opened her mouth wide and looked  
him square in the face without saying a  
word.

"Will you have me?"

She waited fully five minutes after that  
and then turned her head slowly and fix-  
ing her eyes on the fire she said hesi-  
tatingly:—

"I don't mind if I do."

As nobody had any earthly objections  
to her getting married, and as my uncle  
offered to buy her a bureau and a half-  
dozen chairs, the arrangements were soon  
made. When Dick wickedly quoted her  
former remarks, she replied:—

"I did not know that he wanted me  
then."

—Paniers are coming off, according to  
a late degree of fashion.

## Perilous Ascent of a Cathedral Spire 222 Feet High.

We gather the following account of a  
wonderful performance and marvelous  
exhibition of nerve, which lately took  
place in Cincinnati, from the Gazette of  
that city:

"Yesterday, two brothers named  
Rodriguez, Spaniards, as their names in-  
dicate, came to Father Edward Purcell,  
and asked leave to put in order the light-  
ning rod that runs up the tall spire of the  
cathedral at the corner of Plum and  
Eight streets. The father told them  
the insulators on the rod were broken,  
and other repairs to it, no one could tell  
how much, were needed, but he besought  
them to put up scaffolding in order to get  
at the rod which was to be repaired.  
Having been commissioned to do the  
work, they proceeded to the execution of  
it without delay. To the passers along  
the thoroughfares the sight of two men  
threading their way up the outside of the  
spire was full of interest. Coming out of  
the spire at one of the Louvre windows  
just above the dial face of the tower, the  
men swung a ladder partly by a rope  
dropped down from a narrow aperture  
just below the base of the spire, and partly  
by its own hooks caught upon the stone  
molding around the next story above the  
tower. Upon this pendulous ladder one  
of the men clambered, hanging to the  
rung like a parrot on its perch. On the  
ledge of the molding the hooks of the  
ladder hung to was a good base of opera-  
tions. A half a dozen ladders were pro-  
vided. One was taken up and planted on  
the new base, and lashed in place, both at  
the top and bottom. The two touched  
the last ledge of the molding in the ascent  
from the base of which the tower arose."

On the streets for squares distant along  
Plum, in both directions, and along Eighth  
eastwardly, witnesses watched the ascent,  
while near the scene the pavements were  
lined with spectators. The two brothers  
were on the scene by this time and the  
ascent up the spire proper had been com-  
menced. The first ladder of the final  
series rested on the base of the spire and  
was lashed to it, both at the top and bot-  
tom, by ropes passing around the spire.  
Two men carried one up to this one,  
lashed the bottom of the former to the top  
of the latter. The next thing was to  
secure this last addition of climbing ap-  
paratus. One of the brothers climbed it  
while the other held its base. Up in that  
dizzy height a rope was thrown around  
the spire, and the top of this last ladder  
secured by it, until five or six ladders  
were strung in the series, the topmost  
ladder reaching within two or three feet  
of the base of the cross, which terminates  
the spire at a height of two hundred feet  
above the base of the Cathedral.

When the line of spliced ladders had  
crept up the eastern face of the spire to  
this portion, a ladder with hooks at the  
top was carried up and hooked upon the  
cross. One of the brothers ascended this,  
took position and then stepped up the  
steep erect upon the very top of the up-  
right portion of the stone cross. Stand-  
ing there he unscrewed the top of the  
lightning rod and tossed it to the ground.  
Several variations of the performances  
took place about this time. Once both of  
the brothers stood on the opposite arms of  
the cross. The standing upon the top of  
the cross, and the climbing about its arms  
continued for some time, when they de-  
scended, leaving their ladders for a con-  
tinuation of the performance to-day.

The crowd cheered when the top of  
the cross was reached, that is, the boys  
in the crowd cheered. The men were  
soler observers. One strong fellow  
turned from the sight with the re-  
mark that it was too much for his  
nerves. Others shuddered audibly, and  
wished aloud for the men to come down,  
but still they continued to look. Men  
who had passed at four o'clock, when the  
work began, returned and saw it com-  
pleted at sundown. Everybody express-  
ed relief when the men came down, and  
many gave vent to regrets that the peri-  
ous work would be continued to-day."

## About Canes.

Since 1851 commerce in ordinary walk-  
ing-stick has more than quadrupled. In  
Hamburg, Berlin, and Vienna—the pres-  
ent central depots for export—the manu-  
facture employs many thousands of work-  
people. Its control is in the hands of the  
Jews. The Meyers, members of one  
family of German-Hebrews, are at its  
head in Austria and Germany proper, and  
by management peculiar to their race  
have absorbed all competition. First  
gaining ascendancy at home by the style  
and cheapness of their wares, they next  
assailed foreign markets. In Bombay  
they undersold the Chinese dealers.  
Scattering thin light bamboo rods along  
the overland route to India, the native  
productions in Egypt and Arabia gave  
place to the more convenient Viennese  
manufacture. The French occupation of  
Algiers introduced their graceful walk-  
ing-sticks to the Moorish gentry of Northern  
Africa. Paris began to adopt them.  
Madrid, Naples, and even London fol-  
lowed. They drove the English canes  
out of the Brazils, and on the western  
coast of South America, where Belgian  
manufactures had enjoyed immemorial  
monopoly, they found a demand which  
it taxed all their resources to supply.  
Curiously enough, California, in the use  
of the Viennese walking-cane, preceded  
the Eastern States. Mine explorers and  
gold-diggers of the Sierra Nevada country  
gave ton to fashion in New York and  
Chicago. The importation of the Meyers'

canes at the present time into the United  
States has swallowed up like Aaron's  
serpent, all other. They are found every-  
where. No Jew clothes-man fails to



# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 22, 1870.

