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Poetry.

WHEN I AM OLD.

When I am old—and oh, how soon
Will life's sweet morning yield too soon,
And noon's broad, fervid, earnest light,
Be shrouded in the gloom of night;
Till like a story well told,
Will seem my life—when I am old.

When I am old—this breezy earth
Will lose for me its voice of mirth;
The streams will have an undertone
Of sadness—not by right their own;
And Spring's sweet flowers in vain unfold
In rosy charms—when I am old.

When I am old I shall not care
To seek with flowers my faded hair;
I'll be no vain devotee of mine,
In rich and costly robes to shine;
Bright jewels and the brightest gold
Will charm me naught—when I am old.

When I am old—my friends will be
Old and infirm and bowed like me;
Or else their bodies' death the soul,
Their spirits dwelling safe with God,
The old church bell will long have tolled
Above their rest—when I am old.

When I am old—I'll rather bend
Than see them lose the earnest truth
That marks the friendship of my youth,
'Till be so sad to have them cold,
Or change to me—when I am old.

When I am old—oh, how it seems
Like the wild hum of dreams,
To picture in prophetic rhyme,
That dim, far distant, shadowy time;
So distant that it seems o'er told
Even to say—when I am old.

When I am old—perhaps ere then,
I shall be missed from haunts of men;
Perhaps my dwelling will be found
Beneath the green and quiet mound;
My name by strangers' hands enrolled
Among the dead—ere I am old.

Ere I am old—that time is now,
For youth sits lightly on my brow;
My limbs are firm and strong, and free,
Life has a thousand charms for me;
Chances that will long their influence hold
Within my heart—ere I am old.

Ere I am old—oh, let me give
My life to learning how to live,
Then shall I meet, with willing heart,
An early summons to depart;
Or find my lengthened days consoled
By God's sweet peace—when I am old.

Miscellany.

AT THE STAKE.

A THRILLING STORY OF TRAPPER LIFE!

When light came we paused a few minutes for rest, but did not dare remain long, as we expected pursuit would be made the moment a trail was followed. From pain and loss of blood I felt nervous and weak, desiring nothing more than a few hours of quiet sleep, but this was out of the question now, as I pushed along with all the energy I could command.

Sometime after sunrise we came upon a spot where a clearing had been attempted many years before. An old cabin had evidently been burned down in the centre of the grade, a few charred logs still remaining piled upon each other. Around these grew luxuriant masses of bushes, upon which hung myriads of berries—Here was a feast, and one which we appreciated the more as we had no food, and no means of procuring any until we should reach some settlement, and those are not common along the route we must take.

We ate with a hearty good will, at least I can answer for myself that such was the case, and feel sure my companions were not behind. It seemed that I had never tasted anything so delicious, though I suppose our previous poor fare had something to do with that.

I was busily engaged in pulling off the ripe fruit in handfuls, when the cracking of a stick behind me, where I knew my companions could not be, caused me to start and look up.

At first I saw nothing to alarm me, but had scarcely given a second glance when an Indian warrior sprang from behind a tree and levelled his rifle at me. He did not fire however, as my bandaged arm attracted his attention, and with a cry he sprang forward, closely followed by three others. I endeavored to flee, but before I could extricate myself from the bushes they were so near that my exertions would have been utterly useless.

In my inexperience I trusted that my wounded condition might be something in my favor, and so I waited their coming with all the calmness I possessed brought into full play. I looked about once, when I first beheld the Indians, for my companions, but they were upon the opposite bushes, when I trusted they would be apprised of the danger, and seek their own safety in time.

As the foremost savage paused before me, he gazed into my face and scanned my general appearance for a moment, then exclaimed most decidedly:

"You Yankee!"

Knowing it would be useless to attempt a denial of the fact which was so plainly stamped on my features and dress, I merely assented in the affirmative.

"No much fight now," he pursued, pointing to my wounded arm.

"Should think not," I responded.

Very audaciously he drew forth a thong of deerskin, and placed it about my ankles, drawing my feet together so I could merely stand, and then a short conference followed between him and the other members of the party.

My captors did not appear to be all of a mind; indeed so much did they differ that I was really afraid they would get into a fight on my account; or, I may properly say, I hoped such would be the case.

What the particular bone of contention was I did not know, as the confab was carried on in the Indian tongue, though I suppose it related to my final disposition.

Besides the uneasiness I felt on my own account, I was in constant apprehension lest my companions should fall into the unlucky state. I looked about for them when I was free from the scrutiny of the Indians, but could see or hear nothing of them. I trusted they had taken the alarm and fled from the dangerous vicinity.

Finally the question among the Indians whatever it might be, settled down into a form from which no appeal could be taken. The parties seemed exactly divided, two standing on either side.

One of their number at length made a proposition to which the others seemed to assent and clipped a small piece of bark from a tree near by. A mark was then made upon the earth, and taking that as a stand-point, each proceeded to hurl his hatchet at the mark upon the tree, and one of the party holding me by the shoulder meanwhile, to make certain that I did not give them the slip.

The contest seemed to be for the purpose of deciding which of the two pairs should plant their weapons nearest the mark. Every throw would have cloven an apple; but one, more fortunate than his fellows, struck square in the mark, and that Indian had won. I shuddered, for he had been the fiercest of the party in his arguments.

The result showed that my apprehensions were not without foundation. In a moment I was grasped, hurried to the side of a small sapling, and bound to it. I was not a fool, and knew it meant death by torture, but no words broke from my lips; no vain attempts at escape were made. I was determined that if I was burned to death, my tormentors should never know the agony I endured.

It took but a moment to secure me, and then dry fagots were speedily collected. I saw that the job was to be a short one, and in some respects I was glad of it.

Certainly I should not have to suffer as long as though the torture was more slowly applied. One other thing consoled me, so far as consolation is possible. My companions, with whom I had lived so long, had escaped, and neither of us would be compelled to see the other suffer.

It did not require long to procure the necessary fuel, and when it was piled about me in such a manner as to secure a pretty thorough roasting of myself, one of the red skins applied a flame.

At this moment the Indians were all about me, brandishing knives and hatchets, with a view to extort some signs of fear from me. Their guns were leaning against a tree some twenty feet away; within ten feet of that tree grew the berry-laden bushes where I had been gathering my morning repast.

As my eyes rested for a moment on the bushes, I fancied there was a slight agitation among them. I looked steadily, and saw it repeated. Something alive was in there. A suspicion very near the truth flashed across my mind, but before I could give it form the truth was made apparent.

The bushes were pushed open quickly, and Jack and Saul sprang forth. What followed seemed like a dream.

With two rapid bounds they stood beside the tree, and had hold of the Indians' guns. The latter, quite as surprised as I ever saw men, turned and made a rush for the spot.

My two friends had each raised a weapon, and both fired, but only a single savage fell. I saw Jack Munkle sweep a red man into eternity with a blow from the weapon he had just discharged, while two savages bore down upon Saul. The old trapper fell before their attack, and one of them sank to the ground almost at the same moment.

The question now lay between Jack and the remaining Indian, who was the fiercest and strongest of the party.

With dexterous movement Jack caught one of the loaded muskets, and the Indian scoured the other. Neither having time to discharge a weapon, both sprang to cover.

Jack was fortunate in position; however so that with levelled weapon he kept the savage in close quarters behind the tree.

The whole occurrence thus far had occupied only a few moments, and the little flame which had been applied to my torture pile had not increased very much.

