





## Editorial Correspondence.

Boston, April 9, 1873.

Desiring to strengthen our bodily frame by a touch of Mother Earth which a five months' mantle of snow has hidden from our view among the hills of old Oxford, we took to our sleigh again last Tuesday morning for the early train to Portland. The snow is lighter as we get towards Portland, and wheels are being used. The morning train allows nearly an hour and a half's time in P. before the Boston train. The jobbing trade in P. is showing signs of activity, and a good business is anticipated. We take the sumptuous Eastern cars for Boston, where we arrive at three P. M. The sky which in the morning was lowering, is now bright, and the warm sun brings the spring's balmy air, and we seem to have merged into a new atmosphere.

We took a stroll through the burnt district, and found an improved condition of things from last winter. The work of rebuilding is going on rapidly.

Of the various qualities of granite, seen in Boston, such as the Quincy, Cape Ann, and Concord, the latter takes the palm for beauty, being very white and clear. The Manchester Granite Company are now bringing into market an article of the same grade and beauty, and being found in the same section, is undoubtedly of a similar vein of rock. It is very handsome and works as easily, almost, as marble. The facilities for getting it to market enables the Company to furnish it considerably cheaper than the Concord.

The spring business here starts late, but promises well. The streets are dry and dusty, and the roads quite dry in the suburbs of Boston. While in Jordan & Marsh's popular retail establishment in Washington street one day, an episode occurred worthy of note. Early in the afternoon a young lady came in, with an infant in her arms, and a small satchel. She glanced around the well filled store, as if to select the best subject for her operations, and approaching a kind looking young lady, who was sitting near the counter, in a polite way asked if she would hold her baby a few moments while she went up stairs, into the cloak room, saying she was quite fatigued carrying it about. The young lady readily assented, without suspicion for a while, but in about an hour she began to think that the absence was unreasonable. In another hour the conviction grew upon her that it was not all right, and she expressed her opinion to one of the clerks, who, after searching the store for the mother unsuccessfully, opened the refuge, and found some clothing and forty dollars, with a note requesting her to take the child, and hoping God would bless her in the care of it. The young lady into whose hands the child was placed, though unmarried, felt an obligation imposed upon her by the incident, and took the child home with a determination to care for it.

A FAINTING BOO.

While at Melrose we saw a queer canine specimen, in the shape of a little black and tan terrier, who shows sagacity in performing many wonderful tricks, and displays a susceptibility to music which is truly wonderful. He will accompany the piano in strains not exactly harmonious, whether because he has "music in his soul," or because his sensitive organization is tortured by it, we know not, but we opine the latter, from the fact that he recently fainted from fright. A great Newfoundland puppy came into the house with a collar, when little "Toby," the terrier, commenced barking furiously. The big puppy playfully laid his huge paw upon him, whereat "Toby" turned over and straightened out like a dead dog. The ladies present, screamed with fright, supposing he was killed. His master clapped him into the sink, under the water pipe, where he soon revived, and commenced barking where he left off. The ladies insist that he turned pale, but "we couldn't see it."

A file of a few hours around Malden, one of the pretty suburban towns near Boston, gave us a view of the many elegant, picturesque and romantic residences of this place, erected by persons doing business in Boston. A domineering less than ten thousand dollars is not of much account here. Many are worth \$50,000 to \$100,000. The streets were dry, children rolling their ball hoops and playing ball, the school girls playing in the school yards, at recess without their hats.—We could not think of the little ones in our latitude, wrapped in cloaks and cloaks with arctic exiles.

## Connecticut Election.

The State election in Connecticut took place on Monday the 7th inst. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by over 3,600 majority.

In the first Congressional District, Gen. Hawley was re-elected. In the second, Kellogg, and in the third, Starkweather, both republicans, were re-elected.

The Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate, and the Democrats from 12 to 18 majority in the House.

The quarrel over the State Capital between Hartford and New Haven defeated the republican candidate for Governor. Last year, New Haven gave the republican candidate 4,694 votes. Monday, she gave him 1,771 votes. Then the democratic majority in the city was 560, now it is 3,763. That this was not on party grounds, is shown in the fact that Kellogg (rep.) had 500 majority for Governor in New Haven.

