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—IS—

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South Paris, May 27, 1873. 3m

Poetry.

Presentiment of Ill.

It comes to all unaware—
Nor froward or behind;
But upward—up the spirit stair,
We feel the phantom wind.

We ask not why or whence;
We hear no voice nor tread;
Only the quivering inward sense
Thrills to the nameless dread.

We tell to none our grief;
To nature's breast we go—
For still we feel the sweet belief
That she must guess our woe.

But skies may laugh in gold,
And earth be deeply green,
And still the shadow, gray and cold,
May darkly float between.

We shrink at each faint sound,
As the vague form draws near—
The light leaf rustling to the ground
May wake perchance our fear.

And yet our hearts are brave—
Our hands are strong and true,
To make the foe of good a grave—
The foe that we can view.

But this mysterious thing—
It comes with viewless feet
And haunts us where the sweet birds sing,
And in the crowded street.

It comes with morn's fresh light—
With twilight's tender gleams;
Ah, could it but forget the night—
Forget the land of dreams.

Select Story.

HIS FOLKS.

"I can't stand it, and what's more I won't" said little Mrs. Hinkle, clutching the bars of her uncomfortable old cage of a rocking chair.

Mr. Hinkle placidly hung up his almanac, and went out to sow the early peas. He could stand almost anything, and yet remain as serene as a cabbage-head which, indeed, his wife often said he resembled. Laviny's tantrums troubled him about as much as a mosquito's buzzing would trouble an elephant; but he thought they were kind of wearing to her, and that she "came to quicker" alone. So he left her swinging herself seasick in the rocker, and shuffled off to the garden with a pint dipper of peas. At the gate he met Miss Niddlins.

"And how's yours poor wife?" said she sniffling. She suffered with a cronic cold in her head, which gave her an extremely sympathetic manner.

"Able to be stirring," replied Mr. Hinkle, shuffling on his brown leather moccasins. Even a cabbage head may be, as it usually is ruffled inside, and in his slow-beating heart Mr. Hinkle was annoyed at the sight of Miss Niddlins and the embroidered bed ticking bag which betokened a week's visit.

"Laviny' putchiky enough without being set on" said he, leaning on his hoe in the favorite attitude adopted by scarecrows. "Yes, I really think she is," he went on, weighing the proposition deliberately. "Not that I mind her being spry-tempered, and spitting out at me. It's only a way she has, and comes of her enjoying such health. She'll cool down; but that old maid hain't any call to rile her;" and here Mr. Hinkle gave the hoe handle a resentful poke, as if it personated the spinster aforesaid. Like many men not gifted in public speaking he was much given to talking aloud when alone. Indoors, his wife claimed exclusive right of speech.

"And here I've stuck, like a dab of putty, from the day I was married to Reuben," she was saying to Miss Niddlins. "I've had to walk on eggs, or his folks would be in my hair. They've had their remarks to make about all my doings and you may depend upon it, it grinds."

Mrs. Hinkley must have been ground very sharp indeed, judging from her cutting tongue.

"Poor thing! groaned Miss Niddlins, using her handkerchief just then, because it would produce the effect of pity.

"See how I was put upon this morning by his sister Phebe," said Mrs. Hinkle, moving the end of her nose rapidly back and forth with her forefinger, as if she was playing on a Jew's harp. "That woman has the impudence to twit me of neglecting Reuben, because I leave him to get his own supper sewing circle nights!"

"Don't tell me so!" sniffed Miss Niddlins. "Did Mr. Hinkle complain to her?"

"Catch him complaining!" cried Mrs. Hinkle; "he hasn't got spunk enough. Why, he's no more grit than a haystack, and he's as sot. I couldn't make him break with his folks if I was to die. Wish I was single; then I wouldn't be nosed round by 'em. Now here you are, free to go where you please!"

Miss Niddlins sighed an affirmative. It was her peculiar trial that her relatives never opposed her going.

"If you was to separate. I suppose you've got enough to live on," suggested she cautiously.

Mrs. Hinkle's rocker jerked itself into a full stop. She had often said that "Reuben must choose betwixt his folks and her," that "she would take herself off," and the like, but to have a third person hint at a separetion startled her.

"Well—yes," she said hesitatingly. "I've got the property I brought with me when I was married. I won't deny but what Reuben has done the fair thing there; but then, if he'd been some men, he might have doubled it by this time. The long and short of it is he's half asleep. I have to keep stirring him up, and, after all, he don't appreciate me."

