

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 30, 1870.

The Maine Legislature

Will meet next Wednesday, it being the fifth session. It is predicted that the session will be short, though several important measures will come before it. The organization promises to be effected without much trouble. For President of the Senate, Reuben Foster, Esq., of Waterville, the acceptable speaker of the last house, seems most prominent. Edwin B. Smith, Esq., of Saco, a lawyer of ability, who was a member last year, it is thought, will be speaker. A new Council will be elected, but there seems to be no opposition to the re-election of the present State officers.

There will be considerable interest in the inauguration of the new Governor, and many of the Oxford County friends of Mr. Perham will be present on the occasion. Much interest will be felt throughout the State, in the views of the Governor elect, on several important topics, and we predict that his message will give good satisfaction.

The first business of importance, before the Legislature, will be the election of a U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. There is but little excitement on this question, it being conceded that Hon. Lot M. Morrill has the strength of both branches, and will be re-elected.

The State apportionment will be the most difficult job, and may take some considerable time.

Some would like to overhaul the State Valuation of last year, but it is questionable whether it could be done to advantage. It would open up a fruitful subject.

The opponents of the present school laws, it is said, will endeavor to repeal the provisions of last year, whereby the election of teachers was given to the School Committee, and there may be an attempt to overthrow the whole system of County Supervision. We trust that Maine will take no backward steps in this matter. We believe, from our own observation, that the County and Town Institutes are highly beneficial, and the money appropriated for them, is as well expended as any public money.

As to the temperance question, as far as we can judge, there is to be no strenuous efforts for legislation this year.

There will be some interest to hear the report on "Paper Credits." If nothing tangible is revealed, it should be an end to the whole matter forever.

The San Domingo Controversy.

The Boston Journal's Washington special, telegraphs the following:

Mr. Sumner arraigned the treaty as no Executive act was ever arranged before in Congress by one of the supporters of the President who performed that act, and at night for about twelve long hours, Mr. Sumner arraigned, denounced, belittled and ridiculed by those who heretofore followed him, following his lead, although at times he has been far before them. I well remember when, in 1868, the slaveholders' aristocratic undertone to read Steven A. Douglas out of the Democratic party, and how nobly on the memorable 24th of March he stood boldly forth in the Senate to declare that he was there as the defender of the people, not as the vassal of the Executive, to do the President's bidding, without consulting his own judgment or the interests of the human race. Yet the Little Giant was not assailed with a tithe of the animosity manifested last night, as Republican Senator after Republican Senator emptied the vials of his wrath on the head of Charles Sumner.

Mr. Sumner, as he was understood, by his friends, repudiated the San Domingo annexation scheme, but avoided personal reference to President Grant, and when forced to speak to him did so in sorrow rather than in anger. But most of the Senators who spoke in favor of the resolution held up the Senator from Massachusetts to scorn, as a reviler of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and stood behind his speechless name and glorious fame as endorsements, which sheltered them while they made their attacks. No one in the course of the hour, and at times angry debate, cast a shadow upon General Grant's purity of motive, and those who do not endorse his desire to acquire San Domingo believe that he has been actuated by the most patriotic impulses. He may have listened to bad advisers, but has acted honestly and fearlessly, and it is very excusable that he will be sustained by a very large majority of the Republican Senators and representatives.

Many of the Senators and Representatives called to congratulate the President, and he remarked to several of them, in substance, that he had given the annexation project careful consideration, and that it appeared to him so wise and prudent that he believed that it would gain strength as the facts became known.

THE NEXT APPOINTMENT.—The House of Representatives now has 241 members. By the new law Congress under the next apportionment, is to have 294 members. The census returns indicate that the New England States will each lose one member, New York will lose four, Pennsylvania and Ohio two each. The Southern States generally will lose a member each, except Texas, which will gain one. New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, and Tennessee will remain as they are, and Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota, and Kansas, will gain in representation. The total population of the country will be about 30,000,000. This figure is some two or three millions less than our census takers had estimated or predicted. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

THE ASSISTANT MARSHALS OF THIS STATE, who have recently been engaged in taking the census, held a meeting in the rooms of the City Council, in Portland on Tuesday. There were forty persons present, who were unanimously in favor of petitioning Congress for an increase of pay for the services they have rendered.

Christmas--South Paris.

The Christmas festival of the Congregational Sabbath School, at the church, on Friday evening last, passed off admirably. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and mottoes, and crowded to overflowing.

The exercises consisted of music by the choir; prayer by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wheelwright; address by Miss Mary Caldwell; music; select piece by Miss Margie Mc Kenney; piano solo by Miss Taylor, which called forth the applause of the audience; and the *Cantata*, the principal piece of the evening. This was executed by forty young misses, dressed in white, representing the graces. Though lengthy, the interest continued to the close. It must have required much labor and patience to produce this piece, and for it the credit is due Mrs. G. A. Wilson. At the close of the piece, Mrs. Wilson was taken entirely by surprise at the presentation, by Miss Clara Knight, on the part of the school, of a splendid silver cake basket.

Capt. N. H. Bolter, the energetic and efficient superintendent, is entitled to much praise for the success of the entertainment.

After the exercises in the church were over, the whole audience was invited to repair to the vestry, to partake of refreshments. The tables were abundantly supplied and tastefully arranged, and proved sufficient for all.

The company separated at an early hour, highly entertained by all the festivities of the evening.

Norway Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Club convened on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st. The traveling was bad and the attendance was small. The question for discussion, "What is the most profitable breed of stock for this section," opened by the President, A. E. Noyes, who would be glad to know the best kind of stock; he had generally kept the native breed but was in favor of improvements, and it was for the farmers' interest to raise good cattle, and it made a man feel proud when his friends came to see him. He thought Durham cows very good—don't give a large quantity of milk but very rich. Had traveled where they kept Jersey cows but had formed a poor opinion of them; latter had an old taste. He was sure it was no benefit to anybody to keep inferior stock; could not give much information as he had not given his attention to stock raising.

Sumner Burnham said his farming had been much mixed up with other business of late years. Fifteen years ago he had some experience in buying stock when it was very low. Had bought cattle in Waterville of good farmers who had never paid out \$10 for improving their stock. He had a good opinion of the red Durham, and thought the Hereford breed of cows was good, but was rather in favor of our native cows for dairy; would not have a Jersey cow on his farm anyway. His conclusion was that the Durham and Hereford mixed were the most profitable for the farmers in this section. He was satisfied that it paid to have and keep the choicest stock, for he always got the best bargains in the best property.

