

# The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 39.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

NUMBER 3.

**The Oxford Democrat,**  
—IS—  
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Nov. 14, 1871.

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April 7, 1871.

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**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**  
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Dr. E. will pay particular attention to diseases  
of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, &c., as may be  
desired at his residence. Office hours from 9 to  
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**FREELAND HOWE,**  
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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance on favor-  
able terms.

**G. D. BISBEE,**  
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Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.  
Also, U. S. Assistant Assessor of Internal Re-  
venue for Oxford County.

**O. R. HALL, M. D.,**  
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**DR. C. R. DAVIS,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
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Will visit West Paris the week following the  
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Will visit BUCKFIELD the 1st Monday in  
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No pains will be spared in endeavoring to give  
prompt satisfaction. MAR 25-71

## Poetry.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

To—  
Forty years ago to night  
Since your eyes first saw the light  
Forty years—how scarcely seem  
Other than a transient dream,  
Since with tender pride and joy  
Youthful parents hail'd their boy,  
Healthy, bright and fair to see  
Were you in your infancy?  
Well do I remember now  
The soft curls around your brow,  
And your mother's look of love  
As she bent you up above,  
Soon, with what amusing pride,  
Stood you at your teacher's side!  
How you looked, with eager eyes,  
On alphabetic mysteries!  
How you ran, the notes to tell,  
When your name you learn'd to spell.

Then came days of trust and truth,  
As childhood blossomed into youth;  
With industrious care you strove  
To merit confidence and love;  
Last in strife, but first in play,  
Happy was your early day—  
Many years have pass'd since then,  
And you count with bearded men;  
From the hills where loyhold played,  
Far your restless feet have strayed,  
Could I see your face to-night,  
Would it be a pleasant sight?  
Doubtless it would pain me, now—  
There's a change in heart and brow,  
Thirst for gold and love of glory  
With the haunts of tinsel and  
Dress your headless footprints in  
Have you found, in wandering wild,  
Joy like those you cast aside?  
Do not visions sometimes come  
Of the farmer's quiet home,  
Which you never may see again,  
In the far-off fields of Maine?

There's a home where voice of prayer  
Lingers on the morning air,  
Does it come in midnight gloom,  
Like a voice from out the tomb,  
Telling of your shame and sin,  
And the man you might have been?  
Forty years—oh, worse than wasted!  
All the bliss of life untasted!  
Yet, tho' bitter words you've spoken,  
And the laws of God have broken,  
There's a kind and pitying Heaven—  
May you ask and be forgiven.

Buckfield, Jan. 3d, 1872.

## Select Story.

[From Peterson's Magazine.]

### THE HUNGARIAN COUNT.

BY K. M'CREDY.

"Children, bring me all your frocks."  
"Here, ma."

"Oh, ma! somebody's been sitting on  
my pink silk!"

"And just look at my pink cambric,  
ma!"

"There! There! Now stop! if it's  
ma's once a day, it is 'ma' fifty times. I  
do get so sick of it. I wish you were all  
married."

"So do I," sighed Matilda, the eldest.  
"Matilda, before I pack this frock up, I  
wish you would try it on once more."

Mrs. Simpson triumphantly produced  
a sky-blue tarlatan, much ruffled and be-  
ruffled.

Matilda put it on; then she com-  
menced to revolve, slowly, like the wax  
figures in a hair-dresser's shop.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Simpson, "if  
you don't catch a husband in that dress,  
Matilda, you'll never catch one. I did  
not have anything half so stylish as that  
when I caught your father; but then, to  
be sure, he wasn't much of a catch. I  
hope you will do better. Six girls to  
settle in life. Do exert yourselves a  
little. Don't leave everything to me.  
Where is your father?"

"He's out on the steps, smoking a so-  
gar, ma."

"Just like him; no ambition at all!"  
Then Mrs. Simpson stopped talking for  
a few minutes, and set to work. She  
worked like a—like a whole bee hive.

She would pack a trunk, then take every-  
thing out of it, just to put them all into it  
again, giving herself about four times  
as much trouble as was necessary. But  
then she was one of those women who  
like to be martyrs—who make them-  
selves out slaves to their husbands and  
children. The Simpsons' present destina-  
tion was Long Branch. They had ex-  
amined the column of summer resorts in  
the daily Herald for weeks, hoping to  
find something that would combine  
fashion and cheapness; but as the things  
are rather incongruous, they, in view,  
of the superior advantages that might be  
derived from it in a social and matrimo-  
nial way, chose the fashionable and dis-  
carded the cheap. Long Branch it should  
be.

"Because, girls," Mrs. Simpson truly  
remarked, "the beach is such a nice place  
for flirtations. Not that I, as a mother,  
would wish to encourage such things.  
Oh, no!"

Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, and six  
Misses Simpsons, were registered at a  
Long Branch hotel. I shan't say which  
one, for particular reasons. But it was a  
very expensive one.

"Now, Mr. Simpson," exclaimed the  
madam—the general, I think we ought  
to call her—introduce the girls—intro-  
duce the girls! Who were those nice-  
looking young gentlemen I saw you talk-  
ing to?"

"Really, my dear, I don't know."  
"Quite true you did then. You have  
no ambition at all, Mr. Simpson. Go,  
find out, and bring them here."

Mr. Simpson started off on a mild trot.  
"Remember, girls," ma said emphatic-  
ally, after pa had disappeared, "young  
gentlemen like animation. Bright,  
sprightly, animated girls are always at-  
tractive. Now, I always tried to be  
amused at your father's little jokes, be-

fore we were married. You don't know  
how well it takes." You see the general  
understood strategy, and she was ex-  
plaining her successful tactics to her little  
army of daughters. "Laugh heartily  
when the young men say something  
witty, no matter how silly it really is.  
Enjoy their little jokes. It pleases them  
immensely; and, girls, it is a great thing  
to have an establishment. Don't forget  
to be animated."

The six Miss Simpsons giggled, just to  
see if they could do it. I don't think any  
one would care to hear them repeat it.  
Were you ever on a farm? And did  
you, just before dawn, hear the hens, and  
the Guinea-hens, all begin to cackle? It  
is not euphonious.

"Ma!" exclaimed Arabella.  
"Ma!" called Victoria.

"Ma!" said Matilda.  
"Ma!" cried Sophia.

"Now! What is it?"  
"Here comes pa with a young man!"  
"Good gracious! Is that all? One  
young man! One young man to six  
girls! We are not Mormons! Just like  
your father!"

The one young man was presented, and  
the six Miss Simpsons bowed.

They all put their elbows back, and  
hung the tips of their fingers down when  
they bowed.

The young man hazarded a remark on  
the excessive heat of the weather, and  
the six Miss Simpsons giggled.

Their ma looked daggers at them, but  
she was not the time to giggle. All the girls looked  
frightened. Altogether, the first even-  
ing was a bad one.

The following morning, Mrs. Simpson,  
the dauntless, took three timid Miss  
Simpsons to the bath. They had not  
bathing suits for all, it took so much  
flannel, you know, so they were going to  
take turns. Matilda went into the water  
with a gasp, and grasped the rope; she  
had hardly caught hold of it before a  
huge breaker dashed her away, and she  
came flat, along with a whole lot of other  
people she didn't know at all, in fact she  
didn't know who she was herself for a  
few seconds, and when she did, she  
heavily wished it was somebody else,  
and that she was safely back in the city,  
where they didn't have any breakers.

Miss Victoria, next eldest of the six,  
sat in her scarlet flannel suit, with her  
two long flaxen braids hanging down be-  
neath her hat, high and dry on the sand.  
Near to the water she could not be per-  
suaded to come, and every time that the  
spray fell on the tips of her canvas slip-  
pers, Miss Victoria opened her mouth and  
yelled. Mrs. Simpson was distracted.  
Arabella, the youngest, really enjoyed  
the fun, but then she was the kind to en-  
joy most everything.

The Simpsons were not quite so com-  
fortable as they should have been in their  
summer quarters. You know they have  
a way at these first-class hotels of making  
you miserable by all sorts of little in-  
genious devices. For instance, they will  
give you a cot to sleep on, instead of a  
bed, which shakes in a most unsteady  
manner, no matter how steady the sleep-  
er upon it may be. Said cot is usually  
made with a remarkably hard head board,  
and we betide the unhappy mortal who,  
in a moment of forgetfulness, drops his  
head upon the pillow, and gives it a  
thwack on that board. He sees Jupiter,  
Saturn and Mars, all in one, for a few  
minutes after. Such was the Simpson's  
experience. They bore their sufferings  
in silence, with the healing ointment of  
fashion to assuage them; but Miss Simp-  
son's violet more antique often covered  
a very indignant heart.

The girls were excessively fond of  
dancing, so they attended every hop—  
Not that they always got a chance to  
dance, but just to be on hand in case they  
did.