Still it was getting painfully suggestive of what it might become if the maneuvers between the combatants lasted long, or the Indian proved victorious.

My only fear was that Jack's attention would be drawn toward me for a fatal moment and to avert such a mishap, I called out:

"Tend to the redskin, Jack; I'm all right!"

The savage heard me also, and with the words his purpose seemed to change. Throwing out his gun, he proceeded to take a deliberate aim at me.

The act was interrupted by the report of Jack's piece. The poised rifle dropped to the ground, and the Indian fled rapidly through the forest, blood pouring profusely from his shattered arm, which had been thoughtlessly exposed in taking aim at me.

Jack proceeded to scatter the burning pile, and cut me loose, after which our attention was turned to Saul. We were happy to find that his wounds were not serious, the glancing stroke of a tom-

hawk having merely stunned him.

He soon recovered sufficiently to walk, and we left the scene of our unpleasant adventure.

From the fallen Indians we obtained three tolerably good rifles, with ammunition and other weapons, so that we were not afterward the defenceless band we had been.

We could now procure plenty of food, and by exercise of due caution we succeeded in reaching the American lines.

Jack at once set off upon scouting duty, but Saul and myself laid up for repairs, which, in my case, were not completed till the following winter had nearly passed.

However, when spring opened I was ready to resume my wild life.

SMALL FAMILIES.

BY NATHAN ALLEN, M. D.

A popular auctioneer of real estate in Boston, while advertising recently a house for sale, and, after describing its convenience, size, number of rooms, &c., concludes by stating that "it is just right for a 'modern size' family." This term, qualifying the kind of family, was not moderate nor small, but modern, implying that the ancient-sized family was somewhat different. It is presumed that this auctioneer intended to describe a family consisting of three or four persons—probably one or two children with their parents. This simple fact illustrates a great change taking place in the present state of society as to the size of the family compared with former periods. This change presents an aspect of the times, having both a retrospective and a prospective view, full of meaning. The presentation of a few facts upon this subject will suggest some considerations worthy of serious reflection.

New England, in its early history, was distinguished for its rapid increase of population; and this increase was made up, not by emigration from other States or from foreign nations, but by its own native inhabitants from the great number of births. Most of the places in Massachusetts have been settled from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years, and their history is made up of five, six and seven generations. It is well known that in all the parishes and towns of the state, it has been customary from their earliest settlement to keep an exact record of all children born, thus preserving family histories. Some individual was always appointed—(generally a good penman), as clerk of the parish or town, to keep these records, which have been preserved and continued to the present day. These records have been carefully examined in a large number of cases, with reference to the number of births, as compared with the number of families. It is surprising how many, and what large families the records of some of these old towns present.

For the sake of bringing the comparison down to the present time, an average of all the children in each generation has been made to every family. It was found that the first generation had an average to each family from eight to ten children; the second and third from seven to eight; the fourth and fifth from five to seven; and the sixth, or the present generation, only about three children to each family.

In the first hundred years, or with the first three generations, the decline in children was small, but, with the last two, the falling off was more rapid. This decrease was very striking place so rapidly as at this very time. In the town of Billerica (settled in 1655), may be found in its records, these remarkable facts: There are recorded the names of twenty-six families having 10 children each; twenty having 11 each; twenty four having 12 each; thirteen having 13 each; five having fourteen each; one family having 15, and one having 21, making in all, one thousand and forty-three children to ninety families. And from a careful examination of its records the first hundred years, when the latter part of this period, the town had a population of over one thousand persons, not a single married couple could be found in this whole period, but what reported children! There is no reason why the records of many other towns in the State should not present similar statistics. If the reader has never had his attention turned in this direction, he will be surprised as he reckons up in the circle of his acquaintances the number of married persons having no children or only one or two, whether it be in the city or in the country.

The proportion of such families have been surely and steadily increasing in every and every generation year. Now it all married people have on an average, say three children each, and only three-fifths of all children born ever reach adult life, can any stretch of arithmetic prove that such a people will increase in population? Suppose the number of young men preferring to lead a single life, should continue to increase in the future as it has in the past, what is to be the effect ultimately on our population? In the present state of society, so large are the expenses of supporting a family, that multitudes of young men now refrain from assuming this responsibility. We can count scores and scores of men from twenty to forty, many of whom we know, who have never been married.

I had just time to see in the camels' camp all the drivers making their charges kneel down with their backs to the coming storm, whilst the men themselves crouched on the lee-side of the camels, but there was no time for me to notice what the elephants were going to do, for the storm was almost upon us; the outer air felt suffocating, so I reluctantly retired to get my turban tied on. Scarcely had the servants fastened firmly to the ground the large curtain which formed the door to our tent and which was generally fastened back with a green wreath of mango leaves, when the tent shook and swayed backwards and forwards, and in a few moments everything was covered, more than an inch deep, with the finest dust,

of accumulating some capital to meet these expenses, when it is too late ever to be encumbered with much family.

If a comparison is instituted between the native American, and families of foreign origin, we shall find that the number of children will average two or three times as many in the foreign, as in the American family. There are very few married persons among the Irish, the Scotch and the English, but what have children, and most of them have large families. Why there should be such a difference in the size of the family of the two classes, here referred to, or between the Americans of the present and those of former generations, presents an enquiry of great interest. Its investigation involves topics which lay at the very foundation of our present state of society, and a satisfactory solution of the problem would bring up questions of the most momentous consequences in the future.

The crime of "fashionable murder" which has been discussed in the *Congregationalist and Recorder* presents only one phase in this great subject. The causes that have led to this crime, now so extensively practiced, (and particularly among the class of individuals where it is found), must be investigated. Here is where the reform must begin. Among these causes may be found the too expensive or extravagant style of living, the pernicious effects of fashion upon the body as well as the mind, the low appreciation of human life, the want of moral principle, false or wrong standards of living, erroneous views of the great objects of marriage, and poor health occasioned by neglect of physical exercise, improper regimen, too exclusive cultivation of the brain, &c., &c. Society itself must be reconstructed. The great laws of life and health must be better understood. They are a part of the will and government of God, in this world, as much as the ten commandments, and cannot be violated with impunity. There are great evils, sins, and crime, constantly practiced in society which cannot be eradicated, unless these laws are understood and obeyed. Here a thorough reform is needed more than anywhere else. Not only the light of science, but the full power of Christianity must be brought to bear upon these topics, with all its promises, its instructions, its commands, together with the penalties suffered in this world, as well as the retributions threatened in the future. — [Congregationalist and Recorder.]

A Dust Storm in India

BY LADY BARBER

Just as we were settled down quietly for the day in our tent, we were startled by hearing the "tap tap" of the kelasses' heavy wooden hammer on the tent-pegs. As they never require to drive the pegs further home, except in case of sudden storm, we knew at once that they expected something of the kind; but as there was no symptom of rain, we could not imagine why these precautions were necessary. However all was bustle and activity; the horses were lead round to the lee

Gen. Butler as a Leader.

Since Gen. Butler deserted the Democratic party and fought the rebels with the vim and energy which characterizes all his conduct, no man has been more bitterly maligned by his old political associates than he. Yet he has never been a great favorite among his new partisans. He has never really attained full fellowship in the republican party. His great abilities have been acknowledged, and when he has distinguished himself in certain spheres, as in the treatment of the rebels at New Orleans and in the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson, he has won praise. But when he has advanced views to obtain the leadership of the party at Washington, or inaugurated a new policy for the great republican party, as he has recently done, he signally fails in obtaining any considerable endorsement of his views.