C. F. Lord argued that Durham and Hereford were excellent stock, and he thought it the best and most profitable for farmers to keep. He attended the New England Fair last fall, and there the Hereford stock was pre-eminent, and brought the highest price. He had dealt quite largely in stock, and had never lost money in buying a good creature. It was for the interest of all farmers to improve their stock and feed well, and so get the highest prices.

Stiles Hall said he liked the Durham and Hereford breed very much but little he owned, but thought the Durham oxen not so good for work as some other breed although they are excellent beef.

S. Partridge said he had a cow one quarter Durham, and he killed the calf last spring when four weeks old and it weighed when dressed off 95 lbs.

A. T. Cross thought they all agreed pretty well, but he wished to inform the audience that Mr. Gardner Rowe of Oxford kept the Jersey cows on his farm and he says they are the most profitable for him.

Mr. Burnham said he would like to have Mr. Rowe come up and speak for his Jerseys, and he moved the question he laid on the table for further discussion. The next question, "What is the most profitable way of applying manure?"

Adjourned one week. DYKE.

South Paris.

The correspondent of the Oxford Register says: The winter term of the Oxford Normal Institute commenced on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth inst., under very favorable circumstances, with one hundred and seventy-five scholars. Mr. Swasey, Principal, has been quite ill at the Andrews House the past week, but we are pleased to say, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to his labors at the Academy.

Mr. L. B. Weeks, of Norway, commenced a course of dances at Andrews House Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., with twenty-five couples.

Messrs. Burnham & Morrill have put in cows at their factory at this place, sixty-five head of cattle and one hundred and five sheep this season. This has distributed quite a large amount of money among the farmers of this vicinity for their stock.

Nearly nine thousand barrels of apples have been forwarded from this place, this season, over the G. T. R. R. Also eight tons of poultry Thanksgiving week.

Heaton. The people of East Hebron held their Christmas celebration at their church on Monday evening. The house was filled. The declamations were good, also the vocal and instrumental music. The tableau must not be passed over without a word of praise, though the rounds of applause from the audience were enough to show that it was highly appreciated. There were some very costly presents hung on the tree; one to Mr. Fuller, (the gentleman who lost so much on poultry Thanksgiving,) one of the "teaching kind," says the Lewiston Journal.

Rumford Items.

Messrs. Mason & Webber of Bethel, assisted by a collection of choice workmen, have about completed a noble bridge across Swift river, near the confines of this town and Mexico. These gentlemen have manifested surprising skill, energy and perseverance in accomplishing this enterprise. This bridge must prove of great utility, inasmuch as the business transactions between the people of these two towns are quite extensive.

Messrs. Plaisted & Bennett, also of Bethel, have constructed a starch factory at Rumford Falls, and are doing a very extensive business. These gentlemen have purchased the shingle-machine at these Falls, and contemplate putting into operation a box-factory.

Mr. Phillimore Putnam has become possessor of the saw-mill and grist-mill, and in his business gives universal satisfaction. Enterprise indeed has just begun to dawn at this place, and may we not safely anticipate fine results?

About one mile from these Falls, at a place called East Rumford, a splendid church has been erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Augustus Knight. It is called Union House—one half for the Methodists, the other half for the Universalists—and other denominations, subject to the decision of a committee.

Well, we hope that it will prove a true union house; hope that we may witness the eloquence of the pulpit, without viewing that aspect of feeling which has too often prevailed among professed christians.

Several Organs have been used in this church, and some have commenced educating their daughters to play the instrument; this argues well. Who does not wish to hear excellent music in a church?

It has been proposed to procure a bell, and Mr. Robert Kimball, has already offered to contribute twenty-five dollars, if the enterprise can be carried out.

The people at Rumford Centre, are beginning to awaken, and there may yet be fine villages at Rumford Point and Rumford Corner.

We close now, Mr. Editor, but in some future number, we may point out what this town is, and what it will one day be. T. E. R.

Christmas at Bryant's Pond.

The members of the Union Sabbath School at this place, celebrated the annual return of Christmas, on Saturday eve, at the Baptist church.

At an early hour, the house was filled with the friends of the school who came together to enjoy the evening's entertainment, which consisted of the usual variety of declamations, dialogues, interspersed with appropriate music by the choir, assisted by Mr. Moses Ripley, who is ever ready to lend a helping hand in every good cause, and by the Bryant's Pond Cornet Band.

We judge, by the performances, that all felt that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Many of the pieces were of a high order, and all were well performed. After two hours had thus pleasantly passed away, the attention of the audience was directed to a large tree, lighted, and loaded with rich presents, and from the top of which shone a beautiful star. The presents were carefully distributed to hands anxiously waiting to receive them, when the crowd dispersed, feeling that one evening had been pleasantly enjoyed, and would not soon be forgotten.

At the Universalist Church, the intellectual exercises were on a more limited scale, yet everything passed off pleasantly, and Santa Clause was profuse in the bestowal of gifts.

Norway Items.

At Christmas time, it not all the time, all people should have big hearts, overflowing with kindness, forgiveness and charity. The great Master's work was among the poor and lowly, the sick and oppressed. We are only like Him when we do as He did. The winter brings rough weather, and in this cold world there is many a "Zing Zim" shivering through these chill days and nights, and languishing for a morsel of bread.

Old Scrooge you know, Ebenezer Scrooge, was a tight laced hand at the grindstone—a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner, "but even his hard heart was made to strike out generous fire" in one glorious Christmas time, and he gave to the needy out of his bountiful store. You that have plenty, have a hand for the poor. A small gift of times keeps the wolf from the door.

On Saturday evening last there was a heavily laden Christmas tree in the school house at Frost's Corner, also reading and declaiming by the scholars. It was a merry Christmas for all.

At Concert Hall on Christmas evening, there was a Sabbath School Concert, which proved a splendid affair.

On Monday evening the Universalists had two profusely loaded Christmas trees, and a farce, which drew out a crowded house.

On Tuesday evening the Drama, "Streets of New York," and Farce "The Young Amos," was played by the Amateur Dramatic Club, very successfully to a large and intelligent audience.

Mr. America Bonney has made excellent repairs and improvements on his barn.

Mr. Seth Pike has done a good job on his buildings tearing down an old dilapidated chimney and kitchen and putting up new. He done it all himself.