They were very stylish girls, the Miss  
Simpsons were. I don't know where  
you would find six equal to them. They  
were a great deal of power, and their  
hair very much a la Pompadour; and  
they had the highest kinds of heels to  
their boots—brass heels, that made music  
for them, and such a clatter, you would  
have thought it was the Ninth Regiment  
out on a parade. When they had all sorts  
of little ribbons around their necks, with  
bits of locket attached. Of a windy day  
it was quite a treat to see these pom-  
poms flying about, like the flags of all nations,  
at half-mast. It made one feel as patriotic  
as the fire crackers do on the Fourth of  
July. Mrs. Simpson always superintend-  
ed the girls' toilets herself. She would  
give Victoria's dress a few little scientific  
jerks, so that it would have a stylish  
look; then she rearranged those new  
curls that Matilda had just bought, (they  
cost a great deal, too,) and she made  
them look just as natural as if they grew  
on Matilda's head. It is true they were  
not exactly the same shade as her hair,  
but then who wants to notice these little  
defects? The general effect was quite  
imposing, especially when all the girls  
stood in a flock, as they invariably did,  
except Arabella. She would slip away  
from the family circle, and when question-  
ed about it, would merely reply:

"Oh, never mind; it's all right."

However, she told Victoria, and Vie-  
toria, dutiful child, went straight to her  
mother with the news, that Arabella was  
having a flirtation.

"And, oh, ma! it is so romantic," ex-  
claimed Victoria. "Arabella says he is a  
Hungarian Count. She is to meet him,  
clandestinely, on the beach, this evening."

"A Hungarian Count! Dear me! I  
must see about this. A title now is some-  
thing. But perhaps he is poor. Still, a

title. Where did Arabella first meet  
him?"

"Oh! on the beach, several evenings  
ago, when she and I, as you remember,  
went out for a walk."

"But who introduced him?"  
"Oh! he introduced himself, for, see it  
was this way. Arabella was picking up  
shells, and going close to the water as  
she did so. Well, a great wave came in,  
which she did not observe; it rushed up  
and up the sands, and came almost to her  
feet; then, for the first time, she saw it,  
and screamed. The count was walking  
down at the time, and hearing her cry,  
hurried up. He was so polite, and well-  
bred, and was dressed so gentlemanlike,  
and was so handsome—oh, mamma, dear!  
I've been dying to tell you."

"And he is really a count?"  
"Of course he is. He has, he says,  
great estates on the Danube, and has  
only come over here for the summer.  
He's very romantic; says he never will  
marry but for love, and wants to marry  
an American girl, because they marry for  
love only. I shouldn't wonder, and here  
her voice fell to a whisper, 'if he coaxes  
Arabella to elope with him—he says  
that's so much more romantic than an  
every-day marriage.'"

Mrs. Simpson could hardly conceal her  
gratification. She began to build castles  
in the air immediately. Of course, if  
Arabella married a Hungarian Count, es-  
pecially one who had great estates, she  
would ask one or more of her sisters to  
visit her; and what was more certain  
than that other counts would be fascinat-  
ed, and the dear girls married off, one  
after another, to foreign noblemen. Mrs.  
Simpson had always heard that the Aus-  
trian court was the most aristocratic in  
Europe, and she already saw herself a  
distinguished visitor at the court, because  
the mother-in-law of numerous Austrian  
and Hungarian magnates.

That evening, Mrs. Simpson, with her  
two eldest daughters, went to take tea  
with a friend, at one of the other hotels.  
Her motherly heart could not refrain from  
telling her friend of Arabella's good luck.  
All at once, in the very midst of her  
story, Arabella fainted away.

When the usual restoratives were ap-  
plied, she recovered; but she only said,  
when pressed for an explanation: "Oh!  
take me away—take me away!"

But Victoria drew her mother aside;  
"I know what's the matter," she said.  
"Only to think of it! The Hungarian  
Count is the head waiter of this hotel. I  
recognized him at once, and so did  
Arabella."

The four other dutiful daughters were  
waiting on the piazza, the return of their  
mother and sisters. When they saw  
Mrs. Simpson returning with a horri-  
fied countenance, they cried with one  
accord:

"Oh, ma! what is the matter?"  
"That wicked, wicked girl!"  
"Ma, dear ma, what is it?"

"Go pack your trunks at once; we are  
going home; and I shall never bring you  
anywhere again, till you have got some  
sense."

"Oh, ma! what is it? You can't leave  
me the Hungarian Count. What will Ara-  
bella do? Where is her head?" asked  
one of the younger girls.

"Her head, the count?" Mrs. Simpson  
gasped. "The count wasn't a count, at  
all." Her voice rose to a scream. "He  
was the head-waiter!"

"Oh!" was the answer. "So, Ara-  
bella had a flirtation with a head-  
waiter?"

Arabella hung down her head and  
wept. Victoria, Matilda, and the three  
other Miss Simpsons groaned aloud.

Mrs. Simpson waved her right hand to  
the girls tragically.

"Ungrateful children! We start for  
home at once. Thus ends our summer  
trip."

Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, and the  
six Misses Simpson, with seven large  
trunks, and two little ones, left the  
Branch on the next train. They all wore  
their best veils, except Mr. Simpson. I be-  
lieve the girls are searching diligently  
after sense.

Unhappy Arabella!

**A Story for the Children.**  
—  
"Just one more story, grandma, about  
when you were a little girl and lived in  
the woods," said Frank.

And grandma drew off her spectacles  
and shut her book. She leaned her head  
back against the large easy-chair and  
shut her eyes, thinking.

"I remember as if it were only yes-  
terday," she said, raising her head and  
looking at the children, who had gather-  
ed around her. "I was only seven, and  
my little baby brother wasn't a year old."

"I'm going to the spring house," said  
mother, "and you must stay in the room  
and rock baby if he wakes." So I took  
my knitting, for I had learned to knit,  
and was very proud of the stocking that was  
growing under my hand.

It was a cool day, late in the Fall, and  
the doors were all shut. Baby slept, and  
I knitted for half an hour. Then he  
awoke and began to cry. As I got down  
from mother's great easy-chair, where I  
had been sitting, I thought I heard a  
strange noise outside. It wasn't Lion, for  
he had gone off with father to the mill.  
Something rubbed against the door and  
made the latch rattle. I felt afraid, and  
went to the door and fastened the bolt.  
I stood still, listening, with the baby in  
my arms—he had stopped crying—and I  
could hear my heart beat, thump, thump,  
thump.

All at once there came a short, cruel  
kind of a bark, and then a snarl. A mo-  
ment after the window broke with a loud  
crash, and I saw the long head, open  
jaws, and fiery eyes of a wolf glaring in  
upon me. An angel sent by our good  
Father in Heaven must have told me in  
that instant of terror what to do. The  
wolf was climbing in through the small  
window, and to have lingered but a sec-  
ond or two would have been instant  
death. Moved as if by a power not my  
own, and without thinking what it was  
best to do, I ran, with the baby held  
tightly in my arms, to the stairs that  
went into the loft. Scarcely had my foot  
left the last step when the wolf was in  
the room below. With a savage growl  
he sprang after me. As he did so I let  
the door, which shut like a cellar-door,  
fall over the stair-way, and it struck him  
on the nose and knocked him back. A  
chest stood near, and something told me  
to pull this over the door. So I laid baby  
down and dragged at the chest with all  
my strength. Just as I got one corner  
over the door the wolf's head struck it  
and knocked it up a little. But before he  
could strike it again I had the chest clear  
across. This would not have kept him  
back if I had not dragged another chest  
over the door, and piled ever so many  
things on top of these. How savagely  
he did growl and snarl! But I was safe.

For a long time the wolf tried and  
tried to get at us, but at last I could hear  
him going down the stairs. He moved  
about in the room below, knocking  
things around for ever so long, and then  
I heard him spring up to the window—  
At the same moment I heard my father's  
voice shouting not far off. O, how my  
heart did leap for gladness! Then came  
Lion's heavy bark, which grew excited,  
and I soon heard him yelling down the  
road in the widest way. The wolf was  
still in the window. I could hear him  
struggling and breaking pieces of glass.  
Lion was almost upon him, when my  
father called him off in stern command.  
All was silent now, but the silence was  
quickly broken by the sharp crack of a  
rifle, which sent a bullet into the wolf's  
head, killing him instantly.

"Father! father!" I cried from the loft  
window.

He told me afterward that my voice  
came to him as from the dead. He ran  
around to that side of the house. Mother  
was with him looking as white as a sheet.  
I saw them both clasp their hands to-  
gether and lift their eyes in thankfulness  
to God.

When I tried to pull the chest away I  
could not move them an inch. In my  
great danger God had given me strength  
to pull them over the loft door, but now  
that the danger was past, my little hands  
were too weak to remove them. So  
father had to climb up the ladder to the  
loft window and release baby and me  
from our place of refuge. Mother did  
not know anything of our danger until  
she had finished her work in the spring-  
house. Just as she came out she saw  
the wolf's head at the window, and at the  
same moment father and Lion appeared  
in sight.

"I wonder that the wolf didn't get  
you," said Frank, with wide open eyes,  
breathing deeply. —[Golden Hours.