"I believe it would wake him pretty thoroughly if you should leave him," returned Miss Niddlins. "He'd begin to realize what a smart wife he'd lost."

"He'd clutter the kitchen with his greasy harness, and camp down on the lounge in his boots—that's what he'd do the minute I was off!" snapped Mrs. Hinkle.

"He couldn't manage without you to save his life," declared Miss Niddlins, confidently. "He'd go down on his knees to you to get you back."

Mrs. Hinkle seemed flattered by the idea.

"A pretty figure he'd cut," laughed she, "fat as he is, and looking, you might say, as if he'd been blown up in his clothes!"

"Im sure I don't see how you can smile situated as you are," said Miss Niddlins, showing symptoms of a fresh cold.

"His folks have tried my soul out of me," cried Mrs. Hinkle, hastily resuming her wrath, "and what maddened me the most has been to see Reuben take it so cool, That man hasn't any more nerve than a tut of lard! I wouldn't value jumping off the meeting house steeple if I thought it would give him a start."

"Poor woman!" said Miss Niddlins, displaying the red silk handkerchief which might properly be called her badge of mourning. "Its your duty to yourself to go where you can take some peace in your life!"

"I don't feel clear," said Mrs. Hinkle, as she settled the coffee for dinner, and thus ended the first conference.

But as Miss Niddlins spent the week, justifying Mr. Hinkle's apprehensions, she and Mrs. Hinkle had ample opportunities for renewing the discussion of the latter's greivances till, from not feeling "clear," Mrs Hinkle, by the time her guest departed came to feel, as she expressed it, "all in a muddle." Even her ox-eyed husband noticed something amiss with her.

"I wonder whether or no sage tea wouldn't be kind of quieting to Laviny," he reflected one morning as he jogged along to the village after turnip seed.

"I hain't seen her so fractious since she had the neuralogy in her face. If she wasn't a poor sick creetur I don't know but I should get put out with her—I really don't;" and Mr. Hinkle lowered his voice to an awestruck whisper as he gave utterance to this treasonous thought.

"His folks" lived in a sick headache colored house at the Four Corners, and his sister Phebe was hanging out clothes in the backyard as he drove up.

"Got any sage to spare?" cried Mr. Hinkle, whoaing Dobbin.

"Mercy on us! is Laviny going to make cheese in mud time?" was Miss Phebe's answer.

"Tisn't none of her doings," said Mr. Hinkle, slowly, punishing the wheel with his whip-lash; "but she's in a terrible nervous way, and I think, may be she needs something soothing. What's good for her nerves?"

"I don't know, without it's a sound scolding," replied Miss Phebe, with her mouth full of clothes pins.

"Now, sister you're hard on Laviny," said Mr. Hinkle, in an injured tone. "She ain't tough like what you be."

"Her temper is tough enough; but I'm suited if you are, poor soul!" and Miss Phebe hunted for both sage and valerian, though inwardly persuaded that all the poppies in the world couldn't soothe Laviny when she once got "set out."

Meanwhile Mrs. Hinkle had been doing a furious forenoon's work, and, ready to drop from exhaustion, was just hanging up the mop after scrubbing the kitchen floor, when dear, blundering old Reuben scuffled across the threshold with his torn paper bags, scattering dried leaves like an Autumn wind, and leaving muddy moccasin tracks at every step. Before those clumsy footprints Mrs. Hinkle's feeling of forbearance fled. The herbs her husband trusted might prove a narcotic acted upon her as a powerful irritant.

"Reuben Hinkle!" said she, bracing her aching back against the pump, "how much longer do you think I'm going to wash floors for you to litter?"

"There, there! now don't fret," pleaded Reuben, "I'll sweep it up. You do putter round more'n you're able, that's a fact. You know I'm ready and willing to hire a girl any day."

"A girl smouching my paint!" cried Mrs. Hinkle, in wrath. "Put down the broom, you've made tracks enough. Your folks shall never have that to handle, that I spend your money on hired help."

"You're rather hard on 'em Laviny," said Mr. Hinkles; "they mean well by you. Here's Phebe, now, been and sent you something stilling. I told her what a fizz your nerves had been in lately."

"So you've been running me down to your folks!" cried Mrs. Hinkle, glaring at her husband. "After all I've stood from you, Reuben, it's too much!'

Mr. Hinkle was a mild man—mild as milk; but even the sweetest milk will sometimes turn sour in a thunder storm, and oft-recurring matrimonial tempests had had their effect upon him.