Mr. Thomas D. Emery, who has been superintendent of L. & I. A. Denison's sale clothing business, has been presented by the ladies under his charge, with a fine, heavy gold ring, as a token of remembrance in appreciation of his fair and honorable dealings, and many kindnesses to them.

Wood sells for \$5 per cord in the village. Wood haulers want more snow—wood choppers do not. Wheels are used more than runners. Millers are hoping for rain.

Messrs. Bridgman & Shedd have sold out their Gravestone establishment to Messrs. Haskell & Keith of South Paris.

Messrs. Parsons & Co. received a large water wheel on Monday from the firm of O. E. Merrill & Co. Beloit, Wis., which we understand is to be placed in their saw mill here. DYKE.

Bethel.

Mr. George A. Martin has removed from the store formerly occupied by him at Cross's Corner, to the new store of Mighill Mason, on Main street, where he has re-established himself in the Jewelry business. Mr. Martin has a fine stock of jewelry and silver-ware as can be found outside of the city. He has concluded to make Bethel his permanent residence, and is bound to succeed in gratifying himself into the good will of the community. The M. E. Society at Rumford Centre, on Christmas eve., were happily surprised at the recipients of a fine clock from Mr. Martin, a present from him to the Society, and for which they desire to express their warmest thanks.

Murder of a Bethel Boy.

The following particulars have been received of the death of Henry C., son of Charles R. Locke, Esq., of this town, who was murdered in Nebraska. A correspondent writing for the Dakota City Mail, Nov. 7th, says:—

We are now called upon to record one of the most brutal murders which happened on Monday, Oct. 12th, in the woods on Broken Bottom, within a few miles of St. James. Henry C. Locke was a worthy young man who lived on a farm, and at the time of the murder was cutting timber to build a house. In reference to the affair, the correspondent says, a jury was summoned, and on examination, it was found that the front and back part of Locke's head had been mashed to a jelly. An ax belonging to the deceased, was lying near, and bore marks of blood on the blade, and the handle was shattered. It was the opinion of the jury, that the ax had been used to commit the murder. There was no bullet-mark on the body.

The murdered man's clothes were much disarranged, his shirt being out of his pants and well up under his chin, showing that he had been dragged by the heels. Upon looking over the ground, it was found that he had been dragged from the main wood-road some four rods distant, as blood was found on the leaves, and in the road was quite a pool of blood. Locke had been cutting timber in the woods, and it is supposed that he was murdered upon going to or returning from his work. He had not been seen by his neighbors since Sunday, the 16th. He lived alone in his cabin, about one and a half miles from where he was killed, was unmarried, and was one of those quiet, inoffensive dispositions that make no enemies. An examination of the cabin showed that two persons had eaten at the last meal, as two plates with knife and fork at each, and two cups had been used. A carpet bag had been broken open and a revolver had been cut from its belt and carried away. The key to the cabin was found on the ground, about ten feet from the door. It is supposed that the murder was committed on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. The object must have been to procure the man's money.

Locke's brother states that he could not have had more than \$12 in the house. The trunks were broken open. A fellow named Jameson has been suspected of the murder. He was seen around the neighborhood about the time of the act. He was traced to Elk Point, D. T., where he was last track of. C.

West Paris, Dec. 28, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—Quite an interest is being manifested in this vicinity in relation to a Steam-mill. At a meeting of the citizens, held Tuesday evening, a committee of three—E. Whittemore, Jr., S. B. Locke and J. H. Barrows, were appointed to solicit subscriptions, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, as a gift to any party who will build and engage in business satisfactory to the donors, or if the committee find it more advisable to form a Stock Company, and put in works to lease, that way can be adopted. Nearly \$1000 has been pledged as a gift. J. H. B.

Character of Teachers.

Many of our School Committees have been so criminally unmindful of the importance of teachers having a good moral character, that it has become time for every parent to cry out in alarm. A committee that would willingly place the sacred charge of moulding children's characters in the hands of a man that habitually indulges in billiards and bar-room broils, and gets intoxicated every Saturday night and remains so until Monday morning, might just as well consign them to a life of drunken debauchery. If a teacher gets intoxicated only on Fourth of July and Fair days, and spends his Sabbaths in disturbing religious meetings, he has too strong an influence for evil to be intrusted with the guidance of the young susceptible mind; for the first impressions that are made on a child are hard to erase. Then for the love that we owe our offspring let us be sure and never let them be, even for a day, under the instructions of a pugilist, libertine, or drunkard. ERAN.

The plan adopted by the pastor and society of the Congregationalist Church in this village, of having a Sabbath School mornings, instead of a sermon, is working very satisfactorily. Many young people, and older ones, of both sexes, who have heretofore not attended the usual noon school are joining classes, and the exercises are constantly becoming more interesting, and the number of teachers and scholars increases with every Sunday. The first Sabbath there were 170; the second 180; and the third (last), 193. [Farmington Chronicle.]

The first Baptist Society, in this place, will adopt the one service practice on the next Sabbath, the afternoon being devoted to the school.

The report that Ben Perley Poor, of Washington, died in that city on Sunday last, arose from the death of his brother in California.

Small Children in School.

Very many teachers do not seem to know how to keep small children employed in school. They spend a few minutes in teaching them to read and spell a few words and the rest of the day they are idle and restless.

I have already called attention to the uses of the slate in the hands of small children. Let us see if there is anything else which they can do. But I prefer practice to theory; I will write out what I have seen some excellent teachers do in this county. One teacher gave the little ones certain words to spell from their book and after they had studied and spelled them, they went to the board and printed or wrote the same words. This is an excellent exercise, which they like to engage in and which keeps them employed. They can also use their slates for the same purpose. I saw another teacher who made a scrap book by cutting out large letters, words and pictures from show-bills, newspapers or anything else. The children were allowed to look over this during the latter part of the forenoon and afternoon and they would look at the pictures and read the large printed words with constant interest. This is allowed as a reward for good behavior.

Another teacher cut out the letters of the alphabet from some show-bills and pasted them on a card or piece of pasteboard and let the scholars make up words from the letters and print or write them on the board. I knew one excellent teacher who let the little boys whistle half an hour in the afternoon during the hot days last summer, as a reward for good behavior. The only penalty connected with this exercise was that they were required to pick up the whistles and throw them out of doors. Better whistle than be idle. How great a relief and privilege it is for little children to go after a pair of letters, or into the woods after a broom. Let them do it. Let them go some afternoon after they have got their lessons and get something with which to trim the schoolroom. Children that do this will never injure the building, but will try to take care of it.