The prohibition question is agitating the Kentucky mind. The most that the friends of temperance dare to ask, is that the liquor shops shall be closed on election days, but King Bourbon forbids even that, declaring that such a law would be an outrage on the rights of a free people, and that public sentiment is averse to it.

## Fire in Bridgton.

The *Bridgton News* comes to us this week in rather an abridged form, owing to the fact that its domestic relations were slightly ruffled by a warm dispute which took place in its office on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

We glean the following facts from its own account of the "little unpleasantness." A fire was discovered in the variety store of R. A. Cleaves on Monday evening at about 7 o'clock. In less than ten minutes after the alarm was given, a large crowd had assembled on the ground and went to work with buckets and such other implements as promised to aid in staying the conflagration—there being no engine in the place.

Mr. Cleaves' building was soon enveloped in flames, and it became evident that others must also be destroyed. The fire communicated to a new livery stable adjoining the store, and then to the two-story building in which was located the *Bridgton News* office, both of which were soon destroyed. The flames were checked in this direction by the demolition of a building occupied by E. E. Wilder as a harness shop. In the other direction the fire was stopped, after destroying a small blacksmith shop, by great effort on the part of the "fire brigade."

The building occupied by the Cleaves store was valued at \$1,400—insured for \$1,000; the next building was a new two-story edifice valued at \$2,000—insured for \$1,000 to 1,200. It was occupied in the lower story as a livery stable, in the upper story by Merrill's photograph rooms and as a law office by Chapin & Smith. Wilder's harness shop was valued at \$500—loss on stock \$100, no insurance. The blacksmith shop was valued at \$400.

The building occupied by the *News* was a nice two-story building, recently purchased and fitted up by Maj. Shorey, at an expense of about \$1,500. It was said to be one of the most convenient country offices in the State. Most of the printing materials were removed, including one press, though in a badly damaged state. The forms were piled, and all the standing matter was scraped into boxes, so that for some time the type will be of no more use than it destroyed, except as it furnishes work for "spare minutes." The building was insured for \$800 and the stock \$1,200.

Maj. Shorey, nothing daunted by his loss, and under the most difficult and distressing circumstances, issues the *News* this week, as usual, though in a rather contracted form. He says in the "leader" he proposes in a few weeks to procure a new cylinder press, and such other stock as is necessary, and issue the *News* as heretofore.

All members of the press sympathize with Bro. Shorey in his loss, and hope soon to see him resurrected, and "Phoenix-like, rise from his ashes."

Mr. D. C. Saunders had just opened a tailoring shop in the upper story of the building, and had a pleasant prospect before him, when he was unexpectedly routed. He advertises a new location, in the *News* of this week, thus showing that he does not care much for so slight a setback.

The fire has taken out some of the finest buildings in the village, and seriously injured its personal appearance; but the enterprising citizens will not long allow it to remain in this condition.

## Reform Schools.

The committee of the Executive Council have returned from their visit to the Reform Schools of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, whither they went to gain, if possible, some new ideas in regard to those institutions, with a view to bettering the condition of our own.

The Massachusetts school is at West-boro', and has at the present time, 300 boys. The New Hampshire school is at Manchester, and has over 100 boys. At both of these, the boys are provided with employment, which is found to be one of the most effective agencies for good that can be exercised. Punishment to mis-demeanors has to be resorted to but rarely. Both schools are conducted upon the principle of reform, and are not made penal institutions for the punishment of the inmates. The boys are treated as far as possible, as a parent would treat an erring child, kindly and with forbearance, and every effort is made to reclaim him, and bring him back to a life of virtue and uprightness. These remarks are, however, not intended as a slur upon the present management of our Reform School. It is said that the committee will recommend some changes in the present system of management.

## Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T.

To the Grand Lodges in Oxford County: The Annual session of the Grand Lodge of our State occurs the 23d and 24th of this month, and I would urge upon all Lodges that they be fully represented at this meeting. I trust attention will be given to this, and that delegates will be present from each and every Lodge in our County.

G. M. TWITCHELL,

County Deputy.

**TOOTHACHE.**—A new remedy consists in the employment of injections introduced into the gum near the diseased tooth. Dr. Dop has tried these injections in about one hundred cases. In twenty cases he made use of morphia, which succeeded very well, but only for a time. Chloroform was far more successful, and was exclusively used by Dr. D. It was eminently successful in 62 cases out of eighty. The injection is made with the small syringe commonly used in France for subcutaneous injections. Only two drops are put in at a time. The needle is introduced gradually and must remain *in situ* a few seconds. On withdrawing it, pressure must be exerted on the gum with the finger. In by far the greater number of cases, one injection is enough to stop the toothache.