It has been announced to the public that Butler was concocting something startling, of a political nature, so a public lecture in Boston, last week, was made the occasion for ventilating his ideas. He has lately been in conference with the President, which gave some significance to his position, and created a great desire to hear him, especially on the subject of the Alabama claims, which both he and the President seem desirous of having speedily settled. He made a lengthy speech, and in it complimented Pres. Grant, and his administration, it is true, but it is very evident that he spoke his own peculiar views and not those of the administration or the republican party, in the general subject of his remarks. Nearly every republican paper has expressed its dissent, and the Butler has no great respect for the comments of the newspaper press, he can hardly make headway against such a tide of public opinion as they will set in motion.

Butler bases everything upon the statements that the questions which have separated the republican and democratic parties are now settled; that on the financial issues arising there is a wide difference of opinion among the members of both parties; that if the republican party is to be preserved intact, some new and sharp issues must come up; and that none so important and so well calculated to this end as the Alabama and fishery controversies with Great Britain, a favorable settlement of which by the administration would ensure its reelection and perpetuate the power of the republican party another decade, by uniting every republican, and drawing to it the support of twelve hundred thousand naturalized fishermen.

In brief, his plan is this: Notify England at once not only to pay all damages caused by the ravages of the Alabama; but also, as the only satisfactory salvo to our wounded honor through Albion's perfidious conduct toward us during the rebellion, notify her that she must let go her grip on the Canadas, and leave them to settle their destiny for themselves. Also notify England that we will not submit to the unjust regulations which the Canadas have established, and which British war vessels are enforcing, against United States fishing vessels, and demand an equal right to the fishing ground. In case England refuses either demand, then Butler proposes that the United States establish non-intercourse with Great Britain—refusing to sell or buy of her so long as she persists in her refusal. In any event he would not give the Canadians the benefit of a new reciprocity treaty, which he claims is of great advantage to them, but injurious to our farmers.

Non-intercourse, Butler says, would build up our internal industry, while it would damage England, and ultimately bring her to terms. In case Great Britain should take advantage at this exercise of our undoubted right to maintain non-intercourse, and declare war against us, (as he expects she would,) then Butler says he should be in clover, for sixteen hundred thousand Irishmen in this country would jump to get a chance to fight England, the ex-rebels would hasten to put in an appearance, our privateers would swarm on the ocean, and the result would be—just as clear as mud—that John Bull would be whipped out of his boots, and Canada conquered for the Union. If England should at once come to terms, and give us our rights in the fisheries, pay our Alabama claims and leave the Canadas to do as they please, then Butler expects that the Canadians—consulting their own interests—will vote to come into the Union.

Butler's claim that he originated his policy and advances it in the interest of the republican party, may be true so far as he is concerned, but we very much doubt his authority to speak for any one else.

—The Secretary of War will, during the coming week, issue an order assigning such unassigned officers as it is the wish of the department to retain, if places can be found for them. Such as remain unassigned on the first of January will be mustered out of service in accordance with the law.

—Hon. Sidney Perham, Governor-elect, will not follow the example of previous Governors by boarding at a hotel in Augusta, after he is inaugurated, but will either board with his family at a private house, or, if he can get it, hire a furnished house for the winter, says the Lewiston Journal.

—In accordance with the recommendation of the U. S. board to examine officers, the following Maine officers are retired; Col. A. A. Gibson, on his own application, after thirty years' service; Lieut. Chas. A. Curtis and Leonard J. Whiting, for incapacity resulting from wounds; Capt. Sam'l P. Lee, upon full rank as Major.

—Most of the winter schools have commenced.

Reported for the Oxford Democrat.

Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of Paris, met on Saturday evening, Nov. 26th, at Lincoln Hall.

At the close there were quite a number present. Some ten or a dozen gentlemen took part in the debate; the subject of which was: "Does stock raising pay, and if so what kind or species are the most profitable?" The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Geo. Hammond. The Secretary being absent Mr. J. S. Hobbs was appointed Secretary pro tem. The debate was then opened.

Col. Swett, said that every man should stock his farm according to his means; that if stock farming be properly conducted, it is profitable; the breed best adapted to the place, should always be sought for; the best cows to keep in a village are the Jerseys, for dairy purposes the Durham, for oxen and beef Durham crossed with some larger breed. Gave some figures showing the profit of raising good stock; they should never come out of the barn "spring poor;" should never pinch cattle for food.

A. S. Thayer, thinks that if the calf be taken from the cow, as soon as the milk is good, and the milk used to make butter, it will be more profitable than to raise the calf; it is best to get the best breed for veal; it is not profitable to raise neat stock.

Col. S. thinks that there is nothing to be gained by stuffing cattle; the great secret of raising cattle is to feed regularly, and a moderate quantity; it is better to feed something besides hay; it is more profitable to raise calves by hand on skimmed milk than to raise them on the cow.

A. S. Thayer: it will take three tons of hay or its equivalent to winter a cow. J. S. Hobbs: 25 or 30 hundred of hay will winter a cow. Has wintered a cow on 2400 of hay and two or three bushels of meal; cattle should be made to eat up their food clean; (assents from several gentlemen); if farming is profitable stock raising is profitable, for they are inseparable.

A. S. Thayer: it would not be difficult to learn cattle to eat up their feed clean if only given 2400 of hay during the winter. Col. S.: the manure made by grain-fed cattle is worth more than that from hay-fed; cattle should have some provender; roots are good, but would not recommend carrots; the county of Oxford is adapted to the raising of neat stock.

J. T. Clark, gave poor hay and \$5 worth of provender, to a yoke of steers, which he kept fifteen months, and then sold for \$75 above the cost price. He also gave some other figures which proved that he had made the raising of neat stock profitable; makes his cattle gain, rather than lose, after putting them into the barn—makes his cattle eat their food clean; keeps them in the barn during the cold weather, thinks that much is lost by letting them out in the cold.

Col. S. agrees that much food is expended in keeping cattle warm, which might be saved, by keeping them in a warm barn; insists upon regular feeding; cows should be milked regularly; feeds his stock four times a day, once between 8 and 9 P. M.

Austin Partridge thinks that more depends on the feeding than on the breed of cattle, also that stock raising is profitable. J. S. Hobbs does not feed his cattle after dark, thinks that it is not natural, as they never eat after dark when in the pasture; takes the chill off the water; his cows drink.

S. P. Maxim thinks that stock raising in Maine is profitable.

H. E. Hammond thinks that if it were not for the manure, which is necessary in farming, there would be no profit in raising neat stock; thinks that hogs are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep; there is not so much in the breed of cattle as some think; the best of cattle will come down to the pasture, i. e. if the pasture is poor the best cattle will deteriorate.

A. S. Thayer, says that all his former statements were not in accordance with his belief; they were only made to draw out ideas from other members; has raised stock for many years and has found it very profitable; says stock breeding is the life of Maine; has had poor success when he fed calves on corn meal, shorts are better; all success depends on breed and feeding particularly on the breed; it is more profitable to raise hogs than calves; more depends on the breed of hogs than on that of any other stock.

Col. S. thinks that the White Chesters are the best hogs to raise.

A. S. Thayer: the only way to make stock raising profitable is to feed well.

S. R. Hutchings, thinks that considerable depends on the breed of stock, particularly horses; the secret of stock raising is to get them once a week.