## FOR GOVERNOR:

**SIDNEY PERHAM,**  
OF PARIS.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS:

**WILLIAM P. FRYE,**  
of Lewiston.

## FOR SENATORS:

THOMAS P. CLEAVES, of Brownfield.  
OTIS HAYFORD, JR., of Canton.

## FOR SHERIFF:

LORENZO D. STACY, of Porter.

## FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY:

ENOCH FOSTER, JR., of Bethel.

## FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

ALBION P. GORDON, of Fryeburg.

## FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

FREDERIC E. SHAW, of Paris.

## U. S. Senator.

The Legislature which is to elect a U. S. Senator for a full term, is soon to be selected by nominating Conventions, and we fully agree with the Somerset Reporter that it is right and proper that Republicans should know how those desiring nominations to the Legislature will vote on that matter. The people, very generally, have decided preferences as to the man to be selected for this important place, but their views are not always carried out by those whom they entrust with the duty of giving expression to them. It has been the custom, too frequently, to make nominations in representative districts with reference, on the part of a few interested parties, to a certain man for U. S. Senator, while the masses not in the secret, accept the man brought forward for a legislative nomination upon other grounds. If he is a man standing well on common questions, and not obnoxious, personally, it is sufficient, although he may not represent the sentiments of a tenth part of his constituency on so important a question as the selection of a U. S. Senator. There is but one way of securing the enactment of the will of the people, in the matter, and that is, by instruction, the nominating caucus. If a candidate for a legislative position, is unwilling to receive instructions from his constituents, let him decline the nomination—there are plenty who will serve and carry out the wishes of the people. On some questions, arising in legislation, we would leave the representative untrammelled. He has discretionary powers and must act upon his own judgment, but the representative character which he occupies should not be lost sight of, when his constituents see fit to express their views by a majority vote in a collective public capacity. There is nothing in this view of the respective rights of constituent and representative, derogatory to the most exalted view of independence on the part of the representative. Why is one man delegated to act for others? Simply because all cannot act. Nominated to a place of trust by partisans of a particular party, he owes fealty to that party on questions of party policy, and he should be bound by the majority vote of his partizan constituents, upon all party questions, or resign. All reasonable, fair men, having no personal objects in view, will assent to these views.

It may be urged, that so far as the representative districts are concerned, an expression of the Caucus to nominate a representative to the Legislature, where it is left for the towns to nominate whose right it is to send, would be an expression of right to a small portion of the district—which is true—but the rest of the district can express their wishes in a similar manner, if they choose to, before or after the election and the representative elect is bound to regard all such expressions. Otherwise, the theory of our representative government is incorrect.

If the people have decided convictions, then, on the Senator question, and have their preferences among the candidates for the position—let them give expression to their views by instructions, and their will may be carried out. Otherwise, we may witness more of those unparliamentary wrangles at Augusta, where bargaining and personal solicitation are brought to bear upon the Legislature to such an extent as to impair private honor and destroy self-respect.

## A Plea for the Old Liners.

The Oxford Register objects to being shoved "off the stage" of political action, in a hurry, by the "Young America" tadpoles, who are trying to creep up on the backs of the old hunkers, whose backs are so covered with barnacles as to afford them excellent clauing. The disconsolate aged editor says:—

"In looking back ten years, we are led to inquire what the old Democracy have done to render them offensive to any portion of the party? What is their offense? Is it for wishing to know the position of men on present issues before making overtures to them? Is it for supporting Gen. McClellan for the Presidency? Is it for sustaining every regular Democratic nomination made in the State?—nominations in which gentlemen claiming to be leaders of the Young Men Democracy, so called, participated, and were the recipients, and received the votes of the very men of whom they now complain. Are they at fault because, while they no longer recognize rights that have been fairly surrendered, they will resist all further aggressions and contend only for the living issues of the times? We trust not. Why then are they obnoxious, and alone responsible for the present position of the Democracy? Can it not be traced to other causes?"

Remember the Menagerie and Circus at Norway, on Friday. It is a good show all admit who have visited it.

Dog days have commenced.