If children have slates they will learn to draw, and thus cultivate the eye to understand the forms of objects. Children that can read a story will be delighted to have some little book to read as a reward for good behavior. In many schools the teacher can have frequent exercises during the day, short and pithy, which will relieve the minds of the little ones.

Teachers should always remember that the time of children is worth just as much as it ever will be. A short story, a description of some animal or tree, in fact, almost anything will interest children, and be enriching their minds with knowledge. He is a good overseer who can keep ten or twenty men all at work, and so he is the good teacher who can keep the children all employed.

I wish to be understood here. It is not to be expected that very small children shall be employed in study all the time. The teacher must frequently change the exercises. If a teacher can sing, let her conduct an exercise in singing for one or two minutes, or let them have some simple gymnastic exercise by stretching their arms and feet, and they become rested. I know one teacher who understands managing and teaching a school as well as anybody, that lets the scholars all laugh just as heavily as they can for just half a minute by his watch. They feel the change and go at their studies with earnestness.

In visiting the schools in this county I have found on an average about one third of the children idle. This is wrong, all wrong. It is not always the fault of the teacher. I have been in some schools where all the children were compelled to look on their books all the time. There is a better way than this. Give them a specific lesson, short and not difficult, and interest them in it and you will find but few children who do not love to do what they are able to do.

I know what I write is not mere theory, because I have found quite a number of teachers in the county who do understand keeping the children employed and interested. I find no fault with that teacher who interests herself in the children's plays out of doors. Much may be done in this way. Children that are busy are not half so likely to injure the school-house. I trust, therefore, that what I have seen in some schools, I shall soon see in all. The whole world is outside of the schoolhouse, and a good teacher will find it full of materials for interesting and instructing children. What a fund of knowledge a teacher can impart to the youngest children in geography by means of a little globe which any teacher can make.

Will any parent who has children at school this winter please cut out this article and send it to their teacher? I know every good teacher will be glad to receive it. I trust that every teacher in the county will devise some way to interest children while at school.

N. T. T.

CORNHILL VILLAGE, Dec. 24, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—As there seems to be at the present time considerable excitement in regard to the law enacted by the State two years ago, whereby the teachers of our common schools are both employed and examined by the Superintendent School Committee, it may not be amiss for your correspondent to speak what he thinks to be the views of a very large majority of the people of this section of York County, and of perhaps the whole State. We have had an opportunity to converse with a large majority of the most prominent men interested in educational matters—not only in this County, but also in Cumberland and Oxford Counties; and the universal testimony appears to be "we are more than well satisfied with the workings of the law." Still there are a few who, from some cause, appear to be disaffected. They complain that "the Committee are partial to their relatives, friends, &c.; unqualified, uneducated and uninterested."

Let us see if these are real or imaginary evils. Under the old law, of course, the agent secured some friend or relative and as there were from ten to twenty school-agents in town, we readily can see what the result was. Now, there are but three at most—and if they have more friends, &c., than the other twenty, they must be exceedingly fortunate in sustaining an enviable reputation, in order thus to obtain them.

In regard to their being unqualified.—I think that is an error. We have conversed with very many of the Committee in this County, and have generally found them earnestly engaged—considering the best methods by which they could elevate the present standard of education. Suppose we had found them otherwise. The towns elect their own Committee, and consequently have the right to replace inefficient men, by thoroughly competent ones.

Neither, as some claim, does it interfere with their ancient rights and privileges. Massachusetts first organized districts in 1789, and now, 1869, have abolished them. And this too, after she had made every effort to make them a practical success. Not forming districts till nearly one hundred and fifty years after, she had passed laws favoring the support of free schools. How then, after we adopted the law from Massachusetts, and, like her, conclude to abolish it wholly or in part, can this change interfere with their ancient right?

Others complain that the County Supervision is useless. No one we think who has been informed concerning the vast amount of benefit it has conferred upon this State can still retain this opinion. And why cannot we have County Supervisors as well as other States.—Pennsylvania has had a law similar to ours for seventeen years. In fact, every State in the Union has some such law except Ohio, whose German population in some of the southern counties entirely prohibit a reform of any kind.

One complaint seems to us to be past. The people of some localities, have in a few instances, desired the Committee to allow them to have the teacher of the previous term, or some one that for certain reasons, they desired. They have been denied this privilege, and a stranger sent into those localities; it has been a disappointment to them, and a source of annoyance to the teacher. This we believe to be wrong, and a violation of the trust reposed in them, and contrary to the instructions they have received from the State Superintendent. They have been told in all cases, to listen to the wishes of such people, and if they find the applicant qualified, to allow them the teacher of their choice.

Let the towns know their rights, and then choose a Committee that will respect them.

We sincerely hope that the friends of education, in Oxford County, will unite with Cumberland and York, and give the law that hearty and candid support that will safely ensure its passage another year, when its excellencies, will, we trust, be so apparent to all of us, that we shall never repeat it. Let us hope that Maine will take no step backward, and that ere long we shall have a new interest in the educational welfare of our youthful population. MODESTUS.

MRS. HOSWELL'S STATEMENT. Mrs. J. L. Hoswell, wife of the convicted murderer, has made a statement under oath, of the testimony which she was ready to give at the trial, but which was excluded. She details her life with Hoswell, which, according to her story, was a scene of miserable strife and wretched jealousy; the separation in Augusta, and partial reconciliation, &c. She states that Ladin came to her door a few minutes past nine on that fatal evening, and rapped at the door. She was just retiring, but thinking it might be Hoswell, threw on her wrapper and went to the door. Ladin said he came to show her a new carpet. She replied that she "was just going to bed, but would look at it." He stepped in and she looked at the carpet, Ladin remarking that he must put it down that evening. She adds: "I then opened the door and he went to step out, when Hoswell sprang upon him from the outside of the door, with a knife in his hand, striking him somewhere, but I don't know where; I screamed 'Oh,' and started to go into the sitting-room. Hoswell instantly caught me by the hair, and struck me on the cheek with the knife. I was standing, then, between the bed and the table. I tried to get the knife away from him, and got my hands cut. He then cut me four times on the head. I broke his hold from my hair and he caught me by the wrapper; I threw it off and ran into the other room, fastened the door and screamed 'murder' three times. I don't know where Ladin went. When he was struck he had the carpet under his right arm and pushed Hoswell away with his left." She asserts her fidelity to Hoswell, and Mr. Ladin's propriety of conduct.