**Vaccination.**  
The question of the necessity of general  
vaccination in the State, has very prop-  
erly been brought to the notice of the Leg-  
islature. The disease which it is used to  
prevent, is spreading over the country,  
more rapidly now, than at any time the  
past year. It is prevailing over all the  
eastern continent, from whence it is con-  
tinually coming to our ports by the ar-  
rival of emigrants. In New York, in  
spite of active measures to prevent its  
spread and increase, it rages with un-  
abated violence. In Philadelphia it is still  
worse, the number of cases increasing,  
and the mortality being greater. There  
is an opinion existing that the truth is  
exaggerated to create a panic, but the real  
state of the case is that the extent and  
fatality of the disease have been far  
greater than the reports. From the great  
cities it is liable to be sent into all parts  
of the country, to break out where no  
one can tell. It is best to be on our guard,  
remembering that "an ounce of preven-  
tion is worth a pound of cure." The fol-  
lowing, from the New York Post, may be  
profitable to our readers:

"The subject of most interest to our  
readers at this time and in this connection  
is vaccination. Quarantine and a general  
supervision of the disease as it appears  
within the city may be left to the proper  
authorities, but on each individual lies the  
responsibility of adopting the only ap-  
proximate preventive of contagion. When  
the custom of vaccination was first intro-  
duced by Dr. Edward Jenner, in 1796, it  
was hoped that it would be an absolute  
protection against the disease. This hope  
has not been fully justified; but the dis-  
covery has served to check the spread of  
contagion and to protect a very large per-  
centage of persons vaccinated. Even a  
previous attack is not always a sure at-  
tenuant, and in some cases a third attack  
has occurred. In nearly all instances,  
however, persons vaccinated have had  
the small-pox, it has been in a mild  
form, and of short duration, resulting at  
very rare intervals in death. The degree  
of safety resulting from vaccination may  
be inferred by the study of a few statis-  
tics. In England, during the latter  
half of the eighteenth century—previous  
to Dr. Jenner's discovery—the number of  
deaths by small-pox in 4,000 deaths was  
96; during the first half of this century

the number was only 35. In general, the  
mortality by this disease in various coun-  
tries is in direct proportion to the use of  
vaccine. In England and Wales the num-  
ber of deaths by small-pox, reported, is  
about 22 in 1,000, while in Ireland, where  
vaccination is much less general, the pro-  
portion is 49 in 1,000. In other parts of  
Europe the average has varied from 2 in  
1,000 in Bohemia, Lombardy, Venice and  
Sweden, where vaccination is compul-  
sory, to 8-12 in 1,000 in Saxony. Where  
persons vaccinated have been attacked by  
small-pox, it has been noticed that they  
were vaccinated many years previously.  
The protective influence apparently var-  
ies with different individuals. Re-vac-  
cination seems to be the only fair test of  
the loss or retention of this influence. In  
the Prussian army, in 1848, out of 28,859  
persons re-vaccinated, in 16,862 cases the  
vaccine "took," to use the popular ex-  
pression—or, to use a more correct phrase  
there were regular vesicles. In 4,404  
cases there were irregular vesicles, and in  
7,753 cases there was no effect at all.—  
The latter number were all re-vaccinated  
a second time, and the experiment was  
successful with 1,579. Of the entire num-  
ber thus successfully vaccinated (18,441)  
only one afterwards had the varioloid, and  
not one the small-pox. There is no reason  
why every citizen of New York should  
not be vaccinated. There are few per-  
sons among our readers who do not trust  
to a respectable family physician, who  
should be called upon at once by all who  
have not been vaccinated, and by all  
who were vaccinated so long ago that the  
continued effect is uncertain. Every po-  
liceman in the street has been instructed  
by order of the Board of Health, to di-  
rect persons wishing to be vaccinated to  
such places as the city has provided,  
where it is done without charge, and with  
virus selected from children with great  
care, and closely examined, before use,  
under a microscope. The proceedings of  
the Board of Health when a case of the  
disease is reported in a house are as fol-  
lows: They first disinfect every part of  
that house with carbolic acid, and vac-  
cinate all the inmates if necessary. They  
then go to every house in the neighbor-  
hood, vaccinating all they can, disinfect-  
ing all the buildings, and warning the  
occupants of the case near them. With  
all this precaution, however, it is evident  
each individual must look to his own  
safety and that of his family, not waiting  
till he is "warned" by the Board of Health.  
Let our readers not only see that their  
families and themselves are vaccinated,  
but also remind their friends of the pre-  
caution. One has in this respect a special  
interest in one's friends.

**A Lesson for Would-be Suicides.**  
There is a gentleman of the middle  
age, who might be summoned as a wit-  
ness for a walk of half a block, who as-  
sures us that there is never any sense in  
self destruction. He declares that when  
he was a very young man he was madly  
in love. His love was returned; and  
there was every prospect of a happy re-  
sult. Of a sudden, however, an event  
came to pass which put marriage out of  
the question. So what did this young  
gentleman—(we mean this middle-aged  
gentleman, who was, at the time indicat-  
ed, a young gentleman)—what did this  
infatuated young gentleman do?

This is what he did. He went and  
purchased him two horse pistols; he  
dressed himself in his handsomest suit  
of clothes; and he called at the farm-  
house which sheltered the object of his  
heart's desire. It was a moonlight sum-  
mer night. So what did this infatuated  
young man ask the young lady to do?

He asked her to take a walk. The young  
lady assented, of course, and they strolled  
"far from the haunts of men, and out of  
the reach of any voice or eye." They  
sat down upon a log, and this young  
gentleman very plainly told this young  
lady that they could never be man and  
wife, and all the whys and wherefores,  
which were indeed conclusive.

The young lady, like an affectionate,  
dear girl as she was, began to cry;  
whereupon our hero produced his horse-  
pistols, loaded down to the muzzle with  
bullet. "Susan," says he, and there  
was solemnity in his voice and terrible  
earnestness in his eye. "Susan," says he,  
Susan looked up frightened to behold the  
murderous weapons gleaming in the  
moonlight. "What are you going to do?"  
says she. "I am going to get over this  
in thirty minutes," he says sternly, taking  
out his watch, "and you shall do the same  
thing, or I'll kill you first, and then kill  
myself. I mean it



The Peck Bond Case.

The Oxford Register copies a short article from the Belfast Republican Journal, (democratic) headed "Don't do it," i. e. don't relieve the two petitioners who ask the Legislature for relief as Peck's bondsmen. The men are Hon. Neal Dow and J. B. Cummings, of Portland, the only two signers of the Bond who have property—the latter being of moderate means.

The cases are substantially as follows: At the close of the year 1858 a Legislative committee examined the Treasurer's books, and reported to the Legislature that his accounts were correct, and the Treasurer was re-elected. Upon this certificate and endorsement of the State, he obtained sureties for 1859, among whom were two of the sureties for 1858. At the close of 1859 a large deficit was discovered and the sureties of that year paid promptly a large amount—the two sureties of 1858 paying their share. During the investigation growing out of this default, it was found that there was really a deficit in the accounts of 1858, of an amount not easy to fix precisely, and, in fact, the amount has never been definitely ascertained.

The sureties of 1858, who had been assured, thirteen months before, by the State, that it had no claim against them, and two of whom, on the strength of that assurance, had lost as sureties for 1859, were notified of this fact, and a suit commenced against them—too late to avail themselves of the property of the Treasurer, which had at that time been attached by other parties! The case has been pending in court for some years.

In the meantime, the Attorney General, in their reports to the Legislature, have recognized the equities and hardships of the case, and have repeatedly advised its reference to a commission for settlement. The Legislature once referred it to the Governor and Council. One of the sureties who now petitions for relief, presented himself before the Council, but through an unfortunate misunderstanding the others failed to appear. Subsequently the Legislature referred it to a commission consisting of three persons, one of whom was soon after taken ill, and, after a protracted illness died. Within a few months it was discovered by two of the sureties that no attachment of real estate was made when the suit was brought; and that, though at that time all the sureties were able to respond, all but two have since been overtaken and ruined by commercial disasters, and if the State exacts full payment, these two gentlemen will be compelled to pay not only their own proportional part of the deficiency, but in addition, the proportional part of the bondsmen, who, in the long years of delay that have ensued, have become insolvent—a sum amounting in the aggregate, we believe, to upwards of \$40,000.

And now these two parties, who, by a somewhat strange coincidence, are the same ones who were led by the State to lose as bondsmen for 1859, ask the Legislature for equitable consideration.

If it is argued that Mr. Dow had accommodations from Mr. Peck; the reply is that they were such as are usually offered to bondsmen in such cases, and the State suffered nothing on that account. If it is said, the bondsmen resorted to law to avoid their liabilities; the reply is, that the question of liability was a difficult one to determine—the bondsmen of the two years being different men, and the Courts had to be resorted to, to determine what was due on each year. Mr. Dow has always kept his property open, and while the others have become irresponsible, it would be hard, indeed, to take nearly all the accumulations of a life of industry, because he is technically held.