## The Charges Against Gen. Howard.

In April last, Hon. Fernando Wood charged that Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, had been guilty of malversation, and dereliction of duty in thirteen specifically stated particulars. After a long investigation by the Committee on Education and Labor, eight of the members made a

## MAJORITY REPORT

which sets forth, in substance, in regard to the first charge against General Howard, of the improper use of the receipts of the Bureau, that from evidence, certain property in the northern part of the city, called the "Smith Farm," to which was applied the Eckett and Miller appropriation, was purchased for the University by the trustees, and paid for in part by bonds transferred to them by Gen. Howard. The buildings were erected entirely by him and turned over to the trustees, and that all was done under an enlarged discretion conferred by the act of March, 1863, June, 1866, July, 1867, and June, 1868, which directing the majority think, is beyond cavil, and that General Howard has unlimited authority under them. They hold that his [Howard's] gifts to various schools and institutions of kindred nature with the University, was carried out the very purposes for which the Bureau was established.

They reply to the charge that the lands alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the University were disposed of improperly to members of his family, and officers of his staff by giving the history of the purchase and disposal of the Smith farm, and by quoting from the records of the boards of trustees, to show that the financial agent was instructed to select a lot, of not less than one acre, from the University ground, to be donated to Gen. Howard for the purpose of erecting a private residence. This was done on the condition that he would build a house thereon for his own occupation, but that Gen. Howard would not occupy it; and he afterwards purchased an acre, paying \$1000 for it, and built a house thereon from the proceeds of the sale of a residence in the city.

That no member of his family or staff obtained any lands except at the schedule prices fixed by the Board of Trustees for all purchases. The majority find that no bonds of the Congressional Church were taken in payment for a portion of the Smith farm, as charged in the third specification. They quote from the act of July, 1866, in this connection, to show that Gen. Howard was clothed with unlimited authority to cooperate with private benevolent associations for the education of freedmen and refugees, which involved also a discretionary use of the funds at his disposal in aid of this object. That he is therefore only responsible for the exercise of some discretion in this work. He transferred the Charity Fund to Gen. Balloch, in accordance with special order No. 185, which fund was invested by Gen. Balloch, as Treasurer of the Howard University, in Congressional Church bonds, and the majority say that it was a good investment.

Senator Pomeroy and other witnesses testified to the value of the church property on which the money was loaned. The majority do not deny that the University and hospital were built of patent brick, but say that there is no proof that General Howard was a stockholder or connected with the brick company at the time the materials were furnished. He withdrew from the company to avoid an appearance of evil upon the decision to adopt it. Notwithstanding the falling of these buildings the majority find that they really cost \$25,000 less than if built of ordinary pressed brick with stone trimmings.

They find no testimony to substantiate the charge that Gen. Howard permitted D. L. Eaton & Co. or any one else to use the funds belonging to the government. They find that Gen. Howard pays to the Howard University for the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau less rent than he paid when that headquarters was in Washington. They characterize as wholly untrue the charge that Gen. Howard receives more than one salary. The charge that he caused lands in the city of Washington owned by an officer of the Bureau to be transferred to a freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for that school and the school lands in that city, whereby fraud was perpetrated, is utterly denied. They find no evidence to sustain the charges that Gen. Howard allowed the buildings to be erected on Barry Farm of government lumber, to be let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother Charles were personally interested in this transaction as a private speculation. They find that his transactions in this regard were proper, and they reflect glory and credit on Gen. Howard. In regard to the land contract they find the charge without foundation, and that Gen. Howard was not responsible at all.

They proceed to give a history of the Freedmen's Bureau, and refer to French emancipation in the Antilles, British emancipation, &c., and conclude that the Bureau has been so great a success that the world can point to nothing "like it in the history of emancipation;" that all the charges against Gen. Howard are groundless, and that he has been a devoted, honest, and able public servant. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States towards four and one-half millions of its people, suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education, to render them independent, and self-supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride, and that the House hereby approve Major General Oliver O. Howard of the freedmen and causeless charges lately preferred against him, and does hereby declare and record its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity, integrity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much towards the accomplishment of the first two of these great

ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people. Signed, Samuel M. Arnold, John Beatty, George F. Hoar, Washington Townsend, Charles M. Hamilton, Samuel Burdett, James M. Tynen, Legrand W. Pierce.

## MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the committee also made a report in which it recapitulated the various trusts and other receipts of the Bureau and Howard and the Freedmen's Bureau, and differs essentially from the views of the majority. The minority think that General Howard used more than half a million of dollars of funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Howard University, hospital, and lands, and claim that the object of the erection of the university had reference to political pretense, and was a step taken by General Howard to procure popularity as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The second charge is that land of the university was disposed of improperly to members of General Howard's family and staff. The minority state that some evidence is uncontradicted to the effect that these purchases were made at a minimum price, and that the General got his own land for nothing.

Other charges have reference to the alleged infidelity of the General in a brick manufacturing company, and the defective structure of the university buildings, consequently upon the use of this brick. The minority are of the opinion that it has not been proved that Gen. Howard's interest in the company had been disposed of before the contract for the building was made, and states that he has offered no evidence to prove his good faith in the matter, and belief in the serviceableness of the brick. The charge that he drew "three salaries," this report admits was not fully sustained. The minority opinion that the committee declined to hear evidence on this point concerning salaries or sources of income not mentioned in the charge. There was a charge that "an officer" had received a sum of money for certain landed property in Washington; the land thus purchased was given to a freedmen's school in North Carolina, instead of a sum of money appropriated to it. The minority say that this "officer" was General Howard, and consider the proof of the transaction, and that the title was in his name, sufficient to show that the affair was a palpable fraud on the public treasury.