—Where a Money Order can be procured at the Post Office it is a perfectly safe means for remittance, and costs only 10 cts. for \$20 and less, 15 cts. over \$20 and less than \$30, 20 cts. over \$30 and less than \$40, 25 cts. over \$40 and less than \$50. Only larger offices furnish these. But any office will register a letter for 15 cts. for any sum, to any town in the United States. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail.

—A Kezar Falls correspondent of the Oxford Register says: Mr. John Deyreux had one of his feet badly bruised, a few days since, by the falling of a stone post, which he was setting in his new grist mill at this place, his big toe being completely crushed. This is the second accident he has met with of late.

—Most of the Maine delegation returned home on Saturday, to spend the holiday recess. Hon. S. P. Morrill, M. C. from this District, reached Farmington on Saturday, and will be at home for a fortnight.

—The Somerset Reporter well says: The close of the year will cause a large class of our readers to look over their accounts to see if both ends meet. Many will be disappointed. Let us see. No mechanic can count on more than \$600 a year as the result of his labor. Indeed, most will fall far below that amount. The same is true of most young farmers who have a farm to pay for. It will also apply to the mechanic or trader who has gone into business without capital and has a stock or shop to pay for. Now if any of this class spend \$600 a year to live, they can never get a start, never establish themselves in their business, never pay for the farm or shop. The new year is a good time to begin a new policy; but be sure not to begin at the wrong end.—Don't stop your newspaper, but rather add a magazine or a first class family paper. It is economy. Don't rob yourself and family of intelligence. Begin here. Do you spend ten or twenty dollars a year for tobacco, or worse, for beer? Either is a vice that should be cut off if you were having an income of thousands. Do you do your marketing economically? How about your clothing bills? Does your wife have a fifteen dollar hat or bonnet three or four times a year? Does she try to keep up with the style of her neighbors that have four times your income? We hope not. Let every mechanic, farmer and laborer who desires to rise in his business, consult his wife at the commencement of the year, and decide just where the current expenses can be reduced, and then be sure to do it. Loo off all luxuries till the house, farm or business is paid for, and be sure that the current expenses fall below the income of labor or business which may be easily ascertained. No young mechanic or farmer whose annual expenses exceed \$500 has any right to expect to succeed in paying notes that he has given for business, house or farm, and therefore no hope of success.

—The anniversaries of the New England Societies, over the other States, occurred last week, and was remembered with more than usual interest from the fact of its being a jubilee year. The memorial celebration at Plymouth was the event of the week. The passenger stations of the Old Colony R. R. was handsomely prepared for the dinner party. Plates for nearly nine hundred were laid, and the tables were made attractive by a tasty arrangement of the dishes. Upon each upturned plate were five kernels of popped corn, typical of the time when, according to tradition, the colonists' provisions were reduced to a pint of corn, which, being parched and distributed, gave each individual only five grains. The bills of fare were elaborately printed in green and carmine, upon tinted paper. At the centre of the guests' table were three chairs of antique patterns, which were brought from England in the Mayflower, one having been the property of Governor Carver, and another of Elder Brewster. There was also another old chair at the table, which in 1778 was owned and used by Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Winthrop delivered a very able oration in the church.

Correspondence of Lewiston Journal: There has not been cold weather the past fall and winter till the middle of December, to freeze pumpkins in a tolerably warm stable, in Oxford county. On the 12th of December, last year, the thermometer was 20 below in Bethel, and 30 below in Montpelier. The ponds and streams and wells are all very low. It would seem as a natural consequence that we must have wet weather and an open winter. Most of the factories in the country run their machinery by portable engines. Such a fall and early winter are without a parallel. Farmers can plow in many parts of the country on this the 14th of the month though in Rumford it is pretty good sleighing. This rate of things terminated on the 14th.

EVENT EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday night of last week, as we announced in our "in town edition" in the last number, Mrs. Warren Bullock, residing in the "Swamp" neighborhood in this town, presented her husband with three daughters at one birth. We regret to learn that all the children have since died.—Bridgton News.

At Richmond, Va., Dec. 25. Spottwood Hotel was discovered to be on fire on the first floor. The flames spread to such an extent that escape by the stairway was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the window. P. P. Clark of Philadelphia, steward of the hotel, leaped from the third story window, receiving fatal injuries. The guests lost all their clothing, and the ladies had to walk barefoot over the snow to places of shelter. Total loss \$300,000. Seven persons are known to have been burned to death, among whom was Mr. J. A. Thomas, agent of the panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress.

—The Journal says: A huge trout and an equally large pickerel were recently found on the shore of Worthy pond in Peru, with their mouths interlocked, and dead. They had evidently engaged in a fight from which they could not or would not extricate themselves, and in this condition both perished.

—The Bangor Whig says: Mr. George Fish of South Dover, almost 78 years old, both of whose hips are out of joint so that he can only get about on crutches, has collected at farm houses in the surrounding country and brought into Bangor with one horse, the past season, 18,020 dozen of eggs, which he sold for \$9,927.

—Rev. Geo. F. Clark, P. G. W. of Christ Temple, of Massachusetts, will lecture on the subject of Temperance, in several places in Oxford County, commencing about the 8th of January next. Lectures free, only entertainment for the speaker and places for meeting must be furnished free of charge. Notice of time and places will appear in our next issue.

Agricultural.

The Season and Crops of 1870-11

Yield and Quality of Crops.
The following estimate of the yield of the leading crops of Maine for the past season, have been made by a laborious comparison of fifty special correspondents, residing in different parts of each county in the State, with the returns of the Department of Agriculture for the past five years; and the census report of 1860. The remarks relative to the amount of land in certain crops, their quality, &c., are also made up from the observations of our special reporters, occasional correspondents, and our personal observation and inquiries.