Other considerations, in Mr. Dow's case, might be brought in, which have weight, though not specially urged, that we are aware of, viz: that Mr. Dow has done the State and the cause of humanity some good by years of unrequited labor in lifting fallen men from degradation and ruin, and promoting, by his energy and eloquence as a lecturer, the great reform of temperance. Such men have truly imposed a debt of eternal gratitude upon their country, and deserve considerations which other men do not—but, as we remarked, the prayer of the petitioners is not put on such grounds, but on those of equity.

The Educational Bill in Congress.

Congress is discussing Educational matters, as well as our State Legislature. The debate on the Educational Bill, on Friday, was spicy. Hubbard, (dem.) of N. H., held up the Constitution, and declared that it stood in the way of Congress taking any measures to educate the people. The poor Constitution has had to bear the blame of slavery, rebellion and the Ku-Klux, and now it is appealed to to prevent education. Kerr, (dem.) of Indiana, said the bill would commit a great outrage by allowing colored children to sit in the same school-room with white children. Shellabarger, (rep.) of Ohio, demonstrated the constitutionality of the bill. Briggs, (dem.) again seriously denounced the Delaware whipping posts as an educational agency, amid roars of laughter.

Heavy Snow Storm.

The North East snow storm which raged south and west, on Saturday, reached us at noon, by no means spent in force. It continued, with a very high gale all night and up to the middle of the afternoon of Sunday, piling the snow in huge drifts and blocking the roads badly. Hardly a person was out to meeting. It was the storm of the winter. The horizon in the south and west, from about 7 to 10 on Sunday evening presented a most gorgeous coloring of bright red hues, magnificent to behold.

As the snow blew in hard and solid, it must impede railroad travel considerably.

Editorial Correspondence.

Boston—its Business, Sights, &c., &c.

We had occasion, last week, to visit "The Hub," to make additions to our printing material, and will give our readers the benefit of our observations.

We found but little snow below Oxford County, and hardly any beyond Portland, though the weather was cold. The Eastern, and Boston and Maine road, have very nice cars, but we found no cars comparing with those of the Grand Trunk for comfort, so far as the feet and lower limbs are concerned. The great objection to railroading in cold weather has been the coldness of the cars near the floor, but this is now obviated entirely by the new heating apparatus generally applied to the Grand Trunk cars, consisting of steam pipes under the seats and along the sides. If the Grand Trunk is not over an hour late, the connection with Boston is readily made. The trains on this road, the present winter, have been remarkably prompt.

There is but little complaint of business in Boston, now, tho' at a season generally dull. The retail dry goods trade at Jordan, Marsh & Co., Spaulding, Hay & Wales, and R. H. White & Co's is very lively, each of the stores being literally packed all the time. They are closing off Summer goods at fearfully low rates—Japanese silks selling for fifty cents a yard and other goods in proportion. It is said that the latter firm, on Winter street, took \$15,000 in the retail trade, one day. The clerks are stationed within a foot or two of each other all over the store and are as lively as bees. We rarely see such a rush at but Paris Hill stores.

We looked into the live publishing houses of James R. Osgood & Co., Tremont street, and Lee, Shepard & Co., Washington street. Young, enterprising, live men are at the head of these establishments, and they run them successfully by publishing only taking popular and meritorious works. Mr. Osgood is an Oxford boy, as it is well known, son of the late Edward L. Osgood, Esq., of Fryeburg. He is a graduate of Bowdoin, and was at one time, an engrossing clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, at Augusta. He is as genial and courteous as he is smart and enterprising. The firm publish a large number of works and have a splendid store for business. The Atlantic, Our Young Folks and Every Saturday are published here. The latter, as a pictorial, has not paid as well as before the change, involving a loss of a trifle to this firm, only a hundred thousand or so. We had the pleasure of meeting here the racy and popular story writer and editor, J. T. Trowbridge. He is a small, nervous, intellectual looking man, of about 40, affable and social, and full of life.

We then visited the Boston Conservatory of Music, 154 Tremont street, one of the best institutions in the city to obtain musical instruction of all descriptions. We know several of the Professors to be adepts in their line. Classes of four are made up, each one receiving two lessons per week, at the following rates: Piano 20 and \$25 per quarter of ten weeks; singing the same; organ, including free practice \$25; violin and other orchestral instruments, 15 and \$20; singing at Sight and Harmony, \$10.00.

A few hours in the Public Library, at the foot of the Common, can be well spent. We were admitted to the Art Gallery, tho' not open to the public, where we revelled among the works of the Masters. We cannot stop to describe this magnificent institution—the Public Library. It stands as a monument more honorable and enduring than any work of art to mark its noble benefactors, of whom Bates and Everett and Ticknor are most prominent.

We then passed over the Common to the State House. The Legislature was not in session, so we were unable to compare it with our assembled wisdom at Augusta. The Hall of the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber are fitted up in better style than those of Maine. The statue of Gov. ANDREW, executed in Rome, is a fine work of Art, and represents the noble man very accurately, the missing feature being the spectacles, which could hardly be represented in marble. We noticed that they are taking better care of the battle torn and war worn regimental flags than our State is, as they had them all encased in glass, as they should be.

But after another stroll into the Art Gallery on Tremont street, we have had enough of "sight seeing" for one day, and being tired, we give up our evening to social in-door chat with friends, and prepare for an early start for home next day—for editors have not the leisure to allow many days respite from work, at a time. It is good for all, however, especially for our wives and daughters, to get out of "the ruts" of every day life occasionally and go out into the great big world and take breath in a new atmosphere. It is worth the effort and expense, too, and may save doctor's bills. Try it.

It is wonderful to witness the increasing tide of travel, at every point of the compass, on a morning in Boston. It seems as if everybody went out to sleep, at night, and came in, on the return of day light, to labor again. The suburbs of Boston, in all directions, are filling up with neat and cozy dwellings, which make quiet and lovely homes to the care-worn denizens of the city. Houses in the city are being turned into Restaurants, or lodging and day boarding houses. A company of men have put in \$200,000, in sums of \$10,000 and built a fine hotel on land leased for ten years. The building is to revert to the owners of the land then. They have ten years occupancy, with as many rooms as they want, for a rent of something over a thousand a year, and procure a much better rent than the same amount of money would secure in a private house.

USE OF TOBACCO.

While passing through the Smoking Car (and every well appointed train must

have a smoking car) we fell to moralizing upon this modern attachment to cars. The most convenient arrangements are made to accommodate this numerous class of patrons of railroads, while marble slabs or tables are set for card playing. This, of course, makes a demand for cigars and playing cards, and a boy is on hand supplied with them. A tobacco dealer gave us some interesting facts about the consumption of tobacco in the country. Some imported cigars cost fifty-six cents apiece, and retail for seventy-five. Think of turning into smoke such an amount.

Legislative.

Business before Committees is maturing rapidly now, and engaging the attention of the Legislature.

One of the most important measures of railroad legislation which has been fought with pertinacity on both sides, is the bill for a loan for the Maine Central. It has been opposed, mainly, as endorsing consolidation, but it finally passed the House by 96 to 35, without amendment, and probably will pass the Senate.

The move on the part of Lewiston for a charter from Danville Junction to their city, has met with strenuous opposition from the Maine Central, and it is doubtful if it passes. There are other railroad matters involving important interests and occasioning much controversy, to come up.

The committee on Education have voted to report in favor of appropriating \$300 each per year for five years to the Fort Fairfield High School and the Oxford Normal Institute.

It seems likely that the bill fixing the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court at \$3000, would pass.

Bethel and Fryeburg have petitioned for charters for Savings Banks, and a petition has been presented to forbid such banks making investments in the west. It is said a large amount of capital from these banks is being invested in Western stocks, being tempted by high rates of interest, which is prejudicial to home industries.

The Educational committee have voted to report a bill providing for a County Board of Education in each county, to be composed of the Superintending School Committees of the towns and cities of the respective counties. These Boards shall elect, at the time of the County Institutes, a County Supervisor. The members of the Board are to receive per diem pay and travel from the towns.

A bill is reported to increase the pay of County Commissioners to \$3 per day, and 10 cents per mile for travel.

The General Railroad Bill, which was reported in the Maine House Tuesday, authorizes any number of persons not less than ten, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, to form a company by signing articles of association for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use; the amount of the capital stock of the Co. to be not less than \$10,000 for every mile of road proposed to be constructed, of the gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, nor less than \$6,000 for any narrower gauge; a board of directors to manage the affairs of the company.

Mr. Stanley presented an act to incorporate the Dixfield Manufacturing Company. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Hous. E. G. Harlow, W. W. Bolster and others are the incorporators.

Senator Farrington presented a petition for an act to authorize the town of Porter to accept a trust in accordance with the will of Randall Libby. Referred to the Judiciary.

The committee on Legal Reform give a public hearing on the petition of Mrs. Oliver Dennett, President of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, and one hundred and seventy others, and Thursday afternoon, February 8th, has been assigned.

The Sheriff Enforcing Act.