The Barry farm transactions, aside from what has already been referred to, are considered by the minority as being indefensible in law.

The final charge was that "he was one of a ring known as the 'Freedmen's Bureau Ring,' that the whole undertakings of savings banks and schools for freedmen were political machinery, and that he used the Bureau for his personal and political profit. It appropriately closes with an unsparing attack upon the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and especially the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Washington. The statement of the latter institution, with its balance of \$1,850,000 due depositors, is embodied in the report, and the majority find the assertion that the "little earnings" of negro "once obtained as deposits in savings banks were used for the profit of those who had control of them," and declares that these banks are an "active agency in this great conspiracy against the people of the United States, prosecuted through this Bureau." It asks that government interfere, and that measures be taken to recover any moneys officially drawn by General Howard and "disbursed in aid of churches, religious associations, and educational institutions, not in pursuance of law." Its signers are T. W. McNeely, Representative 9th District of Illinois, and A. A. C. Rogers, 2d District of Arkansas.

## GEN. HOWARD'S STATEMENT.

A detailed statement was presented by Gen. Howard in reply to the various charges of Fernando Wood. Most of these replies are referred to in the minority report. In explanation of the "three salary" charge, he shows that two of the alleged three could not have both been drawn under the law; and that he only drew one of them. In regard to land purchases and transfers charged as cash transactions, he explains the occasion under which the transfer was made, and shows that even if the transaction was informal, it benefited the freedmen. In regard to the Barry farm business, he repeats the charges of irregularity, and declares that neither he nor his brother was benefited, or was interested pecuniarily or privately in the transactions connected with it. He denies that any portion of the business of the Bureau has been conducted with extravagance, or for his own benefit, or for that of his own family. An abundant array of facts and figures fortify his statements.

RENTS.—Many of our readers may not have a fair understanding of the word "rents," which occurs so constantly just now in our foreign dispatches, and whose rise and fall seem to constitute the financial barometer of Paris. They are the funded debt of France, not, however, in the form of bonds, but simply loans from the people. These loans are entered to the credit of the lender on the government ledgers and draw a specified rate of interest. The holders of the debt are called "rentiers," and the fluctuations in its value denote popular distrust or confidence in the government.

At Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the 4th of July, a party of excursionists, while on board a steamer on a pleasure cruise, displayed the American flag in a position superior to the British flag. The commander of the English gunboat Cherub, which was in the harbor, sent an officer on board and had the American flag hauled down. If some Yankee land-lubber on board had pitched the British sun overboard, it would have served him right.

The editors of Maine and New Hampshire take a vacation next week, to hold a joint Convention at Rye Beach. They ask for a suspension of public opinion during their absence, as there will be a suspension of their own.

## Charles Dickens.

The utterances of various pulpits on the occasion of the death of Charles Dickens have been the occasion of the discussion of the matter in the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Fulton introduced a preamble and resolution strongly affirming the faith in reference to the future state of those who, "having rejected the Gospel, are suffering the penalty of a violated law, the wrath of an avenging God." Drs. Neale, Peck, Mason, and Murdock opposed the resolution, and thought Mr. Fulton had acted unwisely in his reflections on Mr. Dickens. Mr. Fulton's resolution was tabled by a vote of 30 to 10; and Mr. Murdock's resolution reaffirming unshaken belief in the "final retribution of all who die in impenitence and sin," after the suggestion that "eternal" be substituted for "final," was withdrawn; and another received a tie vote, affirming unshaken belief in the "future punishment of all who die in impenitence and unbelief," and also reaffirming the liberty of the pulpit. Finally a resolution offered by Rev. W. H. Kelton, formerly of Maine, was almost unanimously passed. It was that the position of the Baptist ministry of Boston needed no reaffirmation as to soundness of doctrinal belief.

While Dickens may not have been nominally a Christian professor, and while some of his practices, especially his observance of the Sabbath, may not comport with the views of Christians in different sections of the country, it must be admitted that his writings were calculated to promote reform in many places of society; and that however he may have erred in many things, he has nevertheless fulfilled in a sense the functions of a great moral teacher, and that whatever criticisms his works may have, they are still pervaded by that marvelous inspiration which true genius alone imparts.

At any rate, not many Christians could improve upon the sentiments which he incorporated into his Will in May, 1869, as follows:

"I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb. I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claim to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto. I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its expressed spirit, and to put no faith in any man's construction of its letter, here or there."