Col. S. recommends the steaming of poor hay if it is to be fed at all.

Mr. Phelps gave his cow 3400 of hay, and a horse and cow 5200.

A motion was then passed to adjourn. As the subject was considered of the greatest importance to farmers, the debate will be continued on the same subject, next Saturday evening, at the same place. Horses are expected to be particularly spoken of. It is hoped that all the farmers who have had any experience in stock raising for miles around will come prepared to speak on this all important subject, and those who cannot, or think that they cannot speak, will do well to be present, as they will certainly obtain some ideas that will be useful to them.

The meeting commences at 7 o'clock P. M. Be sure to be on time as much is lost by the tardiness of members. G. W. W.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

A very interesting and animated discussion was had at the club meeting, on Saturday evening last, on the question of raising stock. Such was the interest manifested in this question, that the club did not feel disposed to dismiss it until an opportunity was given for further discussion and to hear from prominent members who were absent. It was therefore laid upon the table, and next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock was assigned for its further consideration. Come in Farmers, at the next meeting, and let us have your opinion on "animals."

The "Harrison Road" Case.

Mr. Editor:—An article, copied into the Democrat some weeks since from the Bridgton Reporter, relating to a hearing before the County Commissioners of Oxford and Cumberland Counties, on a petition of the town of Oxford, for a discontinuance of that part of the "Harrison Road," so called, between the "Webber Road" and the County road, near Mr. S. S. Smith's; while it states some things correctly, does not tell the "whole truth" in justification of the inhabitants of Oxford, as petitioners at said hearing. It is true, there was a long and severe contest before said road was finally located and built; the towns of Oxford, Norway and Ouisfield, resisting the location. The towns in Western Oxford and Northern Cumberland, which originally petitioned for the opening of this road, did not ask for it on account of the "public travel," but they petitioned for it solely to get a "better and nearer route" to the Grand Trunk Railway—originally known as the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. It is true that "incidental" public travel was generally named at the "hearings"—some five or six of which were held before the road was finally located and built; but the main, and in fact the only argument seriously urged upon the locating boards, was a nearer and better route to the Railroad. This involved the question of a new Depot on the railroad, near S. S. Smith's, and it was admitted by both petitioners and remonstrants, that whether the G. T. Railway would or would not build such a Depot with incidental accommodations, was the hinge upon which the whole matter turned. This view of the case was not only taken by all the parties interested, but by every Board of Commissioners who heard it.

The petitioners for the road, contended that they had a sufficient guarantee from the officers of the G. T. R., to justify an opinion that a Depot would be built, while the remonstrants as earnestly argued that their assurances were all subject to this contingency: that unless the new business came to the road would make it a paying remunerative operation to the corporation, it never would erect a new station.

The petitioners finally succeeded in convincing a majority of the two Boards that a depot would be made, and the road was located from the Bridgton and South Paris stage road, about a mile and a half easterly from Crooked river to the G. T. R., near S. S. Smith's; and I should here add, that the petitioners not only gave assurances that the depot would be built, but equal guarantees that the freight coming from the "West," would all come here, and also that the Fryburg, Bridgton and Harrison stage line would strike the Railroad at this new station. The town of Oxford, although they had no faith in these assurances and guarantees, at last surrendered, accepted the situation, and built the road, which included a fourth bridge over the Little Androscoggin river, at a large and heavy expense. The road was built and the citizens of Oxford heavily taxed to do it. Now mark the sequel:

Although it has been about ten years since the "Harrison road" was made, not a single movement toward the erection of a Depot has ever been made. Thus the "Harrison road" became a total failure; all the stages, all the freight and all of the travel from the West to the railroad, went to South Paris, just as it did before the "Harrison road" was made. Every man of sense, will see at a glance that the town of Oxford was forced to build this road, solely in consequence of the false representations made to the locating Boards. Could the truth have been seen at the view and hearing as it now is seen, no location would have been made, and the inhabitants of Oxford would have saved some two thousand dollars extorted out of their pockets under false pretences, although honestly made by the petitioners at the time.

In 1869, the bridge over the Little Androscoggin was destroyed by the freshets, and the inhabitants of Oxford to save themselves some fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars additional expense to rebuild it, petitioned the joint board of Oxford and Cumberland to discontinue that part of the "Harrison Road" lying between the Webber Road and S. S. Smith's, which included the Bridge and about a mile and 60 rods of said road. This left all of the "Harrison Road" open to public travel to the Webber Road and all which is of any use to the travelling public. When the travel from the "West" strikes the Webber Road, it has a perfectly level route to Norway, South Paris, and Paris Hill, more than a mile nearer than to go by way of the broken down bridge and S. S. Smith's, and if when striking said Webber Road, travellers desire to go the other way to Welchville, Mechanic Falls or Lewiston, a good road is already made via Oxford village, only 28 rods further than by the Bridge and Smith's route.—A hearing was had in the Fall of '69, two of the Commissioners from each County being present, and the joint Board was equally divided—two being for a discontinuance and two against. Oxford again petitioned for a discontinuance of the same piece of said road the present year with the same result, three of the Board being in favor of a discontinuance and three against it.

At this last hearing, not a single witness called by either party, who ever happened to get on to this road, ever saw a human being travelling in one way or the other. They all testified. All the testimony proved conclusively, that over that part of the road petitioned to be discontinued, there never had been comparatively any public travel, when the bridge was up.

It there ever was any "public necessity" for this road, it has ceased to be. The Ogdensburg Railroad will draw off all travel and business of all "Western Oxford," from the Grand Trunk in that direction. The business men of Bridgton Centre have already decided to connect with the Ogdensburg Road, it being some four miles nearer than to the G. Trunk. North Bridgton and Harrison will follow

suit in whatever business they will have outside of the Steamboat canal accommodations with Portland via of Sebago Lake and Long Pond.

All these facts appeared in evidence before the joint Board of County Commissioners, and yet three of this Board—just one half—decided against a discontinuance. I make no attacks upon these public officers, their decisions, motives, or judgment in the premises. Oxford can stand such decisions as long as the commissioners make them can. One thing is certain that while the good people of the town of Oxford will cheerfully tax themselves to build and keep in repair all highways really demanded by the public "convenience and necessity,"—they will as steadily resist to the bitter end, all moonshine schemes and plans to rob them of their hard earnings, where no such public exigency or necessity exists.

P.

Use of the Slate.

A question has just been asked by an experienced and skillful teacher, how she shall use the slate with small children. This is an important question, and I propose to answer it for the benefit of other teachers.

As our schools are now arranged, more than one half of the children in many of our schools, have nothing to do a large portion of the time; they have their little reading book, and that is about all. They are restless and weary, and ache for something to do, so that much of the labor of the teacher consists in keeping them still; they sit on their seats the very pictures of stupidity. Now children love to do things if they only know how. This is the business of the teacher, to supply them with something to do; but she must have the tools with which to carry on her work carefully.