"I've always made excuses for you, Laviny, and tried my best to live peaceable," said he slowly, "but I believe 'taint in the power of mortal man to get along with you."

Then, in a state of great amazement at himself, he went out to untackle Dobbin and sow the turnip seed. Listening in vain for the dinner horn, he returned to the house half an hour past noon to find the fire out, his unlucky mud prints dried upon the floor, and his wife absent.

"Gone off in a huff to her sister Tripp's I guess," said he, patiently setting out the Sunday remnant of beans. "I'd have hitched up if I'd have known she wanted to go. She wouldn't speak to me. I s'pose, because I'd riled her. I hadn't oughter done it that's a fact."

Having relieved his mind by this last confession, Mr. Hinkle ate his dinner with an excellent appetite, and in due time his supper also, his wife not having appeared.

"I expect she calculates for me to go for her, and I'd better be off," said he, as he strained the milk with extreme care and deliberation, and by this means let a slow stream trickle down the outside of the pail upon the spotless pantry floor. "Why, if there ain't Ezra Tripp now!" and as he spoke, in at the west door came his wife's brother in-law, with unwilling feet, as though goaded on by the spears of the setting sun behind him.

Laviny ain't sick, I hope?" said Mr. Hinkle anxiously.

"No 'tisn't that," replied Mr. Trpp, twisting his forefinger under his collar, as if his cravat choked him—"tisn't that—but—"

"She's getting most out of patience for me, I suppose," suggested the unsuspecting Reuben. "Well, I'd oughter gone afore, only the ox broke through the fence and—"

"Laviny said she won't come back," interrupted Mr. Tripp, desperately; "for she's lived with you as long as she can stand it!"

Mr. Hinkle flopped down like a starchless dicky.

"I might have knowed she couldn't bear what I do," groaned he. "This morning, when she was blowing of me, I shoke ha'sh to her; I don't see how I came to. But Ezra, you don't think, she won't never come round?"

Mr. Tripp muttered something about his sister-in-law being "pretty resolute," and turned away.

"I wish you'd carry over Laviny's cough medicine," said Mr. Hinkle, rousing himself. "Lord!" to think of her hacking in the night, and me not hearing her! And Ezra, I'd take it kindly of you if you'd step in the morning and tell me how she rested."

Mr. Tripp consigned the bottle to his coat pocket, while Reuben, returning to the deserted kitchen, which already wore a masculine air, tilted his chair against the wall, and listened to the dirges of the frogs, or gave expression to his feelings by singing,

"As on some lonely building's top,
The sparrow tells her moan,
Far from the tents of joy and hope
I sit and grieve alone."

"A dreadful poor hand I should be to sit alone," commented he, as he shuffled about to fastened the windows. "Laviny is a master woman for making things lively. Somehow I can't bear to lock her out;" and it is a fact worthy of note that the faithful Reuben, for the first time in his married life, went to bed leaving the porch door unbolted.

If he had cherished a vague hope that his wife might steal home in the early morning, he certainly saw no traces of her ruling presence on rising. Instead the abomination of desolation reigned.

"Seems as if I was just a frame-work with nothing inside," said the poor man, moving about the chaotic kitchen in a hushed manner, like a person at a funeral: "the pith is all knocked out of me."

But notwithstanding this alarming internal condition by dint of burning three fingers he succeeded in making a lumpy hasty pudding for breakfast, and a cup of coffee, which, by reason of the large amount of fish skin that settled it, bore an unpleasant resemblance to chowder. As he was sitting at his frugal repast his sister Phebe flounced in.

"Has Laviny left you, Reuben? It can't be."

Mr. Hinkle nodded his head solemnly, his mouth being not available just then as an organ of speech.

"The worst is her own," stormed Miss Phebe raining a shower of hairpins from her falling chignon. "I guess we shan't die on her account!"

This reflectiion seemed to convey no consolation to Mr. Hinkle.

"You never felt right toward Laviny," said he, sorrowfully. "I don't lay this up agin her, her clearing out. I blame it on to Miss Niddlins. She always had a dreadful faculty for onsetting Laviny."

Miss Phebe had a contemptuous nose, turned upward at the end like a sled runner. It curlied higher at this remark.

"I wish you had some of my spirit, Reuben Hinkle,' said she coiling her back hair with a rapid circular motion, as if she were winding herself up, "if you had you wouldn't go nigh Laviny for one while. She's contrary, and depend upon it, she'll be a great deal more apt to come back if you don't tease her. I'll keep house for you, so don't you be a mite concerned."