## Tornado in Maine.

The shower of Thursday last week, which was not accompanied with much wind here, proved to be a tornado right about us and extending over a considerable territory east. At South Paris, Hebron and Buckfield, the tempest did some damage uprooting and breaking off trees &c., but in Auburn houses and barns were blown down, and in Greene, Wells and many other towns, great damage was done by hail, as well as the wind. In North Auburn, a barn belonging to John and Stinson Parker was destroyed. The two brothers had just driven into the barn with a load of hay, shut up the barn doors, backing the load against one of them, to prevent the door blowing in. The two brothers stood in the tie-up floor about three feet apart, when suddenly John felt the barn moving—as indeed it moved bodily from its foundation, several feet. Immediately, the floor beneath him sank down. John very fortunately fell near the foundation which protected him from the falling timbers, while Stinson who fell to the cellar also, was several feet nearer the center of the building, and was struck by the falling of the timbers and instantly killed. John called for Stinson, but no reply came. As soon as possible, he crawled over the debris, and in a few moments found the lifeless body of his brother, his head bent nearly to his feet, in a half sacking posture. A great timber had struck him on the back, and his back was broken. His death must have been instantaneous. His body was only with some difficulty extricated from the enveloping timbers, after the storm had lulled and night had been called to the rescue. There were three horses and a yoke of oxen in the barn, rescued without injury.

The barn was 100 feet long, being finely built on a heavy split granite foundation, and had a deep cellar—standing quite high in consequence. The timbers were heavy, and the moving such an immense building by the gale, is proof of its terrible intensity.

The family of the Messrs. Parker, within the house during the gale had as much as they could do to look out for the house, and such was the fury of the tempest, knew nothing, until it had subsided, of the leveling of the barn a few rods off. Windows and doors of the house were blown in. As soon as they got an opportunity for an outside survey, they saw the barn was in ruins and felt that perhaps both men had perished.

Stinson was 50 years of age and leaves a widow and five children—the two elder married. The two brothers had always lived on this, the homestead farm.

The fall of hail in this vicinity was immense. In some places hail drifts a foot deep are reported.

The gale took off 20 feet of Ingersoll Parker's barn in Greene, and blew down E. Moulton's barn in the same vicinity. A house of Mr. M's in the barn was barely saved. J. C. Daggett's house was partly unroofed, and his orchard and other trees very badly damaged.

—The Bangor Whig understands that Dr. Aug. C. Hamlin of that city, has been notified by the Surgeon General that, in case the European war is continued, he will be appointed as Special Commissioner of the United States Government to examine and report upon the hospital and medical systems of the armies engaged.

## For the Oxford Democrat.

## A Tour in Oxford County.

Fashion is everything. So the pleasure-seeker, because it is fashionable, will go to the White Mountains and spend his money by the handful to catch a foggy glimpse of the world beneath him with the thermometer at the freezing point, and departs to his home calling it pleasure, but with a little silent protest in his heart that he has been fooled some way. He may start, for instance, from Dixfield, with the Wauchilla Mountains, within a mile of him, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and miss a trip which we did not. The other day, in company with three others we started from the National House, Mr. Marble acting as our guide, and driving almost to the base of the Mountain we left our team and commenced the ascent on foot. Picking our way leisurely along, we came to the immediate base where the stern rocks towered above, over which we climbed by a winding way, up the almost perpendicular sides, clinging on to the small trees and twigs, holding on to the crawling between the sharp jutting rocks till we reached the top, and were well repaid for our trouble by one of the grandest views of mountain scenery to be seen anywhere. Away to the west of us, towering up into the blue sky, were Black Mountain, and Mount Zerk, to the north, Blue Mountain, with Weld pond sparkling in the distance; to the east, Saddleback, and far away to the southwest, lined against the horizon, lay the White Mountains, while all around us, filling up every point of the compass, lay range upon range of Oxford hills. Oxford! name famed for the hospitality of its people and its romantic scenery; anywhere in the county the pleasure-seeker can find genuine friendliness and real pleasure—a conjunction not always obtained. If he come by the G. T. Railroad he will find at South Paris, the Andrews House, a popular Summer resort, and receive from the proprietors good fare and gentlemanly treatment. At Paris Hill, a popular resort also, with good scenery, and all the auxiliaries to the enjoyment of a good time in plenty of good fishing, shooting, &c. Should he want to take a drive, he will find one of the pleasantest: the road to Waterford, passing through as it does, the pretty village of Norway; and a little farther on, winding along the shore of a beautiful lake. At Waterford, he will be shown the birth-place of Artemus Ward, also his last resting place. And as he wanders through the Cemetery and stands before his grave, almost involuntarily will flash into his mind the words of the great humorist at the tomb of Shakespeare, "I wonder if posterity three hundred years from now will visit my grave?"

Should his fancy lead him in another direction, the road to the romantic little town of Buckfield, will give him a short, and pleasant drive, and a glimpse of one of the prettiest and wealthiest towns in the County. Farther on, the road to Canton will afford him a pleasant intermixture of drives through the green woods and distant views of long stretches of mountain scenery. Just before reaching the village of Canton, the road winds along the edge of Whitney Pond, and from the hill just beyond, he can catch a glimpse of one of the prettiest landscape views imaginable. The distant mountains, the little village nestled down among the hills and the sparkling waters of the miniature lake, making it worthy of the best endeavors of any artist.

From Canton to Dixfield, the road winds along the banks of the Androscoggin, and has a pleasant variety of mountain scenery and interesting views on the river. Arrived at Dixfield, he will receive the best of care and treatment at the National House, and should not return till he has taken a look from Wanchilla; and if these gentle hints to summer boarders, from one who has been there, are not enough, why, they can have even more.