The following is the important act now before the Legislature, and which will doubtless be passed, making Sheriffs responsible for the enforcement of our Prohibitory Laws:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to obey all such orders and directions relating to the execution of the laws of the State as they shall from time to time receive from the Governor.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of Sheriffs diligently to inquire into violations of the laws of the State within their respective counties, and to institute proceedings against violators or supposed violators of law, but particularly the laws against the illegal selling of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping of drinking and tipping shops, gambling houses and places of ill fame, either by promptly entering complaint before a magistrate and executing such warrants as may be issued, or by furnishing the County Attorney without delay with the names of alleged offenders and the witnesses. For service under the provisions of this law Sheriffs shall be entitled to the same per diem compensation as for attendance on the Supreme Judicial Court, and the same fees for travel as for the service of warrants in criminal cases, together with such necessary incidental expenses as may be just and proper, bills for which shall be audited by the County Commissioners and paid from the County Treasury.

SECTION 3. County Attorneys shall cause to be summoned promptly before the grand jury of the county all witnesses whose names have been furnished them by any Sheriff, as provided in Section 2 of this act, and shall faithfully inquire into facts before that body into violations of law, and shall prosecute persons indicted, and secure the prompt sentence of such as shall be convicted.

SECTION 4. Whenever the Governor shall, after investigation, be satisfied that any Sheriff or County Attorney has willfully refused or neglected to discharge the duties imposed upon each by this act, it shall be his duty to bring such fact to the attention of the Legislature at the earliest practicable day.

News of the Week.

Botts, the Newark, N. J. murderer, was hung, Friday.

General R. S. Ewell died at his residence, in Morey county, Tennessee, Thursday morning.

The Japanese Embassy will come east as soon as the Pacific Railroad is again open to travel.

The property of the New York Printing Co. (the Tammany concern,) sold, Friday, for \$100,000.

Mrs. Mansfield, Fisk's former mistress, visited Boston, Friday, and was hoisted at the depot, by a crowd.

George W. Watson, a Williamsburg, N. Y. hair dresser, was shot, on Friday, by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, aged 17, who says he has been in the habit of insulting and accusing her of unfaithfulness to her husband.

Alfred East, an Englishman, 25 years old, who boarded at the same house and lodged in the same room in Brooklyn with Prot. Panorma, who was murdered last week, blew his brains out Saturday.

Somebody has started a story to the effect that Morgan, who wrote a real or pretended exposure of Masonry, escaped from his captors, was adopted by the Apache Indians, among whom he became a chief and that Cochise, the warrior of Arizona, is his son by an Indian wife.—The story seems an absurd one, but as it furnishes a sequel to a very mysterious romance in real life, it will find believers in plenty, without doubt.

The Sunrise says that the horses, sleds and apparatus which were seized by Sheriff Johnson, under the order of the Governor and Council for cutting lumber on No. 10, 3d range, and brought out to Presque Isle, have been received for by Mr. C. F. A. Johnson. Several of the teams have gone home into the Provinces. Others are owned in the vicinity, and have been taken home to their owners, and others have gone into the woods on other townships drawing in lumber.

Work has been begun on the restoration of the Vendome column. All the pieces, 272 in number, have been carefully preserved and housed in the Rue L'University. The bas-relief, representing the battle of Austerlitz, was so badly damaged that it had to be recast. In a few months more the old column will again grace Paris, and be one of its chief ornaments.

Lady Franklin has offered a reward of £2000 for the recovery of the records of the Erebus and Terror, supposed to be deposited in King William's Land.

Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, White-law Reid, Wm. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte and others, left New York, Thursday, on an excursion for Havana.

A large meeting in the interest of Friday reform, was held in New York, Friday. Ex-Gov. Seymour presided.

Rev. George H. Hepworth addressed the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, last Monday evening.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr. is mentioned as the probable successor of Fisk in the colony of the Ninth Regiment.

The Illinois Supreme Court refuses to interfere to prevent Alderman Glade of Chicago, from being punished for bribery.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in Augusta on the 7th of February, for purpose of organizing and fixing upon the time and place for holding the next State Convention. It is highly probable that Bangor will be selected at the place.

Congressman Frye, on Thursday, presented the petition of citizens of Androscoggin county, asking for the repeal of the stamp duty on contracts. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party on Saturday, complimentary to the newly wedded Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine.

It is reported that the small-pox is raging furiously at Thayer, Iowa. In a population of less than 1000, sixty deaths have occurred within four weeks. At most every person in town has been stricken down. No trains are allowed to stop.

A St. Louis dispatch states that Fred Douglass registered at the Planters' Hotel on the 23d, but the clerk erased his name, and Douglass was told that the Planters' Hotel didn't keep niggers, and if he wanted anything he would have to go elsewhere. Douglass denounced the proceeding to the crowd and retired.

The first step in the trial of Stokes for shooting Fisk was taken on Monday, and it may possibly prove a step backwards, as the counsel for the prisoner made a motion, which was followed up by a long and excited argument, that the present indictment be quashed, because of illegal formalities, and undue bias against the prisoner on the part of members of the Grand Jury. The court reserved its decision on the motion.

The Free Baptist church in the lower part of Skowhegan is enjoying prosperity. Eighteen persons were recently baptized and twenty four added to the society.

A few members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Winthrop, have been holding meetings at Keene's Corner in Leeds. About twenty have been converted.

In the case of Glover, the Boylston Bank robber, the jury has returned a verdict of "guilty."

At the instance of the Land Agent Burleigh, Sheriff Johnson has seized 54 horses with sleds, chains, provisions and 22,000 trees on the ice, belonging to two concerns operating on land permitted by E. & N. A. Railway, in Plantation No. 11, Range 3. Mr. Burleigh has returned to Augusta.

B. Barnes, Jr., the Portland correspondent of the Boston Journal, who wields a facile pen, has established an Insurance Agency in connection with his Newspaper Bureau.

Little three-year old Mary was playing very roughly with the kitten—carrying her by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. "Why, no I won't," said she; "I am carrying her by the handle."

Norway Items.

All the papers have been received from the Comptroller of the Currency for the purpose of starting a National Bank of discount at Norway. \$40,000 of the \$75,000 required, have already been subscribed; a meeting of the stockholders was held last Wednesday, at Beal's Hotel, and the following Directors were chosen: Sumner Burnham, I. A. Denison, Fredland Howe, H. M. Beare and Wm. Frost, 2nd, of Norway; G. G. Phelps, of Paris, and H. C. Little, of Lewiston, lessee of the Norway Woolen Mill (Clyde Manufacturing Co.) It is expected that the bank will be put in operation very soon. It will be a great convenience to the business men of our County; and the energetic men of Norway, who have taken hold of the matter are entitled to much credit.

The second number of the Norway Advertiser has been issued, and the paper now promises to appear regularly. It makes a neat appearance, and will be a credit to the enterprising town where it is located, no doubt. Its first side, like that of the Oxford Register, is printed out of the County.

Farmers' Club--Norway.

Club met Wednesday evening, Jan. 31st, President Burnham in the chair.

On motion of Geo. E. Gibson, it was voted to devote one-half hour to a conference meeting. Geo. E. Gibson and C. W. Ryserson made some remarks on feeding stock.

As it was generally understood that Dr. C. E. Evans was to give a lecture, the question for discussion was put over, and will be taken up at our next meeting. The Doctor gave a very instructive lecture on the analysis and application of manures, and was followed by Col. Sweet of Paris, who coincided with the Dr. Believed we could improve the fertility of our farms by applying salt; said while stopping at the residence of Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, he took a stroll over the farm; was very much surprised to see such a difference in the growth of a field of wheat—on one side the grain stood from six to eight inches higher than on the other side. Gen. Clark told him it was the work of salt, sowed at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre. The Col. also believed leached ashes to be one of the best fertilizers that we have. S. Gilbrith, of Manchester, Kennebec Co., believed leached ashes to be the best fertilizer for top-dressing grass land that we have; had used it with the best of results; believed that we received double the benefit for the amount of money expended, than we do from the use of any other fertilizer.

A. J. Merrill believed that leaves from fruit trees were a great fertilizer; believes that the orchard on the farm where he now lives has not been manured with any kind of a fertilizer except the leaves from the trees, for more than thirty years—the orchard is so situated that the leaves remain around the trees as they fall, and have so kept up the fertility, that while his hay crop has not diminished, his apple crop has been bountifully large.

S. Burnham would like to know how he could make the best use of his sink spout, and thereby get rid of a great nuisance.

Those speaking on that subject believed that the better way was to dig a pit and fill with manure, loam, or any refuse they could get by the roadside, thereby they would not only get rid of a nuisance, but make a valuable heap of manure for top dressing.

S. Burnham did not believe ashes to be beneficial to his land; had sown them; did not see the first green thing that grew on account of applying them; did not think that it was in the ashes but in the soil; thought that the soil did not lack for that element. Sec'y.

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Andover Items.