—The *Journal* says the ice left the Androscoggin below the Falls, Thursday forenoon.

## [For the Oxford Democrat.]

## CHEESE FACTORIES.

The Cheese Factory system of this country was first introduced by Mr. Jesse Williams, of Oneida County, N. Y., a little more than twenty years ago. He had been a skillful cheese-maker at a time when the great mass of the cheese made in the country was of an inferior quality, and his cheese had acquired a good reputation and found a ready sale. In the spring of 1851, one of his sons married and began farming on his own account, and Mr. W. made a contract for the cheese of his own dairy and that of his son at a higher price than dealers were paying for that of other dairies. But the young man doubted his ability to make cheese of as good a quality as would be required under the contract, and it was suggested and arranged that he should send the milk from his dairy to his father's milk-room and have the cheese made there. From this suggestion and arrangement grew the plan of bringing the milk of several dairies to gether and making the cheese in one place, and finally the system of Associated Dairying or Cheese Factories, now brought to a high degree of perfection and widely spread in different States.

But for a time, as might have been expected—the growth of the system was very slow. It always takes time for such movements to pass out from the field of experiment, doubt, and uncertainty, into that of acknowledged success and general acceptance. Not till 1854 did the example of Mr. Williams begin to be copied; and in that year only four new factories were established, and in the five following years previous to and including 1859, only sixteen other factories were started in the State of New York, though at least one had been started in Vermont. But in 1860 a decided impulse was given to this enterprise; seventeen new factories were started in New York that year; and in 1865 there were five hundred, and now there are more than one thousand in operation in that State; sixty-seven are in operation in Vermont; they have been introduced into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, and other States; and by those most familiar with their working and results, they have come to be regarded as no longer an experiment, but an assured success.

From a table giving some statistics of 133 cheese factories in the State of New York in 1864, it appears that the whole number of cows per factory ranged from 280 to 1,200, with an average of 565 to each; that the season in most cases ranged from four and one-half to five months; that they made an average amount of 283 lbs. of cheese per cow; and that the average value of the cheese that year was \$50.52 per cow. Since that time, however, great improvements have been made in the manufacture of cheese in the factories, so that a larger quantity, and that of a better quality is now produced from a given quantity of milk. At the present time, in Vermont, the number of cows per factory ranges from 200 to 900, though there are but very few factories that receive the milk of less than 300 or more than 700; and the average is probably about 400 cows to a factory; and it is generally understood that a smaller number of cows, say from 300 to 400, is better for those who patronize the factory, than three or four times that number, because it saves the labor and the risk of injuring the milk in carrying it a longer distance, and also in the smaller factory they are more likely to have help enough to do their work well, and so produce a better article of cheese. In localities where there are 1000 or 1200 cows within possible reach of a factory, it is better to have two or three factories at some distance from each other, than to bring all the milk to gether in a single factory. We know of good dairy towns in Vermont, where they first started with the intention of having one large factory, but now have three instead of one, and find it an advantage.

In Chittenden County, Vt.,—the County which contains one third of all the cheese factories in that State,—it is understood that a building intended to receive the milk of 400 or 500 cows, should be 100 feet long by 32 or 34 feet wide, and two stories high, each story of a good height. The building should be well built, with tight, double walls,—the inner one lathed and plastered,—with double windows so arranged that they can be opened easily when necessary, and with means provided for thorough ventilation, and for maintaining complete control of the temperature in both the making and curing rooms. It should be so situated as to be easy of access, and convenient for those who furnish the milk from different directions; standing on dry ground, at a distance from all nuisances, swamp or other noxious exhalations, surrounded by pure air, and commanding an abundant supply of pure cold water,—and like every private dairy, it should have a good supply of ice. Serious losses were incurred in New York, in the earlier stages of this movement, through the erection of cheap and poorly constructed buildings; and it becomes all who are now going into this business to avoid their mistake by erecting suitable buildings in a good and substantial manner, and furnishing them with only the best machinery.