## Commencement at Brunswick.

Of the graduating class this year, our County has three, who had parts as follows:—

2.—Oration. Political Influence of Romanism. William Edwin Frost, Norway.  
10.—Disquisition—Science and speculation. Everett Hammons, Bethel Hill.  
16.—Disquisition. Capital Punishment a failure. Walter Ebenezer Holmes, Oxford.

## Law Term—Oxford Cases.

The full Court for this District convened at Portland on Tuesday. The following cases from our County were taken up: No. 33.—Cyrus C. Spaulding vs. Clinton Ripley. Exceptions overruled.—Judgment for plaintiff.

No. 38. Charles W. Millett vs. John True et al. To be argued in writing.

No. 39. Selection of Dixfield for committee to establish line between Dixfield and Canton. To be argued in writing.

Bolter & Wright, E. G. Harlow.

No. 44.—George S. Phelps vs. James S. Dennett.

G. A. Wilson. Alvah Black.

No. 56.—W. E. Cushman vs. E. H. Morse et al. Exceptions sustained.

Alvah Black. Virgin & Upton.

Bethel & Hanover Toll Bridge Co. vs. Humphrey Bean. Argued orally.

Frye. Foster.

No. 41.—Edward T. Little vs. Thomas Thurston et al. Submitted on brief by defendants.

S. F. Gibson. E. Foster, Jr.

No. 58.—Jonas Greene vs. Geo. W. Lunt. Argued orally.

Bolter & Wright. Black & Virgin.

D. Hammons.

Deborah R. Lunt vs. George W. Lunt. To be argued in writing.

Andrews.

Samuel T. Richards vs. John J. Perry. To be argued in writing.

Bearee.

Jeremiah Woodward vs. J. T. Daniels. Exceptions overruled.

Kimball. Harlow.

—Sciatica is a pain beginning at the hip and follows the course of the sciatic nerve, and is generally a purely nervous and nervous pain. To cure, use Renne's Pain Kicking Magic Oil on the painful parts, and also in the hollow of the foot. If the blood be in a low state, a preparation of iron must be given at the same time—but the Magic Oil alone generally cures.

## The Fourth at Dixfield.

Our local correspondent, owing to a pressure of business, failed to furnish an earlier account of the celebration of the National Anniversary at this place.

One of the most rational and satisfactory celebrations, in a quiet way, that could be imagined, was enjoyed on the occasion. It was got up under the auspices of the Good Templars, though a citizen's celebration was contemplated and fully realized.

In the morning there was a good display of Fantasties, in quaint and curious costume, with mottoes and caricatures that amused all.

At about ten o'clock a procession was formed in front of the Good Templar's Hall, under charge of W. W. Bolster, Esq., as Marshal. The Canton Brass Band headed it, with good delegations of Pleasant Pond Lodge of I. O. of G. T. of Weld, Maple Grove Lodge of Peru, Pinaoock of Rumford and Androscoggin of Dixfield, and some members of other Lodges, with the Post of the G. A. R. and the Sabbath Schools of Dixfield and surrounding towns. The procession marched through the village and countermarched, when it repaired to a beautiful grove in the neighborhood, where several hours were spent in a very enjoyable way. H. F. Howard, Esq., acted as President of the day. After music by the band, and vocal music, addresses were made by J. S. Wright, Esq., and E. E. Parlin, of Peru. The picnic refreshments were then served in a very rural and satisfactory manner. Order being restored again, twelve regular toasts were offered by E. G. Harlow, Esq., of Dixfield, and A. L. Haines, of Peru, after which the occasion was enlivened by many volunteer sentiments and responses, and wit and humor reigned supreme. Short and excellent addresses were made by J. N. Irish, of Rumford, J. P. Swasey, Esq., of Canton, Rev. Mr. Maxwell of Weld, and A. Hayford, Esq., of Canton.

At about 3 P. M. the procession re-formed and marched back to the village, all delighted with the entertainment of the day. Everything passed off satisfactorily, without any rowlism or drunkenness to mar the occasion. It was in every sense a citizen's celebration, creditable to all who participated in it, notwithstanding the report in the Oxford Register that most of those who engaged in it were children, who had been fogged—not was it true, as that correspondent said, that the speakers told the crowd "to vote for temperance men and no one besides." The only allusion to politics was in some of the volunteer toasts in the Grove. May the day always be observed as rationally and sensibly.

## Bethel Items.

We hear that there is to be a large Tailoring establishment opened in our village the first of October next, by a man from another part of our State. He will bring with him one of the best tailors in the State; one who has had many years' experience, and is fully up with the times. If the project is carried out, they will go into the manufacture of clothing by the quantity; this will give employment to a great many persons. They are spirited men, and will be a help to our village.

Mrs. John Needham, a lady of about 65 years of age, was run away with, and thrown from her carriage last Friday, and very seriously injured. She received three severe cuts on her head, which laid the skull bare, besides other bruises about her body; her recovery is considered doubtful.