Now a little slate and pencil furnishes the teacher and pupil with materials that in skillful hands can be made interesting and instructive to the smallest children. Suppose there be half a dozen such children in the school. Let them take their little slate and pencil and make twenty straight marks and count them. Put down on the board the letter i and let them write it twenty times and count them, then the letter o and so on from day to day. A little patience which every teacher must have, or be good for nothing in the schoolroom, will soon enable them to write all the letters, and then words. Small children learn penmanship better on a slate than with a pen. Now put down the figure 2 on the board and let them write that twenty times for an exercise, and then the other digits. Give them a specific work to do and they will do it. For example, if you tell children they may make figures on their slates they soon get tired of it, but if you give them a certain figure and tell them to write it just so many times, they will do it and feel that they have done something. Children a little older can set down small numbers and add them. The universal table in Arithmetic furnishes an inexhaustible fund of exercises for all classes in arithmetic. Draw a circle on the board and let them draw it. Draw also a triangle, parallel lines, and a square. As they advance, write a simple word on the board and let them copy it. The teacher possessed of tact can do these and a multitude of other things without interfering with other duties. That is a very poor teacher that does not know how to keep children employed, and any child that is old enough to attend school is old enough to have a slate and be able to use it. I recently visited a school in Lewiston where there were forty two little children. They all had their slates and were constantly employed by the teacher, though they had four recesses a day; the children were busy and interested, and were learning rapidly. Much of their time was spent with the slate.

There will be no trouble in obtaining the slate. Parents are willing to furnish anything they are convinced will be of any value to their children. Children aid each other in such exercises. If a child sees another doing something on a slate, he wants to do it also. If you want to make stupid children or stupid men, shut the former up in a schoolroom with nothing to do and the latter in jail and you will accomplish your object. Prisoners in solitary confinement always beg for something to do.

As children advance in their studies, they will learn to write rapidly, and the use of the slate can then be brought into requisition in teaching spelling. This constant exercise of the slate, cultivates the powers of brevity, and makes them better readers as well as writers. They learn the forms of things. The practice of drawing objects on their slates, aids them immensely in penmanship.

I wish therefore, that every child in this country could be provided with a slate, and every teacher learn how to use it skillfully. I know of no one agency so cheap, simple, and yet so powerful in a school as the constant use of the slate among all classes of scholars.

N. T. T.

Mr. Editor:—We noticed in your paper of the 18th ult., some remarks about the exhibition at Bethel. There were some names mentioned well worthy the praise awarded them, but the names of some equally as deserving were omitted. We would mention the name of Master Fred Stockbridge. His costume and part of the Gipsy boy, and the mimicking of seven different kinds of birds were a perfect success. We would also speak of Miss Flora Chapman. She has a voice of uncommon sweetness and acted the part of housekeeper to perfection. We think her and Master Fred as much deserving praise as any of those who took a part in the exhibition which had for a manager one not easily beaten in things of the kind.

A. L.

—Rev. Isaac S. Kallach, formerly of Maine, now a resident of Kansas, who abandoned the ministry some time since, has lately severed connection with the church.

Norway Items.

A Farmers' and Mechanics' Club was organized at Frost's Corner, on Tuesday evening of last week. Amos F. Noyes, was chosen President, Chas. W. Ryerson of Yaggar, Vice President, James Smith Secretary. An address was delivered by Col. Wm. Swett, of Paris. Subject,—"Benefit of Farmer's Clubs." Remarks were made by Dea. San'l Merrill, Col. Phelps, and Sumner Burnham, Esq. We learn that much interest was manifested. The next meeting was appointed for Wednesday evening of this week. The subject for discussion, "Clean Cultivation." Messrs. Burnham, Perry, and Smith, were chosen a committee to make by-laws, &c.

Thanksgiving day was the coldest day of November. The family gatherings were many. Messrs. Lord, Bolster, Andrews & Co., have bought and drove to Brighton this fall six hundred head of cattle.

The cider made by the farmers of Norway this year amounts to forty-five hundred five hundred gallons; number of bbls. fourteen hundred twenty-two, worth at the lowest possible figure ten cents per gallon, it amounts to the snug little sum of four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. F. A. Danforth makes the largest quantity, fifteen thousand gallons. He will manufacture a large portion of it into vinegar, and it will be the genuine article.

There seems to be much dissatisfaction in town in regard to this new-fangled school law. In the old way where the school agent engaged the teacher there was no complaint, the parents in the district knew when the school was to commence and who was to keep it, and the agent charged nothing for his services. Now it costs the town from \$50 to \$100 to engage a dozen or two of school masters and school narks to teach the schools. Our wise legislators had best look into this matter this winter and we trust they will do away with it altogether, for the people demand it.

Pennesseewassee Pond has risen three inches of late, only five feet more will bring it up to high water mark.

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, two inches of snow—ground frozen but slightly; snow and mud mixed makes it unpleasant for travellers. DYKE.

North Norway Items.

As the Meeting house in this part of the town needed repairs as to shingling, plastering, &c., a call was made on the people for a free offering to obtain money to procure shingles, nails, lime, &c. Over fifty dollars were soon raised, and some volunteered to get the articles there. A week last Monday was the day for all to come and give their labor, and a goodly number came bringing staging poles and plank, reared them and laid the shingles that day. Some of the sisters came to cheer them, and a good dinner was furnished for all and a plenty left. A day or two after the plastering was done. All felt well about it, and found it went off more smoothly than to raise a tax on the pew holders, saving the trouble of assessing and collecting the same. May all be rewarded with prosperity in the parish.

A farmers' club has been organized temporarily, to be made permanent at a future meeting. A week ago last Monday evening quite an interesting meeting was held. The subject was the "best method of tending stock." Two were appointed to open the topic, then all others spoke on the subject and brought in their testimony as to method and experience in feeding their stock. These meetings are held at the chapel school house and it is hoped all who feel an interest will attend. The ladies also, and write on their methods of dairy matters, &c. P.

Andover Items.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of Nov. 18th, the printer made me say that J. Q. Adams and others, graced three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes in thirty-five minutes. It should have read, "three hundred and fifty minutes."

Our agent, Frank Dresser, is pushing forward the work on the new church; it is done outside, and inside ready for plastering.

C. H. Adams has moved into the Albert Colby house.

C. H. Proctor has rented a part of H. Hutchins' house. A gentleman by the name of York, from Newry, has moved his family into the Winslow house. He is employed in the native emery manufactory.

We have warm, pleasant weather. The cattle are grazing in the meadow as usual.

William A. Moorhead has lost a valuable Knox colt with the horseail. H.

Mexico.

Mr. Editor:—Heavy operations are to be the order of the winter on Swift river in the logging line. The Lewiston Steam Mill Co., owners of the quarter part of the lumber lands along its banks, are going to put more lumber than during any former winter. They have already made a commencement.

Mrs. Joseph Knapp, a lady in Byron, 64 years of age, during the last summer and fall, has spun 100 skeins of yarn and has woven 111 yards of cloth.

—The Maine State Educational Association chose the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. C. Rounds, Farmington. Vice President—Thomas Tash, Lewiston.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. B. Stetson, Lewiston.

Executive Committee—A. P. Stone, Portland; J. S. Barrell, Lewiston; W. J. Corthell, Calais; G. T. Fletcher, Castine; W. Johnson, Augusta; J. B. Webb, Gorham; J. H. Hanson, Waterville.

—The Argus says that Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Larkin of Portland, paid out to their employees, Wednesday, nearly \$5000 on their monthly pay roll. This did not include the C. P. Kimball Co., which paid out half as much more.

County Items.

Correspondence of Lewiston Journal. It may surprise the readers of the Journal when we state the fact that we took a ride in a sleigh, last Friday, up Pleasant River Valley, in Bethel, where we found snow drifts several feet in depth, which the inhabitants had to dig through in many places, to render the roads passable. This Valley is known as the Flat, and since the forests have been cut away, the wind blows so hard, that the people hardly dare to raise any children except in sheltered locations.