We have had extreme cold weather the past two weeks, and it has not been the best of sleighing. Friday, 20th inst., was "candlemas" day, and it is an old saying, farmers must have half their hay and grain at that time, which looks doubtful in many barns this winter, in this section, and this cold weather gives a loud call for hay; mows seem to wear away rapidly, and our barns look empty for this season of the year. Stock generally in this section looks well. Less hay and large quantities of roots and meal account for it.

J. S. Wright Esq., of Dixfield, gave his lecture, "Live for Something," at Union Hall, Thursday evening, first inst., to a large and appreciative audience.

A large number of cheerful faces might have been seen at the house of Samuel R. Chapman, Esq., in Andover, Me., on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 25th, 1872, who gave expression of their good feeling by a gift of \$40 in money and other presents, to Brother and Sister Sprague, of the M. E. Church. The recipients will ever remember the occasion with pleasure, and the gifts with gratitude.

South Waterford Items.

The Crescent Dramatic Club successfully presented the popular and interesting drama of "Rosina Meadows, the village maid," to a full house, at Village Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 26th. Considerable talent was there displayed, and notwithstanding it was their first attempt since the club has been organized, everything passed off finely, and with credit to those having a part in the play. Fred E. Dudley, as Jehro Baxter, frequently called forth the applause of the audience by his drollery and witty jokes; while the forsaken and forlorn Rosina, and her heart-broken father, awoke the tender feelings of sympathy in the hearts of their attentive listeners. At the close of the entertainment, an oyster supper was served, together with other refreshments furnished by the ladies. A tripping of the light fantastic toe concluded the evening's amusements. We hope this pleasing occasion may soon be followed by others, for they surely afford much enjoyment. The receipts of the evening were between

Buckfield Items.

The cars on the P. & O. C. Railroad, arrived here Monday noon, having been one week in coming from Hartford (Centre; unless aided by a thaw, it will take sometime to get through to Mechanic Falls. The merchants at this place, have their goods hauled by trains from Mechanic Falls and some from Auburn.

Messrs. Morrill & Farrar are buying and fitting horses for the Boston market in the spring; they have five or six that are fast steppers now.

Fryeburg.

Dr. J. Lowell Lamson, of Fryeburg, writes to the Portland Press, Jan. 31st, stating that no case of small pox exists in the town at that date, nor has there been for three weeks. He further says: They have had but three cases, two varicoid and one confluent small pox—all confined to one house in the very heart of the village. The latter case only died. One of the two persons who came from Canada did not have the disease in any form, and the merchant referred to by some papers is about his usual business. So much for the "twenty cases," reported in Fryeburg at one time, and the death of "two sisters" (even mentioning their names) in one family. The Dr. hopes that those who have been so zealous in arousing the fears of the public by marvelous stories may be now equally zealous in contradicting them, which is a reasonable request.

Our correspondent Hartford, writes: The Crystal Wave, East Buckfield, invited their sister Nezin-cott, of the village, to partake of their fourth anniversary supper, on the 25th. After the lodge closed, including the reading of the 82d number of the Pearl, by Miss Arline A. Forbes, and the election of officers, among which are M. A. Allen, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie H. Irish, W. V. T.; Miss Abbie M. Mason, W. S.; Miss Addie T. Abbott, W. F. S.; a large delegation from Nezin-cott, and members from Forest Lake and Shorey lodges, were seated at the well furnished tables by the sisters of the Wave. After ample justice had been done to the eatables, and interchange of good feelings, order being restored, addresses, declamations, vocal and instrumental music, enlivened the time. The Wave still bears upon its bosom the mark of pr. severity. Of the 16 original members all save one (Miss Maria Simpson, died 1870,) remain in the Wave. Of the 130 that have joined since, all are living save Ada Brown, who took the fatal lead at West Piche, Auburn.

West Sumner Items.

The Register's correspondent writes: Messrs. Keen & Barrett have manufactured about fifty thousand staves for mackerel barrels and intend to make more; they have been running night and day, with two sets of hands, but at present they are halted up for repairs. Mr. Joseph Noyes has contracted to deliver them 100 cords of poplar, about 60 of which he has already hauled.

Mr. Madison O. Proctor is getting along nicely. It will be remembered that he was injured in Keen & Barrett's mill, and had to suffer amputation of his arm.

Mr. Jotham Perham has sold his saw-mill to H. S. Coburn and E. W. Chandler for \$300.

Stonaham.

Smart Enterprise—Village in the Woods. We have before referred to the clearing away of the forest to set a new mill, and erect houses for an enterprise in Stoneham. Operations were commenced on the first of last August, by Mr. George E. Paul, from Dexter, N. H., and Mr. Rider, Agent. They had to make a road through the forest to the place selected for their mill and spool factory, and cut and clear up an opening. They have erected and are now operating a factory 100 feet by 25, and have an Engine of 100 horse power in an Engine House, 25 by 65. They manufacture thread and silk spools, bobbins, staves, pins, tubes, handles, and the stock for the same.—They have one of Lane's board machines, and saw some deal for the New York trade. Wellington's Machine, which they tried, does not suit as well as Lane's. They have orders from the Portland Company for oak dimension stuff for Car building, repairing, &c., and from New York and California. Teams are hauling in daily to Fryeburg depot, whence it goes by the new railroad to its destination. They have a market for all the spools they make; also for bobbins, having now a contract for two millions.

Six houses have already been erected, and are now occupied, while many of the men live in temporary camps. Twenty-seven men are employed in and about the factory. They have 11 yoke of oxen and 24 horse teams hauling timber from the woods. Capital invested, \$25,000.

We welcome such an enterprise to our County. We have still large quantities of timber and wood to be worked up, and as means of transportation are extended, opening ways to a market, if a liberal policy is pursued, we shall find old Oxford taking a new start.

Not far from the operations alluded to above, Hon. John Lynch and others have erected another spool factory—100 feet by 25, with an Engine House, 24 by 18, which contains a good Engine. Three double tenements have been built, and several camps and a dry house. The latter was burnt a few days ago, and another has been nearly completed. Mr. Lynch, we understand, lets the factory and the houses, and sells the lumber to the firm for \$17.00 a thousand, board measure. He also puts a third into Barker's Mills, a mile South, where some building has been done, and improvements are going on. The mills are sawing shingles, and boards for boxes, heading, &c.

Mr. Benjamin Bartlett is getting \$3.00 a cord for birch, at the Pond, where it is sawed into strips and hauled to the factory and turned into spools. The red hearted is thrown out and made into bobbins, which sell readily at Lewiston. So he gets double pay for his birch, with but little labor.

Hiram.

—Mr. G. L. Bickford, of Hiram Falls, came near having his buildings burned Thursday night, the 25th inst. As we learn, the family had been in the habit of carrying the ashes into the L. part of the house and depositing them in a box, which took fire and had burned through the bottom of it and the floor, when discovered, about 4 o'clock on the next morning, just in time to save a big conflagration in the village. When will people learn to be more careful of fire?

Maj. James French, of Porter, came very near being killed by a falling tree, a short time since. He was fortunately hit by a limb that threw him about 12 feet from under the falling tree, and thus his life was saved. He was so badly injured that he had to be carried home on a sled, but is now fast recovering, says the Register.

Our correspondent, "Rathern" writes: The snow is three feet deep in the woods, and not having had any thaw during the winter, the brooks and rivers are very low.



Editorial and Selected Items.

Our usual Monday papers have not arrived.

Most of the town schools close this week.

"March meeting" is being talked up. It will soon be upon us.

Paris Hill Lodge of Good Templars will meet on Wednesday evening next, for installation of officers.

West Paris Lodge is to have a public meeting next Saturday evening, with an oyster supper and a good time generally.

The County Farmers' Club has its next session at Paris Hill, on the last Tuesday of this month, the 27th. We hope there will be a good turn out.

The Paris Farmers' Club will meet on Friday evening next, at the Brick School House. A full attendance is requested, as the Club will resume its meetings, and review some of the ideas advanced by the Board of Agriculture.

See advertisement of the *Norway Liberal Institute*. Mr. Frost has brought the school up to the standard of its most prosperous days. He has a good corps of Assistants, and should have a large school.

Rev. G. W. Fuller, of North Paris, had a donation visit on Wednesday last, on which occasion, friends, without regard to denomination, attended and left substantial tokens of good will.

The Bethel Dramatic Club played "The Last Leaf" and "Sarah's Young Man" at Gorham, N. H., on Friday evening last.

The weather has been so severely cold in the west the past week that many men have perished by freezing.

Mr. George D. Willis has sold his interest in the Paris Hill Steam Mill to his brother, Lorain F. Willis.

See advertisement of farm for sale, by E. Forbes. Those who want a farm should examine it.

It is quite convenient to have a barber in the village. Those who want a good shave will call on Weeks, in the rear of the Post office.

The Paris Hill Universalist Social Circle will meet at the Union House, Thursday evening, February 28th. An Oyster Supper will be served, (tickets 25 cents), after which Oranges will be sold from a Fortune Tree. All are cordially invited to attend.