We have been told that the agent for H. H. Hatheway's Horse Hay Fork would visit this County soon. We have seen the fork and some of those who are using it in Cumberland County this season, and they say it is a great saving of time and labor; if so, our farmers ought to have it. The price including fork, 65 feet rope, hand rope, 3 pulleys, and 3 books, \$20.00. Price of fork alone, \$15.00.

More anon. LEON.

Bethel, July 18th, 1870.

## North Norway Items.

Mr. Sanders, of North Waterford, has bought the Cobb farm, near Holts' Mills, and put on an addition to the barn. He intends to build a blacksmith shop, which is much needed in the vicinity. Mr. Chamberlain has put on an addition to his house and buildings, and several others have put repairs on to their houses.

Our drift land soils here have dried up very much, making the crop of hay on the ridges very good. Those who have meadows get a light crop. The fall and winter freshets were a benefit to them. It would encourage those who can to clear up our low, wet lands, and prepare them for mowing. Pasture feed is getting scarce, also.

I learn that it is very dry in some parts of Illinois.

—One of the schemes of the democracy of Bangor was on the Hill last week, who expressed his determination to interview Mr. Perham, and offer him the democratic nomination for Governor. We did not hear the result, but understand that in case of a failure in this direction, he had in view Prince Leopold. We hope the latter may not be true, for it may involve us in trouble with foreign powers.

—Secretary Robeson has received a dispatch announcing the arrival, Monday, at Charlestown, S. C., of the United States steamer Quinebaug, from Rio de Janeiro, having on board all the self made exiles from the South to Brazil. They went there at the close of the war for the purpose of creating a government, etc., but it was a failure; and they have been brought home at the expense of the government.

—Two sons of James O'Brien of Lewiston met with severe accidents on Sunday afternoon. One fell from a tree, receiving a severe concussion of the brain. About two hours afterwards the other fell a greater distance from another tree, receiving a bad compound fracture of the thigh.

## Editorial and Selected Items.

—Congress has adjourned.

—Plummer, Seth Paris, has got some nice Quinquet, very cheap.

—Pastures afford very poor grazing for cattle now.

—Summer company abounds. All the houses are full.

—New Potatoes are obtained from some of the gardens, but if the drought continues, the yield will be small.

—The Sidehack Circle on Wednesday evening was a success, thanks to the Committee of young folks who got up the entertainments. The charade, Pueron, was capitally played, and the singing, refreshments, &c. effervescent.

—Mr. Samson Andrews, one of our worthy and respected citizens, who has been an invalid for some time, died on Saturday evening last, at 8 o'clock. He leaves a handsome property, and by will gives his pleasantly located homestead (formerly the Judge Emery house) and other Real Estate, with household furniture, carriages, &c., and \$5000 in money, to his wife, who has been a most faithful companion and nurse in his days of helplessness, as well as in health. A large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the funeral to pay their last homage to a genial and warm-hearted citizen. The services were conducted in a very solemn and impressive manner by Rev. Mr. Taber of Norway.

—Arrangements are being made to make this a money order office. Postmaster Weeks has received some of the books and instructions, and will open the office as soon as everything requisite is received.

—A little daughter of Elijah Upton, Esq., of Bath, was severely injured Monday by being thrown from an ice cart.

—Mr. J. H. Gibson, an excellent workman from Kimball's celebrated Carriage Manufactory in Portland, has bought the Carriage stand at South Paris, and is getting up some fine specimens of work. We saw a wagon of his, equal to the best that can be found anywhere. He can turn out anything, and has the facilities for doing all branches of carriage work, and repairing. Give him a call.

—Jerome Perham, aged eighteen years, of Wakefield, Mass., while crossing the railroad track at Greenwood, Mass., was run over by a passing train and died from the effects of the injury. He was a son of Joshua Perham, who formerly lived at Bryant's Pond.

—A Glasgow merchant, on his death-bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospect, he asked the reverend gentleman: "Do you think if I were to leave £10,000 to the Free Kirk that my soul would be saved?" "Well," answered the cautious minister. "I couldn't just promise you that, but I think it's an excellent merit well worth trying."

—Dandruff eradicated, the scalp made clean, and gray hair restored to its original youthful beauty and vigor by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer.

—Poverty is bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

## Affairs in Europe.

No outbreak has yet occurred, up to the 20th, though France has declared war, and fighting seems inevitable, with the prospect of involving other powers than those immediately concerned. Both parties seem spoiling for a fight, and they will probably be gratified before they get through.

The French Minister to this country committed suicide at Washington, on Wednesday.



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**DRUGS,**  
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#—Orders by Mail or Express promptly  
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Address,     **F. E. SHAW.**  
Paris Hill, Oct. 29, 1869.  
**S. A. MILLER,**  
**IRON FOUNDER & MACHINIST**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
CARRIAGE AXLES,

**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 afternoon train from Portland.

Through tickets to Augusta are sold at Danville.  
EDWIN NOYES, Supr.  
Jan. 22, 1869.