Formerly there were hog-pens connected with the cheese factories,—at some distance from them and on somewhat lower ground,—for the purpose of keeping swine and feeding the whey to them; but now the pens are regarded as needless and a nuisance, and the growing and almost universal practice is for the patrons to take their whey from the factory and feed it to their swine at home. Also it was formerly the practice to make up the milk at the factory twice a day, and sometimes this is done now, but the more general and growing practice is to make the cheese only once a day, for the double reason that saves work and makes a better quality of cheese.

The help required in a factory to work

the milk of 400 or 500 cows, is usually three persons, viz: a man competent to manage the factory and make the cheese, with two girls to assist; or a woman as principal, with a man and girl to assist; in a factory that uses the milk of 900 cows, four persons are needed of whom one half or more may be females; and the price ordinarily paid good experienced cheese makers in such factories is from \$50 to \$75 per month, besides board, and for a superior workman or woman a still higher price is often paid. But in starting a new factory it should be regarded as of the utmost importance to secure a first class cheese maker—one experienced and skilled in managing the whole concern and making good cheese, whatever the cost may be, because the whole success of the enterprise depends upon the quality of the cheese made.

In Vermont the cost of making cheese at the factories is usually from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound; and factory cheese sells in the market for enough more than that made in private dairies to pay the cost of manufacture. Last year, factory cheese sold for 13 1/2 to 15 cents a pound, while that of private dairies sold for 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents. The reason why factory cheese sells thus for a higher price than other cheese is not that a private dairyman cannot make as good cheese as is made in the factories, if he will use equal skill, care and painstaking, but the process of making the cheese at home is subject to many interruptions from which the factory is free, for the reason that there a competent person is employed and paid to make the cheese as it should be made from day to day, and be responsible for it. The process of cheese making is a chemical process, and one that needs to be conducted with the utmost care from the delivery of the milk to the ripening of the cheese. In the factory this work is done on a large scale, under favorable circumstances, and with such uniformity that sometimes in a lot of cheese amounting to fifty tons, a practiced eye can hardly discover any difference in quality, and dealers can afford and are very willing to pay a higher price for cheese in large lots of a good and uniform quality.

There need be little fear of overdoing the business of cheese making by the establishment of too many factories, for as an article of food, cheese is of more value, is more nutritious, healthful and economical than the people generally have understood, but they are coming to understand it better; the home consumption of cheese has increased, since 1860, at the rate of thirteen million pounds a year; there is a large foreign market to be supplied; and therefore all who will make a first-rate article of cheese may reasonably expect a ready sale at good price.

The question has been asked whether it would be advisable to make arrangements for the manufacture of butter as well as cheese at the cheese factory; and we think that in many cases it would, because the extra expense would not be very great, and it would afford an opportunity to make butter instead of cheese at times when that would be more profitable.

As to the disposition that should be made of the milk on Sundays, we think it better to keep it at home and make butter from it, because families must make some butter or buy it, and those who are employed at the cheese factory need a Sunday as well as others.

The profits of the cheese factory system accrue mainly to those who have small dairies; and by a small dairy we mean what they mean by it in Vermont and New York—less than thirty or forty cows. The man who has a larger dairy may be said to have a factory of his own, and by taking pains and using skillful labor he can make his cheese well and economically,—build up a reputation for it, and succeed; while the man with a smaller dairy must work at a disadvantage, unless he can combine his forces with those of his neighbors.

The profits of dairying in Vermont are large. One enterprising and successful farmer, who kept ninety cows last year, realized from butter and cheese made, and calves (at \$2 each) the sum of \$69.70 per cow. The cost of making the butter and cheese he reckoned at \$10, which left him an income of \$60 per cow besides the whey. Some of the patrons of his cheese factory come nearly up to his receipts, and none fell below \$50 per cow—we know of others whose income, (some from butter and some from cheese), is about the same. One man from another county, who makes butter from 100 cows, and realizes \$50 per cow, was asked in our hearing what he would do if his taxes were higher than they are, and he replied with emphasis: "I would milk more cows."