The church and parish in Bethel, have agreed to call a council to consult respecting the resignation of Rev. Mr. Titus. Mr. Elwell, of the Transcript, delivered his lecture on the Resources of Maine to a highly appreciative audience, in Bethel on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d.

It was quite good sleighing in Bethel, Thanksgiving day.

Hops are selling at 10 and 11 cents per pound.

Our friend Fuller of Hebron, we should judge, had "poultry on the brain" Thanks giving; he took in one day five tons of poultry, packed, and had them carted to Auburn in season to connect with the boat to Boston, Monday night. The market being overstocked, and prices ruling low, he loses about five hundred dollars. We hope he will have better success on Christmas.

Mr. Charles P. French, who met his death by a very sad calamity in South Boston, on the twelfth inst., was a native of Waterford, a son of the late Isaiah French.

The Adventists have recently been holding meetings in East Buckfield. Ministers were present from various parts of the State.

The Portland Argus hears that the snow was three or four inches in depth in Fryburg, on Wednesday of last week.

The Portland Argus learns that Tuesday afternoon the carding and shingle mill of Jason Farrar, esq., at Buckfield village, was totally destroyed by fire, with all the machinery. The mill was a one-and-a-half story building. The fire caught in the lower story of the building, from some unknown cause. The stock was mostly removed, but all the machinery was entirely destroyed. The loss will exceed \$2,000, on which there was no insurance.

Ball at Andover.

Like everything they undertake to do at Andover, the Thanksgiving Ball there was well done. The hall is commodious, well lighted, the floor one of the best we ever danced on, the reception rooms large and conveniently located, the orchestra just where it should be, and all in all, we think, as good as we have in our County. Everything connected with the arrangements was properly done, good music was provided—wide-awake managers selected. "Joe" furnished a "regal" oyster supper and accompaniments, and every one seemed to make untiring efforts to please the company. Dancing commenced at 8, and continued until 4 o'clock A. M. of Friday. Everything passed off so pleasantly, that the dancers from adjoining towns voted unanimously to "call again." Some of the staid old settlers think it a little out of the regular order of things, to have Andover become a noted place for the "tripping of the light fantastic toe;" but it will, if every time they conduct their assemblies with the sober gravity, and strict decorum which has characterized the two parties we have met in the Andover town hall.

We are informed that sometime during the winter, they will issue bills for another dance, and as one posted in such matters, we wish to bear the testimony of an expert in favor of their well-doing.—We must state also, that "uncle Merrill" and his assistants, wholly, completely and willingly do their part of the business of accommodating at the Hotel.

P.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

Mr. Editor:—Having noticed an article in the Democrat of the 18th instant, relating to a bear hunt on "Davis Mountain" so called, which does me great injustice, and robs me of laurels fairly won, on that to me memorable occasion. I wish to state the facts in the case, and leave an impartial public to decide, "who killed cock robin."

At the time mentioned in said article, Mr. Perham and myself started for a fox hunt, and while beating about for game, started a fine bear from his hiding place in a thicket. Bruin made long and rapid strides for the mountain top, but in passing Perham, received two charges of fox shot in the side, which did not turn him from his course or stop his flight. We then gave notice to the neighbors who turned out to see the fun and to take part in a genuine bear hunt.

I took a stand on the side of the mountain, where I did not long remain before the bear came running down the steep mountain side and attempted to pass me when I gave him a fox charge in the side, which evidently took effect, for he fell some 25 or 30 feet. He then attempted to regain his lost position by climbing, when Will Davis gave him a shot in the head which closed up his earthly career. Mr. Perham and myself then paid these who assisted in capturing bruin for their services and returned home with the fruits of our day's toil.

The bear was evidently wounded mortally from my shot as one shot passed through his heart which would not have been received from a shot in the head.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

—There were many pleasant family gatherings at the old Homesteads in this County on Thanksgiving day. Among these, thirty of the children, children-in-law, grand-children, and great-grand-children of Mrs. Mary Kimball, widow of Moses F. Kimball, Esq., dined with her at Rumford. She has ten "more of the same sort." Among the members of the family, present, were a Colonel, Major, Captain, and Quartermaster of the 12th Maine Regiment, and as a singular coincidence, four Babies—just as many babies as soldiers.

Murder Trial at Augusta.

The trial of Edwin H. Hoswell, the Augusta painter, for the murder of John B. Laffin, the Hallowell barber, on the 19th of September last, commenced in Augusta before Judge Walton, Monday. Attorney General Reed, assisted by County Attorney Whitehouse, conducts the prosecution, while the prisoner is defended by E. F. Pillsbury and Artemus Libby, Esq., of Augusta. The court room was crowded.

The circumstances of the murder are fresh in the minds of our readers. Hoswell and his wife lived unhappily together, and had separated—Mrs. H. living alone at Hallowell and carrying on the millinery business. Hoswell became jealous of his wife, and dogged her steps from time to time. On the evening of the murder he went to Hallowell, and probably watched around the house in which his wife lived, when he saw the barber coming out. In a moment he drew a knife, and inflicted the wound from which Laffin died in a very short time.

Wednesday the government had got through with their witnesses, and Thursday the case was opened for the defence.

The Russian Treaty Question.

A special telegram from Berlin says that before the French and Prussian war opened, Bismark made some private arrangement with Russia, to the effect that the latter would remain neutral and would also compel Austria to preserve neutrality and in return that Prussia would acquiesce in the abolition of the treaty of 1856, with the understanding that Russia should not move in the matter, until Prussia got through with France. It appears that Russia moved too soon, being led by the recent armistice negotiations to believe that the war was over. This explains why Bismark expressed his surprise at Russia's move.

The second note of Russia, as published in full, shows that she does not yield a hair, but firmly asserts that she considers the treaty of 1856, so far as it restricts her rights to the Black sea, as null and void. She is willing to go to a Congress, but intimates that she could abide by nothing short of a concession of this right. This position seems to be supported by the people of Russia, who are jubilant over this step.

The interest, and in fact the question of peace or war, is now confined to England, where there is the greatest excitement. The cabinet and people are divided. One party led by Gladstone, and firmly supported by the Queen, is in favor of maintaining peace so long as Russia simply talks about annulling the treaty and commits no overt act. Another party led by the Foreign Minister, Earl Granville, is in favor of immediate war, saying that to yield now, is to give up the whole, and open the way for Russian ambition in India. As the English people now see that the decision is to decree the question of war or peace, there is a tendency to stick to peace. The prospect now is that Russia will take no overt step, so long as the Franco-Prussian war continues—in obedience to Bismark's dictation.

Affairs in Europe.

The French and Prussians are still engaged in skirmishing around Paris, and some considerable fighting, with unimportant results, has been done.

The North German Parliament was opened on Thursday. The king (William) being absent with the army, sent his regrets from the Camp, and thanks for the cooperation of the nation

Editorial and Selected Items.

—Court sits next week.

—Henry Ward Beecher pitches into Butler's "non-intercourse" idea, and handles him without gloves.

—We regret to hear that Dr. Adam Wilson had a severe attack of what resembled apoplexy, this week.

—There was an inch or two of snow on Tuesday, but hardly enough for sleighing. The weather since has been cool and bracing.