Hay.—The yield of hay may be stated at from two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop. In some instances, indeed, full average crops are reported, but they are limited to small sections of land in the best condition, and under high treatment; and while they help raise the average a very little, are chiefly important as showing what might be done if all farms were in that condition. It is a question whether the falling off in the hay crop was not in reality due quite as much to the drought in the fall of 1869, and the very unfavorable winter of 1869-70, as to the absence of rain during the early part of the past season. Many fields were either bare or covered with ice for months in succession, during the coldest months of 1869-70, while during the early spring of 1870, the injury, especially to the old fields, from "spring killing" was very extensive and serious. The crop, however, was secured in the best condition and is of the best quality. Farmers have largely reduced their stock, and will be able, with the aid of rough fodder, roots and grain, to winter in good shape their remaining stock. Some good also will eventually come from this scarcity—as in reducing their stock, farmers at such a time dispose of what is ordinary, keeping the best of each for their own use. The result of this will be that better flocks and herds will be found in barns and yards another spring than would be the case were a plentiful hay crop secured. The yield in Maine is not very far from 750,000 tons.

Corn.—This crop, notwithstanding the drought gave more than an average yield, with a full average amount of land planted. This result may astonish some, but it is perfectly plain to us. The early hoeing which this crop generally received, tends to promote its growth by keeping the ground open, and therefore moist; while as the season advances the growth shades the ground so that extensive evaporation is checked, and the stalks make rapid growth. We have raised good crops of corn, where the leaves would roll up from excessive heat for a week at a time; although expanding in consequence of the dew and lower temperature of night. Corn likes heat. It must also be remembered that the frost held off remarkably the past fall, and corn continues to gain in weight long after the time it is often checked in its growth by early frosts. The extra amount harvested over and above the average for the past six years, will help wonderfully in making up the deficiency in the hay crop. The yield for the past season may be very correctly set down at 1,600,000 bushels.

Grain Crops.—The spring grain crops were generally light, with the usual amount of land in each, excepting possibly rye and buckwheat. The amount of spring sown wheat is gradually increasing, as the confidence of farmers in its success becomes greater and the yield this year is encouraging. Twenty bushels to the acre is an average crop, and the entire amount raised will be 200,000 bushels. There was a very large falling off in barley and oats, in many sections not more than half a crop being secured, and the entire yield falling far below the average. We place our figures as follows: oats 1,200,000 bushels; barley 500,000 bushels. We get to few statements in regard to buckwheat, but we are unable to make any estimate as to the amount raised—it being a crop limited to certain portions of the State, and not generally cultivated. Rye is very little grown, and the yield from the returns to our special crop circular, the sown amount and the yield are growing less and less with each season. Rye was formerly grown in large quantities on burnt land and in even better soil, but the acre being raised; it is now only raised in the newer portions of the State, where land is being cleared from its original or second growth.

The rye in our market is generally Western rye, or that raised in Massachusetts, as farmers in that State yet grow it in considerable quantities, succeeding well with the crop on plowed land, and esteeming it to seed down with.

Potatoes.—Contrary to the fears of almost every farmer, the crop of potatoes has been a satisfactory one, in amount, while the quality was never known to be superior. Something above the usual breadth of ground was planted to this crop so that 750,000 bushels, it may be safely asserted, have been raised in Maine the past season. The late rains seemed to do more good than usual, the frost held off remarkably, the top keeping green, and the tubers growing until much past the time when they are generally dead, and the latter done growing; while there is no appearance of rot whatever. The quality of potatoes is super-excellent, and they are keeping well. Almost every farmer can spare a few from his bin to help out his hay mow, and even if this be the case, there will probably be more potatoes next spring than there were last. Sixty to sixty-five cents seems to be the ruling price in market.

Apples. produced abundantly, the crop being fully three times heavier than last year and more than double the yield of average years. But this is only one side. While it is true that the crop was very heavy, it is also true that apples are decaying almost beyond precedent. This is attributed to the extreme heat of the period in which they grew, and their unusual earliness of ripening. The general planting of young orchards during the past ten years—many of which are just coming in bearing—has been so extensive as to more than make up for the decay in old ones, and the amount of land in apple trees is gradually increasing. So abundant a fruit year as the present comes only occasionally—and cider has not been so cheap for the past ten years. Apples in this section range from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per barrel. Throughout the eastern section of the State, apples are not as plenty as in the central and western, and several instances of Kennebec county farmers sending apples to the Bangor market have recently come to our knowledge.

Hard, or Contracted Feet, in the Horse.
Please inform me what I shall do for a horse's feet that have become dry and hard, so that the horse is lame in consequence of it, as I suppose. I have tried bathing the feet in water, frequently, this summer, and thought I was taking a great deal of pains to keep the feet moist. I have even stuffed them with green grease, but all the things that I have tried do not seem to do any good. I have no books that treat upon such a subject wherein I can get any information. Is there not some kind of ointment in your knowledge that would be of value in such a case, to keep the feet in a moist state after having been soaked out? Would not urine and salt mixed together, be a good wash to soften them? I wish to try some remedy different from what I have tried yet. Please inform me through the columns of the New England Farmer, and by so doing you will oblige a Subscriber.

Timonin, Mass., Oct. 28th, 1870.
Remarks.—The condition in which you describe your horse's feet is not an uncommon one, and yet the cause and cure are, to most of us, shrouded in mystery. A full third of all the horses we notice, "point" with the fore foot; that is, when stepping on the road, or in their stalls, they reach out the fore foot and allow it to rest slightly on the toe. Frequently both feet are affected, and then the suffering animal changes every five or ten minutes, from one foot to the other, seeming unwilling to bear his weight on either foot, and would not if he could avoid it. In such cases, the foot is thrown out of use, except when the horse is in actual motion, and would naturally decrease in size, as the human arm would if held in a sling for an extended time. So the horse's foot, spared in traveling and pointed in the stable, obviously changes its shape. The quarters draw inward; the heels narrow; the frog hardens and decreases; the sole thickens and heightens; the crust becomes marked by veins and grows considerably higher. In fact, the foot from being an open, healthy foot, becomes a contracted or diseased member.

To say, therefore, what ought to be done for a horse's feet that are "dry and hard," one ought to know what causes such dryness and hardness; and this is frequently quite difficult to ascertain. It may be occasioned by too much pressure on the frog, by a strain, or by stepping on a stone or other hard substance. If traveling the toe of the shoe becomes much more worn than the rest of it, it indicates that the tendon which covers a portion of the navicular bone, lying at the inner corner of the coffin bone, has become injured, and ossification has taken place; that is, a sponge-like appearance of the tendon. It then becomes extremely painful, and being out of sight it is difficult to determine what to do for it.