As to the best breed of cows for cheese making purposes, there are quite different opinions among good dairymen. Those who keep Durhams would be likely to say that they are the best, and those who keep Ayrshires, and those who keep Natives, would in like manner say that these are best. But the President of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, once said at a public meeting, "The best breed of cows that I know of is the breed that will make 500 pounds of cheese in one season." There are cows that do this; and there are large cheese factories in which the average production is more than 400 pounds of cheese to a cow. But the care and the feed of cows are of more importance than the breed. Good care at all times, good feed throughout the summer, green corn and oats when the grass begins to fall in July or August, and early cut hay with roots and meal in winter, and attention to the selection of calves for the dairy from the best milkers only, will ensure good success to any dairyman, whether his cows be Durhams, Ayrshires or Natives.

Three things are essential to a good dairy country: (1st) a good climate, that is, one of a low average temperature, and frequent rains, instead of long continued periodical drouths; (2nd) good fresh water, that is, such as flows clean and fresh from unfailing springs, and the streams "that flow among the hills" or from undulating surfaces; and (3rd) good grass, such as

is sweet and rich in nutriment, springing up and growing spontaneously in spring, tenacious of its life and growth in summer, and sufficiently protected as to its roots by snow in winter. In these essentials Maine is well adapted to dairying purposes. But if the dairying interest of this State is to be elevated to its proper place and importance, there must be a thorough improvement in the farms by the highest cultivation possible. Pastures, mowing and tillage lands, all must be improved so that in a few years twenty cows can be kept on the farm where ten are kept now. This has been done in other States, and it should be done here.

Some things ought perhaps to be mentioned as greatly prejudicial to the dairy interest in general, and the cheese factory in particular. Among them, the common neglect to cool the milk, exposing it to a hot sun while carrying it a long distance to the factory, furnishing poor food and bad water to the cows, having filthy yards to milk in, unhealthy, filthy stables, and all taints from hog pens, drains, of filth and carrion, should be scrupulously avoided, and careful driving of the cows, careful and cleanly milking, kindness and quietness in the yards, cleanliness and neatness in everything pertaining to the dairy should be the dairyman's golden rule—a rule the careful following of which will lead to success.

Success in this department of industry, if attained at all must be earned. It will not come by chance, nor by magic, unless it be the magic of hard work done by hands that are guided by intelligence.—It is a prize to be sought and won; but it will be won only by those who know their advantages and opportunities and make the most of them.

The above has been written in reply to numerous inquiries that have been made of the writer since the publication of an article on cheese factories in Vermont, in the *Maine Farmer*, last December; and because we desire for the dairying and cheese factory interest in Maine the largest success.

H. C. ESTES.

Paris, April 10, 1873.

## Officers of the 1st Regiment.

An election for the choice of officers for the First Regiment of Infantry, was held at the State House Augusta, Friday afternoon. All the commissioned officers of the several companies in the State were allowed to vote at the election. The meeting was called to order by Col. Elias Merrill, of Augusta. The following officers were chosen: Charles P. Mattocks, of Portland, Colonel; Daniel White, of Bangor, Lieut. Colonel; and Wm. H. Fogler, of Belfast, Major. The elections were unanimous. Eighteen officers were present. Capt. Dyer of Skowhegan, declined election to any field office, and Capt. Folsom, of Oldtown, declined being a candidate for Major. In the evening Col. Mattocks gave a supper at the Augusta House, to the officers present and invited guests.

An order will be issued soon from the Adjutant General's office announcing the appointment of Gen. Geo. L. Bear, Captain of the Norway Light Infantry, as Aid de Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the general staff, with orders to report to Maj. Gen. Chanler, who will assign him to be the chief of his staff.

## "O. N. I. Re-union."

Mr. Swasey's connection with the Oxford Normal Institute closes with the present term.

All who have been pupils in this institution since Mr. Swasey took charge of it are earnestly invited, and expected, to be present during the last week of the term, May 4th to May 10th. They are especially urged to be present at the Re-union and Alumni Exercises, Friday, May 9th. Fred M. Wilson, A. M., formerly Assistant Principal, will deliver the Oration, or Welcoming Address; Rose McKenney Rawson, the Poet; and Mr. Swasey will give a Farewell Address. Ballard's Orchestra, of Lewiston, will furnish music. This Orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for a concert, Wednesday evening, May 7th.

A detailed announcement for the week will soon be made. Per order, South Paris, April 12, 1873.

The lecture on Woman's Suffrage, by Rev. W. H. Bolster, of Wiscasset, drew out a large audience and gave much satisfaction.

## West Paris Items.

The citizens of this village are very much interested in the project of erecting a steam mill. The mill is to be used by Messrs. Brown and Barrows, for the purpose of manufacturing chairs. They also propose to run some small machinery, such as clothes-pin or spool saws.