There has been prime shelling and teaming in Oxford County since about the middle of November, and a large amount of wood and timber has been got out. Considerable has been hauled over our hill, which ought to have stopped here for the Steam Mill, but it goes where money draws it.

Any one from Oxford County, who goes to Lewiston to buy Dry Goods should call on A. S. Perham, 51 Lisbon Street, and they will be sure to be treated to largess.

The new engine for the Sled factory will be along this week, probably. It was bought in New York, and cost about \$1,600 delivered at South Paris—about 30 horse power, and is of modern build, with many improvements.

A newly-married couple in Croyland took on their bridal tour a voyage on an elevator to the fourth story of a mill and back again.

The "literati" of Bridgton, among whom we notice Mrs. Shorey, of the *Norway*, while away, no doubt very pleasantly, an evening, each week during the winter, by meeting at different houses, and having select readings, music and other literary exercises. They call it a "Club" meeting.

Mr. Burton, Register of Probate of Kennebec County, who was knocked down by a boy while coasting, has since died.

Senator Farrington, from the Committee on Education, has reported a bill relating to the admission of females to the State College of Agriculture.

BRECHER'S "LIFE OF JESUS THE CHRIST." Mr. J. B. Hazen, of Norway, the authorized agent for Oxford County, is now calling on the people with this great work. It needs no other commendation than to be read—and for all who take it, a great treat, both intellectual and spiritual, is in store.

Business Notices.

**SUICIDE COMMITTED.** as the result of an inactive state of liver and stomach, producing headache, obtuse intellect, dullness, despondency, dementia, and finally insanity, is no uncommon occurrence. All these disagreeable symptoms and bad feelings are most certainly dispelled by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It revitalizes and builds up the whole system. A little book on chronic diseases sent free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Golden Medical Discovery sold by all Druggists.

**FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.** by its great tonic and health-renewing properties, will restore tone more quickly than any other preparation known, it being the surest remedy for all debilitating maladies.

**Dyspepsia** is a Hydra-headed Monster from which nearly all "the ills the human flesh is heir to" originate. The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, is a long-tried and well established remedy for this distressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have failed.

A beautiful dressing and invigorator of the hair is Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

It is not an easy matter to maintain order and quiet in the schoolroom filled with small scholars. No small part of the disturbance in winter schools is caused by coughing, which might easily be prevented if every family had a bottle of Weeks' Magic Compound.

**CHAPPED HANDS.**—This very troublesome and oftentimes painful condition of the hands, also tan, sunburn, freckles, and all redness and roughness of the skin, occasioned by extremes of heat or cold, may be removed and prevented by the use of *Burnett's Ointment*. For sale by Druggists generally.

Call at Dr. Twitchell's office, Bethel Hill, if you desire the services of a Dentist.

Bethel Retail Market.

Corrected weekly by R. A. CHAPMAN & CO.

Apples #1, \$1.00; #2, .90; #3, .80; #4, .70; #5, .60; #6, .50; #7, .40; #8, .30; #9, .20; #10, .10; #11, .05; #12, .02; #13, .01; #14, .00; #15, .00; #16, .00; #17, .00; #18, .00; #19, .00; #20, .00; #21, .00; #22, .00; #23, .00; #24, .00; #25, .00; #26, .00; #27, .00; #28, .00; #29, .00; #30, .00; #31, .00; #32, .00; #33, .00; #34, .00; #35, .00; #36, .00; #37, .00; #38, .00; #39, .00; #40, .00; #41, .00; #42, .00; #43, .00; #44, .00; #45, .00; #46, .00; #47, .00; #48, .00; #49, .00; #50, .00; #51, .00; #52, .00; #53, .00; #54, .00; #55, .00; #56, .00; #57, .00; #58, .00; #59, .00; #60, .00; #61, .00; #62, .00; #63, .00; #64, .00; #65, .00; #66, .00; #67, .00; #68, .00; #69, .00; #70, .00; #71, .00; #72, .00; #73, .00; #74, .00; #75, .00; #76, .00; #77, .00; #78, .00; #79, .00; #80, .00; #81, .00; #82, .00; #83, .00; #84, .00; #85, .00; #86, .00; #87, .00; #88, .00; #89, .00; #90, .00; #91, .00; #92, .00; #93, .00; #94, .00; #95, .00; #96, .00; #97, .00; #98, .00; #99, .00; #100, .00; 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# Agricultural.

State Board of Agriculture.

Winter Session at Paris Hill, Jan. 23d, 1872.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GOV. PERHAM.  
The following address of welcome was made by Gov. Perham:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Agriculture?—It becomes my pleasant duty in accordance with an arrangement made some time since, to bid you welcome to the county of Oxford. I do this with the more pleasure when I reflect that your deliberation must of necessity resort to the benefit of the whole State.

It was my fortune some fifteen years ago to be a member of the Board of Agriculture, and at that time I laid the foundation of a convention, that has become more firmly established with the lapse of years, that the Board of Agriculture is one of the most important of our State.

I intend to-day to refer briefly to some of those facts affecting our prosperity which we all have deeply at heart. First, the decrease in our hay crop demands our serious consideration. From 1,000,000 tons in 1860, our hay crop decreased to 700,000 tons in 1870, and to less than 500,000 tons in 1871. This does not only affect the crop of the past year but by the effect the unfavorable seasons have had on roots, will be felt during the next four years at least. Any relief from these evils that the Board can devise will be hailed with delight by the citizens of this State.

Another discouraging thing is the stern fact as revealed by our late census, that the population of the rural districts has decreased during the last decade. We find the sons of Maine holding positions of responsibility and honor all through the States of the Union. It is a serious question for your consideration how to retain such a portion of this power as will be sufficient to develop our resources. It is not fair that Maine should furnish so much of the brain that is building up other States.

We are partly to blame. We have not appreciated our own opportunities, our own resources. It has been too often the fashion to decry our State.

But let me here mention some of our advantages. The Governor here spoke in detail of the vast highways of our State transporting passengers and freight—of the vast extent of our sea coast, whose bays will float all the navies of the world, and which furnish vast opportunities for shipbuilding; of the vast mines of mineral wealth locked up in our rock-bound coast, from which, during the past year, more than \$2,500,000 worth of granite have been exported, employing more than 2000 men; of the vast ice interest of the State, more than \$1,000,000 worth having been taken from the Kennebec river between Augusta and Gardiner in the season; this being clear profit, taking nothing from the soil—of our unbounded facilities for manufacturing, having in our courses more power than we can use in centuries; one of our rivers falling 1500 feet in its source from its source till it empties into the ocean, while the average fall is more than 600 feet; and lastly, of our agricultural resources; while not possessing advantages in this respect equal to some of the States, yet our advantages are superior to many of the States that have outstripped us. In the valley of the lower Kennebec, Penobscot, Arrowsick and St. John we have had unequalled for production. In Arrowsick County we have a large amount of land untouched, producing crops unequalled, and presenting greater advantages in many respects than the West.

While agriculture is the foundation of all our prosperity, yet it is greatly benefited by the establishment of any manufacturing interest. It creates a market for all surplus products of the soil, and also increases the value of farms in the vicinity. Good judges say that the value of farms is increased at least 15 per cent by the establishment of manufacturing near them.

These topics which we have met here to discuss, are those in which every citizen of Maine does, or should take deep interest.

After some words eulogistic of Oxford County, of the men of brain and power whose influence was felt throughout the State, who were natives of Old Oxford—of her unlimited water powers and other resources, the Governor again bid them a hearty welcome, not only to the county but also to the town and to this temple of justice.

PRESIDENT ALLEN'S LECTURE.

President C. F. Allen, of the Agricultural and Industrial College at Orono, was then introduced, and read an essay entitled "Aims and Methods of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," a production that gives a better idea to the masses of the uses, capabilities and needs of that institution. There is, in certain quarters, an animosity toward the endowment and sustaining of this designed nursery of the better methods, diffusion of practical science and applied chemistry, together with trained educated labor, which is fostered and retained by the ignorance that is abroad among the people regarding the design, the workings and the results of such an education as can be here obtained. This address, explanatory of the "aims and methods" of this people's institution for elevation, will be instrumental in working out some of the deep rooted prejudices, and of working in better, higher and purer regards for this beneficent training school, where the hand, as well as the head, is trained to habits of industry, dexterity and usefulness in after life. From this source, as from a pure fountain, it rightly sustained and cherished, shall flow out in a thousand directions, and to a thousand localities, young men, who shall be teachers indirectly of the better way of doing things and who shall diffuse about them wherever placed, improvements and an impetus so much needed in our farming, and in our me-

chanical industries. Our interests are here embodied, fostered and placed side by side with professions, dependent upon agriculture and mechanics for support and well being. Here our sons may be trained in that direction so essential, and in those sciences so necessary for success in after life. Here will be implanted a love and familiarity with the pursuits so necessary to replenish the ranks of the farming community from time to time. We should learn that in order to make agriculture progressive, and to induce its practice the best talent at our command, we must make it plain, honorable, and educate expressly for its magnificent capability. We must learn that the material unit for other professions and callings, is also unit for the making of farmers. We wish to retain in its ranks, and also to win from other professions, the best talent, the best material, and the best endeavors of all.