—After all, it appears that Florida has elected a republican Legislature, and the indications are that the State itself has gone republican.

—Prof. E. B. Robinson, of Portland the skilful turner of Piano Fortes will be at South Paris next week, and will visit our village if sufficient encouragement is given; by leaving word at this office, his services can be procured.

—The District School at Bryant's Pond this winter, will be taught by Everett Hummons, A. B., who taught the Fall term of our Academy. The District is fortunate in securing his services.

SAD. WIL. H. WOOD, Esq., a well-known broker of Portland, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shed, on Friday morning last. He was highly esteemed. A few years ago he made an attempt upon his life which came near being fatal.

—Mr. Andrew Bennett, of South Paris, one of the best bridge makers in this vicinity, has built a truss bridge about 75 ft. long, across the Little Androscoggin river at West Paris, a much needed work.

—Complete returns of the Illinois election show the following vote for congressmen at large; Logan, 168,866; Anderson, 144,190. Logan's majority is 24,676, which is 1,427 more than the majority of Bates (republican) for State treasurer. The Legislature stands; Senate—republicans, 31; democrats, 18. House—republicans, 102; democrats, 77.

—The Portland Advertiser says that Clark's eating house at Danville Junction is to be suspended on account of the want of patronage caused by the change of route of the through trains on the Maine Central.

We hope that the report is not true, as it has always been a great convenience to the public, to get one of Clark's good dinners, while being detained two hours at this rather uninviting station. Eastern passengers who are sent through Augusta suffer one great disadvantage in not having an opportunity to dine at Clark's, as they used to do.

—It cost W. A. Barrell, a clock manufacturer at Norway, about as much to send a case of goods from Norway to Portland via the Grand Trunk as it does the Lewiston manufacturers to send a similar package from their mills to Philadelphia.

—The winter meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Farmington, has been fixed for Jan. 25, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1871. The general and leading subject of discussion will be "Associated Draining" and it is expected that Mr. A. Willard of New York will be present.

—Mr. Samuel Hutchins, an Englishman by birth, came to Augusta many years since and commenced supplying the city with milk; although he lives five miles from the city, he has only missed with his milk for his customers, but three times in twenty-seven years. He has acquired a good property by his industry and punctuality.

—A good story is told of Anna Dickinson, which illustrates that a woman, however uneducated, is a woman still. When she opened the "Boston Lyceum," she came promptly to the front of the platform at half past seven, and quietly surveyed the audience without opening her mouth, for several minutes. She did not sit down, although a chair had been provided for her. "Why didn't you sit down?" asked one of the managers. What answer gave the eloquent little woman? "Do you suppose I was going to sit down in my new dress?"

—We have received from Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg & Breed, Portland, THE MAINE REGISTER for 1871. We have not had time to examine it, but give the Portland Advertiser's opinion of it as follows:

THE MAINE REGISTER for 1871 is as great an improvement upon Mr. Hoyt's previous volume as that was upon the Legislative Manual which it rendered obsolete. The map of Maine gives the location of New Sweden, and of all the new railroads; and the town statistics include the returns of the census of 1850, 1860 and 1870. The town statistics constitute the most original and valuable part of the volume, but there is scarcely any question concerning the courts, the legislature, the executive government, or the political history of the State, which does not find an answer in these pages. The usual calendar matter is packed to the statistics and accompanied by diary pages. Published by Hoyt, Fogg & Breed, to whom canvassing agents should apply.

—The Lewiston Journal says: A poor but honest youth at Wilmington, N. C., was recently encouraged to be good and virtuous by a reward of ten cents for finding and restoring to the owner a pocket-book containing \$435. The individual whose liberality was thus strikingly tested is said to be exceedingly wealthy.

This reminds us of a case where a poor fellow restored a pocket-book, containing upwards of \$2,000, to the owner, a wealthy lady; her honesty was rewarded by the gift of one cent, accompanied by the hearty thanks of her noble rewarder.

—Rheumatism is cured by using Renne's Pain Killing Magic Oil thoroughly. We do not say it cures "after the joints are turned into a chalky substance," but its early and faithful use prevents this change.

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Mr. V. V. Twitchell, the courteous and reliable book keeper of the Portland Daily Advertiser, is about to leave this city to enter into business in Atlanta, Ga. We merely give honest expression to our feelings when we say that we learn of this decision of Mr. Twitchell's with regret.—From the time when he associated himself with the paper, in June, 1865, when it was known as the "Star"—he has earned the regard and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Of unswerving honesty and prompt in all business matters he will go to his new home bearing with him the best wishes for his success, not only of his journalistic brethren, but of the large circle of friends he has made in this city, says the Portland Press.

Mr. Twitchell is a Bethel boy, and we wish him abundant success.

DIED.

In Bangor, Nov. 23d, Seth E. Benson, Esq., aged 69 years, formerly a resident of Oxford County. He had been a merchant of Bangor for the last 36 years, and was esteemed for his integrity and business character. He had filled the highest office in the Old Fellows' order, in the State, and was buried by the Lodge of which he was a member.

LIVES on the death of Mrs. D. F. SIMONS who died in Bangor, Nov. 8, 1870.

Foreword dear friend, we meet no more. I have reached the other shore, where none is fixed your dear home. The loved ones all to thee will come.

And though the messenger has come And born the news of thy happy home, Perchance thy spirit lingers near To comfort those on earth most dear.

Oh! memories sweet of by gone days, Ye thrill my soul with tender lays, When friendship thronged thy mantle round In pleasant days our hearts were bound.

Though death has widely rent those ties, They'll be renewed beyond the skies; I know beyond the shadowy land, Again I'll clasp thy friendly hand.

Lives my series will all unfold be, In the unseen land—eternity; And those bright stars that keep us here Will rise beyond the clouds no more.

Mrs. L. M. GREENE, Bangor, Me.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT is to be greatly enlarged and improved with the beginning of its thirty-fifth volume in March next, the price to remain unchanged—\$2.00 a year in advance. More Stories, teller Market Reports, and Agricultural Miscellany, and more extended News Department, and New Type, are among the intended improvements. To all new Subscribers, the Transcript will be sent *fourteen months* for the price of one year. By its Clabbing arrangements with all the leading Magazines and Newspapers, the entire reading matter for a family, (except the local paper which it is the duty of every citizen to patronize,) can be had at the lowest possible rates. Enough can be saved on two Magazines to pay the whole subscription price of the Transcript. Specimens of the Transcript and Circulars with full list of Periodicals clubbed with, and their prices, sent free to any who apply. Address ELWELL, PACKARD & Co., PORTLAND, ME.

—The publishers of the Lewiston Weekly Journal have issued the prospectus of that popular paper for 1871. As a family paper for Maine readers the Weekly Journal leaves little to be desired. It is a large eight page paper, presenting a full and methodically arranged Review of the Week; a digest of State news by Counties; very full State Correspondence, with Special Correspondence from important points; and an interesting Literary Department. A carefully edited Agricultural Department is a feature that has given it great popularity; and its Children's Department is eagerly read. Its State Correspondence and Reports of Conventions, Agricultural Festivals, etc., are incomparably complete. The price of the paper is \$2.00 in advance, and it is one of the cheapest and best papers in the country.

APPLE SWEET CAKE.—Pace and slice tart apples enough to fill two round pie plates, then make a crust of one teaspoonful of cream, salt and soda, roll an upper crust, put on, and bake; when done turn bottom upwards; put on sugar enough to taste; then turn again and so on. To be eaten warm.