At a meeting held Tuesday evening the 8th inst., an organization was effected, and the following officers were elected: P. C. Fickett, President; Mark Chandler, Secretary; J. Bicknell, Jr., Treasurer. A Committee was also organized to dispose of the remaining stock, select the location for a building, and to take other preliminary action. P. C. Fickett, Enoch Whittemore, Jr., and S. B. Locke composed the committee. \$1,000 worth of stock has been sold, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in disposing of the remaining \$1,000 worth.

The road between this village and West Paris is in such a condition that a gentleman who visited our office on Wednesday, was obliged to leave his team, before proceeding half way, and "foot it."

—A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says: It was not for the "dragsaws" so much used in Garland, we should have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient wood. They break into the wood's set-up the machine, cut the trees down, twich them to the saw and saw them into blocks sixteen inches long, and then split them for the stove, and delivered at the house, can be bought for \$4 per cord.

It might be well to bring a few along this way. We pay from \$4 to \$5 per cord for green wood, and \$1.50 for sawing and splitting.

## Norway Items.

At the town meeting held on the 5th inst., it was voted to sell the town bonds now in the hands of the Committee, and also about \$2,700 worth of Maine State bonds. These sales would amount, at par, to nearly \$5,000. The shoe-factory building is to be paid for out of this and surplus funds turned over to the town Treasurer. The vote was passed with very little opposition—some of the petitioners for injunctions joining therein. It stood 206 yeas, to 17 nays.

The building for the shoe factory is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy by May 1st. The materials for the engine-house are nearly all on the ground, and work will be commenced at once. The building is to be of brick with iron roof, and will be placed about fifteen feet from the main building.

It was voted to pass over the article in the warrant to rescind the former vote for the appropriation of money to support a high school.

It was also voted that the Selectmen repair the bridge near Horn's Tannery, and to accept the two new roads as laid out by the Selectmen.

The Norway Advertiser says: Mrs. R. A. Crockett is having her store newly plastered and improved.

Shackley & Carpenter are treating the inside of their store to a new coat of paint.

Annual meeting of the Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Co., on the first Tuesday of next month.

Rev. Mr. Pope will renew his labors with the First Congregational Church in Norway, commencing the last Sabbath in May.

We learn that Mr. Gorham Holt of this town, started for Nebraska, last Monday morning. He intends to return for his family next fall.

Walter S. Abbot, leader of the Band, has purchased the new store between A. O. Noyes, and Higgins & Crocker, and will put in a stock of confectionery, &c., at once.

We learn from Mr. Daniel Cummings, who has kept a record of the weather, for the last fifty years, that we have had the past winter 41 snow storms. The most he ever knew before was 34, and the least 25.

The Ladies of the First Congregational Society, at the centre of the town held their Circle, Wednesday last week, at the house of Merrill Rowe. A goodly number was in attendance, and a general good time experienced by all present.

The Annual Meeting of the Village Corporation will be held at the Engine House Hall, Saturday evening, April 12, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

Mr. Eben J. Pottle of this town has 27 hens that produced, from Dec. 20th to April 1st, 1,164 eggs, or 97 doz. These fowl are part Leghorn, and one of the number has hatched and brought up seven chickens in the mean time. Even the Norway biddies appear to be waking up, like a great majority of our citizens, to see the importance of more business.

Mr. O. M. Cummings presented us with a crop of young grasshoppers, Thursday morning, which were discovered by his wife working their way to the top of the soil round her house plants. We are informed by Mr. C. that the dirt was put in the cellar last fall for the purpose of renewing the soil this spring, and used for that purpose about three weeks ago. They appear to be in a healthy condition and well satisfied with their quarters.

## North Norway.

A young man by the name of Israel Bennett of North Norway met with a severe accident last Monday, while assisting in propping up the roof of a barn which had settled badly from the great weight of snow on the building. A stick of timber had been placed across the great beams, and a jack screw on the timber, and a hard wood plank about six feet long set on the screw as a prop to raise the roof. The springing of timber caused the plank to fall, one end striking the floor, the other one hitting Mr. Bennett on the head, fracturing the skull. Dr. Peabody, who attends the unfortunate man, informed us on Thursday morning, that he had some hopes of his recovery, though his case was a very critical one.