THE  
**ROCKWELL**  
VEGETABLE  
CATARACT  
PILLS

Mild, Certain, Safe, Efficient. It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relaxes and invigorates all the vital functions, with-

plant, which has long attended its use in many localities, and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never there accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes the system. It cures the various diseases of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, hysteria, liver, kidneys,—of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this, will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.

1 Box,	\$0.25,	Postage, 6 cents
5 "	1.00,	" 18 "
12 "	2.25,	" 33 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicine

**TURNER & CO., Proprietors.**

120 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Dec. 3, 1899.

# One Million Acres OF CHOICE IOWA LANDS

**F**OR SALE, at \$3. per acre and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the **Iowa Railroad Land Co.** Railroads already built through its lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, location: tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it will

styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnish at from \$250 to \$4,000 ready to set up. Maps sent if desired. Address  
**W. W. WALKER, Vice President.**  
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**A MODEL HOUSE**

**B**EING a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp or scrip if convenient) GEO. L. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

**STAR SPANGLED BANNER.**—A large 4 column paper, *Ledger* size, illustrated. Devoted to Skel-lies, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun, Nonsense (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of of Swindling, Humbugging, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving, "Evangeline,"

ed to all who ask it. It is wide-awake, fearless, truthful. Try it now, 75c a year. Specimens **Free**. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.



A cow should not drop her calf in the stallion but should be let loose in an enclosure, and left to quietness. Bran mixed with tepid water acts very favorably for the expulsion of the afterbirth. — Some prefer that the cows come in in April and May rather than in February or March. Should the cows come in as early as March something besides ordinary hay is required. Beans are used in England as feed for cattle but are not much used in America. Grains rich in albuminous matter make excellent food for milk-cows. Rye, oats and buckwheat contain 14 per cent. albuminous material and are only excelled by peas and beans. A mixture of barley and oats or of peas and oats is a good feed. Corn meal is objectionable from its heating qualities. Bran with oat meal produces the best of results. Cows when first turned into grass in the spring should be allowed to remain only for a few hours at a time. Salt should be accessible to the animals. Do not supply at intervals as some would be likely to overfeed while others would not get enough. Without salt the milk becomes scanty and of poor quality. Salt is most needed in the **spring** when the grass is young. In a drouth there is a falling off of milk in quantity, indicating

now left of the berries are as fresh as when first put up. It is very little trouble to add the sugar when the cans are opened. We mention this because as the demand for sugar is greater in the fruit season than at other times the price advances, placing it beyond the reach of some families except for ordinary use. If cranberries, the most acid of all fruits, can be kept without sugar any other may be preserved in the same way. Those who have experimented for many years in the various ways of preserving fruits and vegetables may add others by giving the results of their observation to the readers of this column, and this they are cordially invited to do.


Time Quantity of sugar to	Time Quantity of sugar to
Boiling the quart.	Boiling the quart.
Minutes. Ounces.	Minutes. Ounces.
Raspberries 6	4 Peas, half a 6
Blackberries 6	6 Ripe Currants 6
Plums 10	8 " 10
Whortleb's 5	4 Tomatoes 30
Parkes, w/c 15	4 Gooseberries, 5
" half 8	4 Sugar, sliced 5
Pears, w/c 30	8


Corn, peas and beans should be boiled in the cans three hours to expel all the air and preclude the possibility of fermentation.

---

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL,  
DENTIST.

**DENTIST,**  
**BETHEL HILL, MAINE.**  
Office on Maine St.—over Post office.  
Artificial Teeth inserted on Folsom's Pat. Plates.  
Residence on Church Street.  
Dr. T. will visit Gorham, N. H., the week following  
the second Monday of each month.

**DR. G. P. JONES,**  
**DENTIST,**  
  
**NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.**  
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcan-  
ized Rubber.

**DR. N. GAMMON,**  
**DENTIST,**  
  
**MECHANIC FALLS, ME.**  
Particular attention paid to filling and preserv-  
ing the natural teeth.  
Artificial Teeth inserted from one tooth to a full  
set, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.  
Either administered when desired if advisable.  
Will visit Rockfield the first Monday in  
each month and remain through the week.  
May 20, 1876.

**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.  
April 1.

**Organs and Melodeons**

THE extensive business carried on for many years, in Oxford County, by

**H. N. HALL,**

in the sale of the above named *Instruments*, will be continued by the subscriber, who has made arrangements with Messrs. PARKER & SECOMB to furnish their best work.

**Warranted Equal to any in Tone, Style and Reliability.**

Orders by mail promptly attended to, on entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Terms made easy with undoubted security.

**MARY P. HALL.**

South Paris, March 1, 1870.

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Passage in state Room \$5. Cabin Passage \$3 meals extra.

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

For freight or passage apply to  
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July 9, 1897.

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**BETHLE and SOUTH PARIS.**

**DR. J. W. CURTIS, - Dentist,**  
Having disposed of his Office at Mechanic Falls,  
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Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock  
and India Wharf, Boston, every day at 7 o'clock  
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Per in Cabin,	\$1.50
Deck free	\$1.00

Freight taken as usual.

Sept. 1, 1890.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.