—Winter is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," and "Parker's Purgative Pills." Many roundies of labor in the aggregate may be saved by this precaution.

WHAT IS VITALITY?—Some philosophers call it Animal Magnetism, some Nervous Force, other Caloric, but whatever name it may be called, the thing itself is the life spring of existence, it is the principle we inherit, and which may be nourished by proper attention to the requirements of the body, and the avoidance of excess; it is wasted or destroyed by overtaxing the mind with study or anxiety and intemperate indulgences, indeed, it requires an expenditure of vitality for every thought or action, when the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it, in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, and FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is the only preparation known which imparts vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease.

AFRICAN WINES. It is not generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines grown on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by one neighbor Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., contains several varieties raised there, among which the Constantia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palace of Europe, this rare exception to the rule, and in exchange for the Cape Colony wine, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa. (Boston Journal.)

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so specifically and so permanently as Dr. FARRAR'S ALEX. or Golden Medical Discovery. It also cures the worst lingering Coughs, at the same time strengthening and purifying the whole system. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Revenue Stamp bearing upon its portrait, name and address, is upon every bottle of the Genuine. Sold by druggists.

Special Notices.

Twenty-Seven 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 be addressed to Office No. 9 EMBURY STREET, BOSTON.

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

Boston, July, 1870. Jy

PAIN KILLER

FOR THIRTY YEARS

Has that well-known, standard, and popular remedy, the

PAIN KILLER, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., been before the public, and in that time has become known in all parts of the world, and been used by people of all nations.

It remains, to-day, that same good efficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned its world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide a spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require re-mention in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

Good News at last.

DR. FREDERICK MORRILL, author of THE MEDICAL ADVISER AND GUIDE TO HEALTH—a work of surpassing interest and value to all persons suffering from exhausted vitality, premature decline, or any of its consequences, and minutely describing the various symptoms of these insidious diseases, with plain, common sense directions for their treatment and cure, may be confidently consulted upon all chronic, delicate and complicated diseases in either sex, at THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 3 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. Every sufferer stands in need of this work, and it is a rare find in all our libraries. In a shorter time and at less expense and inconvenience to the patient than is usually incurred, the cure is had, to less experienced physicians. CALL AND SEE HIM. He will describe your disease without any information from you, and will give you the use of his powerful and dangerous remedies, often perilous to health and life. THE MEDICAL ADVISER, with its regular "THE EMPLOYER'S GUIDE" and "THE PORTANT FACTS," will be sent to any address, on receipt of ten cents. Address, or call on No. 3 BULFINCH STREET, BOSTON, Mass. Send no money, but in the morning, to 10 o'clock in the evening.

MARRIED.

In South Paris, Nov. 21th, by Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, Rev. W. T. Tolan of Farmington, and Miss Hattie A. Morse of South Paris.

In Minot Centre, Nov. 21th, by Rev. George A. Lockwood, of Oxford, Samuel E. Verrell, Miss D. of Oxford, and Miss Hattie A. Morse of South Paris, in Minot Centre.

In Watford, on Thanksgiving day, by Rev. W. D. Day, Mr. Henry M. Proctor and Miss Eliza F. Knight, daughter of Mr. George Knight, also on Thanksgiving evening, by Rev. W. D. Day, Mr. Edward L. Jackson, of Watford, Mass., and Miss Clara N. Brown, daughter of Mr. James Brown, of Watford.

In Newry, Nov. 27th, by Rev. S. D. Brown, Mr. Charles H. Gilman, of Watford, Vt., and Miss Mary N. Smith, of Newry.

In Mexico, Nov. 28th, by H. W. Park, Esq., Mr. Frederick McLean, of Montana, Vt., and Miss Elizabeth McLean, of Watford, Vt., step daughter of Rev. George A. Lockwood.

At West Paris, Nov. 21th, by Rev. George Briggs, Mr. William H. Tolan of Farmington, and Miss Hattie A. Morse of South Paris, in Minot Centre.

At Watford, Nov. 21th, by Rev. W. D. Day, Mr. William H. Tolan of Farmington, and Miss Hattie A. Morse of South Paris, in Minot Centre.

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DIED.

In Bangor, Nov. 23d, Seth E. Benson, Esq., aged 69 years, formerly a resident of Oxford County. He had been a merchant of Bangor for the last 36 years, and was esteemed for his integrity and business character. He had filled the highest office in the Old Fellows' order, in the State, and was buried by the Lodge of which he was a member.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT HOME.

ROBERT SKILLINGS

HAVING recently returned from the West, is now ready to see his old friends and customers, and will pay particular attention to

MAKING, REPAIRING

AND

Painting Carriages and Sleighs,

AT THE

THE OLD STAND, AT SOUTH PARIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled.

THE Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, having been organized, and the time for locating their road and its appurtenances may be extended one year.

FOR SALE BY SAM. J. ANDERSON, President.

Nov. 29, 1870.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of C. Rowe & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent all debts due to and from the firm, are to be settled by Ceylon Rowe, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

CYELON ROWE.

LEWIS A. SANBORN.

Bethel, Nov. 28, 1870.

Notice.

Having bought the stock in trade of C. Rowe & Co., we shall continue to keep on hand the largest as well as the best assortment of goods to be found in Oxford County. We shall continue to keep our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Hat and Cap Department

well stocked with the latest styles, and to the cash customer we will say we can make you lower prices than any other firm.

C. & C. ROWE.

Bethel, Nov. 28, 1870.

Freedom Notice.

THIS certifies that I have, this day, for a valuable consideration, given my son, Joel McAllister, his time to trade and act for himself; therefore, I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness: C. D. SPARKS.

East Stoneham, Oct. 24, 1870.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Augusta, Nov. 16, 1870.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, Augusta, on MONDAY, the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Attest: FRANKLIN M. DREW, Secretary of State.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,

Just received direct from New York, for sale at

BOLSTER & HASKELL'S.

South Paris, Nov. 21, 1870.

FLOUR, CORN,

Are receiving large lots of

FLOUR & CORN,

direct from the West, for sale, wholesale and retail

BOLSTER & HASKELL'S.

Nov. 17

WE SHALL OPEN.

—ON—

Friday and Saturday Next,

REMNANTS

Fine 40-inch Brown Cotton for 12 1-2c per yard.

Fine, Heavy and Thick, 36-inch, at 12 1-2c.

ALSO—

REMNANTS PRINTS, 10c.

ALSO—

Green and Black Double Faced REPELLANTS—black on one side, the reverse, green—to be made up either side.

Also, Orange, Brown, Black and White.

ALL AT THE LOWEST CITY PRICES!

WE SHALL ALSO OPEN

NEW DRESS GOODS.

in the new stylish and durable SERGE FABRICS; also, POP-LINS, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and low cost Fabrics.

Our line of DOMESTICS is very full,

and we invite attention to our stock of BLEACHED COTTONS in all grades, from 10c to 28 cents per yard

DWIGHT'S LINEN FINISH, 20c.

Oxford County Dry Goods Establishment,

GEO. S. PLUMMER,

Proprietor.

South Paris, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she 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

ORLANDO WRIGHT, late of Oxford,

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

MARSHALL WALKER.

Nov. 15, 1870.

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Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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Fine, Heavy and Thick, 36-inch, at 12 1-2c.

ALSO—

REMNANTS PRINTS, 10c.

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