The weekly meeting of the North Norway Debating Club, was held on Thursday evening April 3d. James K. French presiding. First in order was the report of the secretary; 2d, declamation by Walter Knights; 3d, select reading by Miss Belle Frost; 4th, declamation by Augustus F. French; 5th, discussion of the following question: "Resolved that the use of intoxicating drinks causes more misery than all other evils."

Aff. M. H. Merriam, Neg. E. R. Merrill. The question was then voted upon by the members of the Lyceum, which resulted in favor of the Aff. 14 to 4; 6th, recess; 7th, some fine singing by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sheeld; 8th, declamation by Willie Towne; 9th, comic piece by E. C. Walker; 10th, reading of the "Pearl," by Miss Carrie Towne; 11th, singing; 12 general business; 13th, adjournment.

The following exercises were selected for Wednesday evening, April 9th, 1st, report of the secretary; 2d, declamation by John E. Sheeld; 3d, select reading by Miss Carrie Towne; 4th, declamation by Willie Noble; 5th, select reading by Hattie Abbot; 6th, declamation by E. Judkins; 7th, recess; 8th, select reading by Miss Fannie Towne; 9th, declamation by Augustus F. French; 10th, reading of the "Pearl," by Miss Ida Hayes; 11th, declamation by James Eten; 12th, singing; 13th, general business; 14th, adjournment.—*Register*.

## North Paris.

Andrews & Packard of this place have been extending their business, and as will be seen by their advertisement in another column, are prepared to furnish anything in the vehicle line, at low rates, and guarantee satisfactory work.

## Paris Hill Items.

There will be a preaching service at the 1st Baptist church on Fast Day, by Dr. Estes.

Our Academy, under the charge of Mr. Chas. R. Elder, with Mr. C. Ricker, as assistant is progressing finely, and gives great satisfaction to our citizens. The term is half completed.

The meetings of the Educational Society are gaining in interest. The meeting on Friday evening last was one of the most interesting and best attended of the season. It was decided that rum and tobacco cause more misery than war, and that the speakers on that side had the best of the argument also. Next meeting on Friday evening, 18th inst.

Mr. Wm. Chase returned, with his family, from Dedham, Mass., on Tuesday last. We are glad to see him. Mr. C. back to his old home, as he is one of our most substantial, and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Sumner Newell, our Register of Deeds, is very low with pneumonia, but to day seems a little better. We also learn that Mr. America Thayer is seriously ill.

At the adjourned meeting of the School District in our village, last Saturday, the Committee reported some \$500 for repairs of the School House, and the District voted down the proposition for a Free High School. This will probably give the South Paris District the benefit of the whole amount of the State benefit, \$500.00, unless West Paris District has enterprise enough to get a portion. The School District meeting stands adjourned to next Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Register says: Joseph B. Cole has purchased his brother, Geo. W. Cole, Jr., the house on Tremont street, and his father, Mr. G. W. Cole, will occupy it as soon as the roads are settled. Mr. Leonard Briggs has moved onto the Partridge farm.

## Buckfield Items.

A meeting of the Corporators of the Buckfield Savings Bank will be held at the office of Geo. D. Bisbee, May 10th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to organize the Bank. The Corporators are Nathan Morrill, Hiram Hines, S. C. Andrews, R. C. Jewett, G. D. Bisbee, Naham Moore, J. H. DeCoster, Otis Hayford, Wallace Ryerson, Cyrus Ricker and Wm. H. Atwood. The Bank will be promptly organized and will be in working order early in May.

Our Shoe Factories are doing a good business and trade promises to be unusually active. Rents are all taken up and talk of building dwelling houses is current.

The Contractors to build the village school house are getting ready to commence operations. It will be 34x60—two stories high, of brick, with all the modern improvements.

The Baptist church which was burned last fall, is not yet under contract. The church is confident that with the help of their friends abroad they will be able to commence to build this season. The people in town have subscribed liberally. They were agreeably surprised a few days since to receive a generous donation of \$100 from Hon. Wm. P. Frye; it seems that he was not taking "Back Pay," the *Oxford Register* to the contrary. The friends of the cause who intend to help the building of a new church, will not have a better time to encourage their Buckfield friends than at the present.







Clifford's Perfumes sold everywhere.  
Jan 6-16w