The only remedies which seem to be relied upon the most, are light work, kind treatment, and keeping the feet moist. The latter may be done by keeping the animal standing on moist sand in the stall, and by soaking the feet every other night for one hour, in hot water, for two or three weeks, and then tying them up until the next morning in old woolen clothes. Bleeding is sometimes resorted to, and so is a division of the nerve of the leg; but they are of doubtful service, and ought not to be resorted to only by experienced surgeons.

The disease indicated by a pointing of the foot is very common, and ought to receive thorough investigation by veterinary surgeons. It makes the horse a very uncertain traveler. He becomes slow and awkward in his gait, shrinks when he goes down hill or over stony ground, and is liable to stumble and fall on any ground.

We would not recommend the use of cow dung, or the urine and salt which you mention; but rather stuff the foot with wet cotton or, something that will retain the moisture. The cotton may be kept in by placing a small piece of flat wood across the shoe. Wet the cotton when it gets dry.—[New England Farmer.]

Influence of Climate on Wool Growth.
The climate exerts a great influence on the growth of wool, and if it has to be produced of good and even quality, this agency must be duly considered. It has been already mentioned that the pores of the skin act as a sort of gauge for the wool, and it is therefore perfectly clear that if sheep are so much exposed to cold and wet as to allow the skin to become chilled, the size of wool must be reduced thereby; the extent of the damage is, consequently, regulated by the intensity of the cold. For this reason shelter from the full force of cold winds is found to improve the staple of the wool, and prevent, in some degree, this inequality in the size of the fibre. Injury arising from the wet shows itself more generally by giving wool more the character of hair, and thereby injuring its felting properties. The excessive heat of summer has just the opposite influence. The warmth of the skin being considerably increased, the pores become open, and a coarser wool is produced. The injury thus occasioned is far from being as important as that arising from cold and wet; but still, if we desire to produce wool under the most favorable circumstances, must give shelter from extreme heat as well as from extensive cold.

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Hiram Hulstead, in Paris, in said County of Oxford, in the following described Real Estate, situated in plantation number 2, and range, being lot number 1, on the estate of Magellan River, and bounded as follows, beginning at the southeasterly corner of the Joshua Lombard lot, at a 40 degree, standing on the block of river, thence S. 82 deg. E. 180 rods to a straight line, which extends from the north east corner of said Lombard's land to the town line, thence on said straight line S. 80 deg. W. 80 rods to a birch tree, thence S. 80 deg. W. 100 rods to the river, thence by the river to the first mentioned bound, containing 30 acres more or less. The above described premises being subject to a Mortgage given to Charles F. Sufferman of Malden, State of Massachusetts, to secure the payment of a note for three hundred dollars, payable June 1st, 1870 with interest, annually; said mortgage deed is recorded in Book 132, page 437 of Oxford Registry to which may be had for a description of the premises.
S. R. HUTCHINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, Dec. 28th, 1870.

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Hiram Hulstead, in Paris, in said County of Oxford, in the following described Real Estate, situated in plantation number 2, and range, being lot number 1, on the estate of Magellan River, and bounded as follows, beginning at the southeasterly corner of the Joshua Lombard lot, at a 40 degree, standing on the block of river, thence S. 82 deg. E. 180 rods to a straight line, which extends from the north east corner of said Lombard's land to the town line, thence on said straight line S. 80 deg. W. 80 rods to a birch tree, thence S. 80 deg. W. 100 rods to the river, thence by the river to the first mentioned bound, containing 30 acres more or less. The above described premises being subject to a Mortgage given to Charles F. Sufferman of Malden, State of Massachusetts, to secure the payment of a note for three hundred dollars, payable June 1st, 1870 with interest, annually; said mortgage deed is recorded in Book 132, page 437 of Oxford Registry to which may be had for a description of the premises.
S. R. HUTCHINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, Dec. 28th, 1870.

Commissioner's Notice.
WE, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners of Insolvency on the estate of William Severy, late of Oxford, in said County of Oxford, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from November 15th, A. D. 1870, are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that we will meet for the purpose of receiving and allowing said claims, at the office of Isaac Randall, Esq., in Oxford, on the last Saturday of January, 1871, and on May 15th, at the same place. All persons interested therein are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.
J. C. RANDALL, Clerk.
Dixfield, Dec. 28th, 1870.

Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he will call on the next Legislature to be set off from South Paris Village, Maine.
JOHN WALKER.
South Paris, Dec. 28th, 1870.

Freedom Notice.
THIS certifies that I have this day, for a valuable consideration, given my son, Joel McAllister, his name to trade and act for himself, thereupon I shall claim none of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
Witness—J. C. SPEARS.
East Stockholm, Nov. 24, 1870.

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Milton Plantation, on Concord River, said farm consists of over 100 acres of land, of which about 40 acres is arable, suitable for tillage and mowing; it generally extends about 20 rods wide and 100 rods long, and is well watered. There is also a fine young orchard of about 300 young apple trees beginning to bear—partly grafted and partly seedling, and timber and pasture; land to a good new school house; hand saw mill, single mill and grist mill. Good roads, and a good water supply. A valuable pair of modern style and finish, 2 good new falling wheels of water, and other ways, completely watered. A good building, with a large barn, and a fine lot of land, with a fine view of the river. For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
W. C. SPOFFORD.
Milton Plantation, Sept. 29th, 1870.

House, Ell, and Stable, FOR SALE.
A WELL FINISHED TWO-STORY DWELLING, with a large Stable, pleasantly situated on Main Street, Norway Village, is for sale. The house is a new and beautiful one, and is well calculated for two families.
For particulars, inquire of Amos F. Noyes, or of Oscar Noyes.
Norway Village, July 1, 1870.

For Sale or Exchange.
THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, of a Hotel within two miles of Portland, will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for Real Estate. For particulars, inquire at 174 Middle Street.
J. H. HENDERSON.
Cor. Green and Portland St.

For Sale or to Let, in So. Paris.
A HOUSE, containing ten finished rooms, in good repair. Also a Stable and out-houses connected, formerly known as the Desha's Hotel, and is a very desirable place for a family or for a large growing orchard.
Inquire on the premises. ORRA HALL.
Dec. 13, 1870.