PROF. FERNALD'S LECTURE.  
Prof. Fernald of the State Agricultural College, Orono, gave a very interesting lecture upon "Protection from Lightning." Lightning may be classed under four distinct heads, viz., zig-zag lightning, chain lightning, and heat lightning. The position of the observer has much to do with its appearances. Heat lightning is a display of electric light, the position and effects being so distant that the observer hears no report. Ball lightning defies all the known means of men's device for protection. Examples of terrific devastations were cited, showing its terrible destructive powers.

Zig-zag lightning is the most common form the electric fluid of the clouds presents to our view. Its zig-zag course is due, or is supposed to be caused, by the condensation of the atmosphere before it, which tends to throw it from a direct line of movement. The sound of thunder cannot be heard really so far as reports of artillery. The prolonged sound of thunder that is accounted for from the fact that the sound comes from several points at different distances from the hearer.

Lightning generally strikes the most elevated points. It seeks metallic bodies as better conductors. Sometimes lightning strikes points that are not the most elevated; this arises from some cause not readily apparent, concealed from casual observation but apparent to close investigation. Lightning does more damage at its point of approach, than at the point of approach. Lightning fuses and sometimes breaks quite large rods of metal. Lightning fuses and vitifies earthy substances such as sand, gravel, clay, &c. Lightning frequently perforates bodies in several places, and often in different directions. It is not easy to determine, in many instances, whether the stroke is downward or upward. Instances are on record that make it appear that the stroke is from both directions. The damage by lightning is very large each year, both in amount of property destroyed, and lives lost. Ships are peculiarly liable to be struck. Powder magazines have been frequently struck by lightning.

What are the protections from lightning? They are mostly of a negative character. Chimneys coated with soot are good conductors, consequently positions near the fireplace or stove are unfavorable. The best place is near the center of a room if there is no lamp or other depending conductor. Metals worn about the person are conducive to its attraction. The most sensible and practical method of protection was that devised by Franklin.

Metals being good conductors are the most available for use in forming continuous conductors of lightning; the rod may be composed of iron or copper, the former being preferable on account of its cheapness. It should be at least three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and should be coated with paint containing lampblack—perfect connections to be maintained throughout, either by welding or screwing together. Abrupt angles should be avoided. The end of the rod in the earth should be placed deep enough to always be in contact with surplus moisture. Rods should project several feet above each chimney, and on those sides from which showers usually present themselves.

Great neglect is manifest in the condition of many rods upon buildings at present. They should be continuous, fastened to the building with non-conducting fastenings, and the lower end placed in permanent moisture; also the rods should be not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It is not essential to have the rods twisted or spiral, neither is it a particular objection. Lightning follows the grain of a tree because between the grains there is a moist passage-way ready prepared for its following.

A curious story is told of a gentleman of Newbury, England, who recently made a wager of \$5,000 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheep's backs at five o'clock that same morning. Two sheep were shorn; the wool was washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun, and woven; the cloth was dyed, and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to dinner, at the head of his guests, in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

—There is an important lesson in the comment made by a murderer who was recently hanged, upon the instruction and care bestowed upon him by missionaries and ministers during his last day of life: "If I had received as much attention before being put into prison as I have since, I should never have been here." To prevent is better than to cure evil.

## THE BEST COOK STOVE in Oxford County.

Is the New "AMERICAN." Patented in 1871, and Sold by RICHARDSON & CO.

South Paris, Me.

It Saves Fuel and Bakes Evenly, and is CHEAP.

The best recommendation we can give it is the certificate of those who are using it, and who speak enthusiastically in its praise, as follows:—

TESTIMONIALS.

THE undersigned are using the "New American" Cook Stove, sold by RICHARDSON & CO., South Paris, and heartily recommend it as a Model Stove, having all the New Improvements, using very little fuel, and in every way worthy of the attention of housekeepers.

It has a large tank behind the funnel, lined with porcelain, which is capable of holding four pails of water, and has two convenient covers, one on each side.

The even doors are lined, thus radiating the heat and securing an even bake.

There is an iron hot-air box under the tank for keeping the food hot after it is baked.

The arrangement for removing the ashes is convenient.

The dampers are so regulated that the stove can be made perfectly airtight, and for economy of fuel, time and patience, we consider it the pattern stove.

Mrs. F. E. SHAW.

Mrs. J. T. CLARK.

Mrs. J. K. HAMMOND.

Paris, Dec. 13th, 1871.

ALVAH SHURTLEFF.

Mrs. D. SAWYER.

South Paris, Dec. 28th, 1871.

WM. J. WHEELER.

South Paris, Me., Dec. 19, 1871.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1871.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.00.

CASH ASSETS, \$3,194,411.57.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Statement of the CASH ASSETS of the Company on August 1st, 1871.

Market value of Stock on hand, \$390,117.50

Re-insurance Deposit Premium, 2,879.00

CASH, 14,110.00

Loans on call, with approval, 46,111.28

Collateral Security, 147,110.00

Total, \$1,194,411.57

LOSSES BY FIRE, 827,881.70

Losses paid during the year 1870, 827,881.70

William J. Wheeler, AGENT.

South Paris, Me. Dec. 19th, 1871.

Insurance Notice.

ALL persons insured in the HOME Insurance Company, of NEW YORK, or the HARTFORD, of HARTFORD, by the late H. F. HOWARD, of South Paris, will apply to

WM. J. WHEELER, for insurance as their policies expire, and he will insure them in good, reliable Companies, at fair rates.

South Paris, Dec. 23, 1871.

4m

Fire Insurance!

FOR FARMERS!

Farmers insure your property in the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y.

A STOCK COMPANY, DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Net Assets, July 1st, 1871, \$380,453.44

Advantages that it Offers:

It is confirmed by its charter to insure nothing more hazardous than Farm property. It pays all losses by fire and all damage done by lightning whether fire or lightning.

It is a Farmers' Company, controlled and managed by Farmers. By refusing to insure stores, shops, mills, taverns, hotels, &c. it is not subject to heavy losses and offers the advantages of absolute SECURITY WITH LOW RATES.

It charges nothing for policy or survey.

M. AUSTIN, Agent, Buckfield, Me.

NOAH HALL, Agent, West Paris.

Sept. 5, 1871.

Overseer Wanted.

A MAN and his wife to take charge of the Town Farm, commencing Jan. 1st, 1872.

The selection will be made by the Assessor's Office, on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving proposals.

All persons having unexpired leases, against the town, are requested to present them on that day.

H. E. HAMMOND, Assessor.

W. E. FROTHINGHAM, Selectman of Paris.

Paris, Jan. 22nd, 1872.

HALF PRICE!

Whoever wants to buy valuable

Mill Property and Machinery,

situated on a

First-Class Water Power,

convenient to RAIL ROAD, at half its value—two-thirds of purchase money to be on good security, will do well to call on M. BEACON, of FRELAND HIDE, Norway, Maine, at once.

Norway, Nov. 2nd, 1871.

CANADA HAY!

FOR SALE BY

BOLSTER & HASKELL,

South Paris, Dec. 18th, 1871.

Brigantine Nurseries.

T. B. YALE & Co., Proprietors.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED is worth as much as two earned, as one of Dr. Franklin's maxims. This can be done by

Purchasing Your Fruit Trees

OF RICHARDSON & CHILD,

of Milton Plantation, who are appointed Agents for the Celebrated Nursery of T. B. YALE & Co., established in 1857.

All trees bought of us will be warranted as good as any raised or brought into the State.

We have the General Agency of Oxford and Franklin Counties, and shall sell good apple trees for \$30 per hundred, and other trees in proportion.

All persons wanting trees can call on us or write, and save the expense of calling on them, which expense we will refund.

RICHARDSON, JR., T. B. YALE, & Co.,

or WM. SWEET, South Paris, Me.

Milton Plantation, July 10, 1871.

DR. R. W. TAYLOR,

BUCKFIELD, ME.

Artificial Teeth inserted from one Tooth to a full set. Teeth filled with Gold and Silver at reduced prices.

Each month Turner village the second Monday in each month, and remain through the week.

Edgar administered with the strictest advice.

All operations warranted.

SAMUEL R. CARTER,

PARIS HILL, ME.

LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

—FOR—

OXFORD COUNTY.

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

Appl.

## County Commissioners' Bills.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

To Hiram A. Ellis, Dr.

1871.

May 2—To 60 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of C. C. Cushman et al., \$11.00

17—To 120 miles travel, to Lovell and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of Selection of Lovell, 18.00

20—To 80 miles travel, to Milton and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of S. L. Childs, Agent for Milton, 13.00

21—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

22—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

23—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

24—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

25—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

26—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

27—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

28—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

29—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

30—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

31—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

32—To 120 miles travel, to Hebron and back, and 2 days attendance on petition of J. P. Hubbard et al., 20.00

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