For Sale.
IN the town of Maine, about a thousand and fifty acres of land, being lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Cure for Female Weakness.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE, made from an Indian recipe, is entirely vegetable, and is a certain cure. By sending a three-cent postage stamp, I will send you a bottle of this medicine, and a large number of beautiful State Rooms, will run the season as follows: Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 27th, for Boston, and on Friday, Dec. 31st, for New York, and on Saturday, Jan. 1st, for New York, and on Sunday, Jan. 2nd, for New York, and on Monday, Jan. 3rd, for New York, and on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Jan. 5th, for New York, and on Thursday, Jan. 6th, for New York, and on Friday, Jan. 7th, for New York, and on Saturday, Jan. 8th, for New York, and on Sunday, Jan. 9th, for New York, and on Monday, Jan. 10th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Jan. 12th, for New York, and on Thursday, Jan. 13th, for New York, and on Friday, Jan. 14th, for New York, and on Saturday, Jan. 15th, for New York, and on Sunday, Jan. 16th, for New York, and on Monday, Jan. 17th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Jan. 18th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Jan. 19th, for New York, and on Thursday, Jan. 20th, for New York, and on Friday, Jan. 21st, for New York, and on Saturday, Jan. 22nd, for New York, and on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, for New York, and on Monday, Jan. 24th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Jan. 25th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Jan. 26th, for New York, and on Thursday, Jan. 27th, for New York, and on Friday, Jan. 28th, for New York, and on Saturday, Jan. 29th, for New York, and on Sunday, Jan. 30th, for New York, and on Monday, Jan. 31st, for New York, and on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, for New York, and on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, for New York, and on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, for New York, and on Friday, Feb. 4th, for New York, and on Saturday, Feb. 5th, for New York, and on Sunday, Feb. 6th, for New York, and on Monday, Feb. 7th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, for New York, and on Thursday, Feb. 10th, for New York, and on Friday, Feb. 11th, for New York, and on Saturday, Feb. 12th, for New York, and on Sunday, Feb. 13th, for New York, and on Monday, Feb. 14th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Feb. 15th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Feb. 16th, for New York, and on Thursday, Feb. 17th, for New York, and on Friday, Feb. 18th, for New York, and on Saturday, Feb. 19th, for New York, and on Sunday, Feb. 20th, for New York, and on Monday, Feb. 21st, for New York, and on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, for New York, and on Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, for New York, and on Thursday, Feb. 24th, for New York, and on Friday, Feb. 25th, for New York, and on Saturday, Feb. 26th, for New York, and on Sunday, Feb. 27th, for New York, and on Monday, Feb. 28th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Feb. 29th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Feb. 30th, for New York, and on Thursday, Mar. 1st, for New York, and on Friday, Mar. 2nd, for New York, and on Saturday, Mar. 3rd, for New York, and on Sunday, Mar. 4th, for New York, and on Monday, Mar. 5th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Mar. 6th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Mar. 7th, for New York, and on Thursday, Mar. 8th, for New York, and on Friday, Mar. 9th, for New York, and on Saturday, Mar. 10th, for New York, and on Sunday, Mar. 11th, for New York, and on Monday, Mar. 12th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Mar. 13th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Mar. 14th, for New York, and on Thursday, Mar. 15th, for New York, and on Friday, Mar. 16th, for New York, and on Saturday, Mar. 17th, for New York, and on Sunday, Mar. 18th, for New York, and on Monday, Mar. 19th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Mar. 20th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Mar. 21st, for New York, and on Thursday, Mar. 22nd, for New York, and on Friday, Mar. 23rd, for New York, and on Saturday, Mar. 24th, for New York, and on Sunday, Mar. 25th, for New York, and on Monday, Mar. 26th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Mar. 27th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Mar. 28th, for New York, and on Thursday, Mar. 29th, for New York, and on Friday, Mar. 30th, for New York, and on Saturday, Mar. 31st, for New York, and on Sunday, Apr. 1st, for New York, and on Monday, Apr. 2nd, for New York, and on Tuesday, Apr. 3rd, for New York, and on Wednesday, Apr. 4th, for New York, and on Thursday, Apr. 5th, for New York, and on Friday, Apr. 6th, for New York, and on Saturday, Apr. 7th, for New York, and on Sunday, Apr. 8th, for New York, and on Monday, Apr. 9th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Apr. 10th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Apr. 11th, for New York, and on Thursday, Apr. 12th, for New York, and on Friday, Apr. 13th, for New York, and on Saturday, Apr. 14th, for New York, and on Sunday, Apr. 15th, for New York, and on Monday, Apr. 16th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Apr. 17th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Apr. 18th, for New York, and on Thursday, Apr. 19th, for New York, and on Friday, Apr. 20th, for New York, and on Saturday, Apr. 21st, for New York, and on Sunday, Apr. 22nd, for New York, and on Monday, Apr. 23rd, for New York, and on Tuesday, Apr. 24th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Apr. 25th, for New York, and on Thursday, Apr. 26th, for New York, and on Friday, Apr. 27th, for New York, and on Saturday, Apr. 28th, for New York, and on Sunday, Apr. 29th, for New York, and on Monday, Apr. 30th, for New York, and on Tuesday, May 1st, for New York, and on Wednesday, May 2nd, for New York, and on Thursday, May 3rd, for New York, and on Friday, May 4th, for New York, and on Saturday, May 5th, for New York, and on Sunday, May 6th, for New York, and on Monday, May 7th, for New York, and on Tuesday, May 8th, for New York, and on Wednesday, May 9th, for New York, and on Thursday, May 10th, for New York, and on Friday, May 11th, for New York, and on Saturday, May 12th, for New York, and on Sunday, May 13th, for New York, and on Monday, May 14th, for New York, and on Tuesday, May 15th, for New York, and on Wednesday, May 16th, for New York, and on Thursday, May 17th, for New York, and on Friday, May 18th, for New York, and on Saturday, May 19th, for New York, and on Sunday, May 20th, for New York, and on Monday, May 21st, for New York, and on Tuesday, May 22nd, for New York, and on Wednesday, May 23rd, for New York, and on Thursday, May 24th, for New York, and on Friday, May 25th, for New York, and on Saturday, May 26th, for New York, and on Sunday, May 27th, for New York, and on Monday, May 28th, for New York, and on Tuesday, May 29th, for New York, and on Wednesday, May 30th, for New York, and on Thursday, May 31st, for New York, and on Friday, Jun. 1st, for New York, and on Saturday, Jun. 2nd, for New York, and on Sunday, Jun. 3rd, for New York, and on Monday, Jun. 4th, for New York, and on Tuesday, Jun. 5th, for New York, and on Wednesday, Jun. 6th, for New York, and on Thursday, Jun. 7th, for New York, and on Friday, Jun. 8th, for New York, and on Saturday, Jun.