Mr. Hinkle groaned in answer. As dough is without yeast, so was he without Laviny. "He needed her to keep him up," he said pathetically, and though tortures would not have wrung from her the confession, it was equally true that Laviny needed him to keep her down. Some leaven is safest hidden in its three measure of meal. Certainly in her husband's presence, Mrs. Hinkle had been a patient Griselda compared to what she was, freed from home restraints. She fretted and fumed in an explosive manner rising in unwonted fermetation in the Tripp household. She hated his folks, she hated Reuben for not hating them, she hated herself for having borne their interference so long, and declared she had not had "the temper of a fly"—which, indeed, was quite true. But as the week wore on without bringing the coveted vision of her husband at her feet, the efferverscence of her mood was fast subsiding, when the rumor that Miss Phebe was wielding her domestic sceptre agitated it anew. Pretty work it was, to be crowded out of her own home by his folks! She knew now why Reuben did not come. They had been setting him against her. What if he should never come? For the first time this thought intruded itself, and in her anguish she sought relief in the camphor bottle. What right had Phebe in her kitchen solacing Reuben with delectable cookery, when he should have been hungering in solitude after his wife? She declared such conduct would provoke a saint, though she did not give her authority for this conviction. One thing was sure. Phebe should not have the washing of her teaspoons, and without delay Mrs. Hinkle sent a juvenile Tripp to remove these and other personal valuables, choosing the dinner hour for the errand, that the scenic effect might be greater. When Mr. Hinkle was forced to stir his tea with a fork, perhaps he would be in more haste to conciliate his wife! The plan was well laid; but it failed in the execution through the tardiness of little Joe, who, having a woodchuck to attend to on the way, did not reach his uncle's till the remains of the dinner lay cold on the pantry shelf, and Mr. Hinkle was half a mile away at his afternoon plowing.

Miss Phebe sent the spoons obediently, inwardly resolved that Reuben should not know of this proof of "Laviny's ugliness," for she was well aware that only her own repeated assurances that Laviny would soften toward him if left to herself, had kept him passive thus far.

'Seem's if I wasn't doing the handsome thing not to go nigh her,' he often said. 'I wonder whether or no she ain't counting on my fetching her?'

"If she comes with her free will she'll be likely to stay put," Miss Phebe would answer: "but you try to drive her, and you know what Laviny is,"

Mr. Hinkle did know, unfortunately, and, knowing, schooled himself to patient waiting.

Thus the days wore on, and he plodded through the spring work, cheered a little in spite of himself by Miss Phebe's earnest efforts at making him comfortable, while Laviny, mortified and then alarmed by his non-appearance, worried herself into a course of exasperating sick-headaches, and in every sense shut out the sunlight from the house of the Tripps. In the midst of paint-scrubbing Mrs. Tripp found no leisure to devote to her complaining sister, left one of her children to wait upon her. Mrs. Hinkle felt abused. When had Reuben been too busy to bathe her aching temples? Little Joe made her nervous as a witch, and one day she told him so, and a moment after had the satisfaction of hearing him say to his mother in the kitchen that he 'could'nt get along with Aunt Laviny nohow.'

'Why, that was just what Reuben had said—Reuben, who had never spoken hastily to her in his life! Was she an uncomfortable person to live with?"

'Taint in the the power of mortal man to get along with you Laviny.' The words came back to her with the startling force of a proof-text, and haunted her afterward continually. It must have been in rhubarb time, for dandelion greens had gone by, when one morning little Joe rushed in with the terrible tidings that 'Uncle Reuben had fell kerchuck from a beam in the barn.'

Mrs. Hinkle tore the bandages from her head and started up.

"Where's my bonnet, Susan? I'm going home!"

'Maybe he isn't badly injured. Wait till we hear further,' urged Mrs. Tripp.

'I tell you I'm going home, Susan Tripp! Where's my bonnet?' and snatching it up by the string, Mrs. Hinkle sprang into the wagon just vacated by her nephew, and drove away at a doctor's pace.

Little Joe turned a series of somersaults, and then lay writhing on the grass in a fit of uncontrollable giggling.

'Didn't Aunt Laviny streak it?' shouted he. 'And Uncle Reuben wasn't a'mite, but she wouldn't let me tell her! Tee-hee-hee!'

Yet, though no bones were broken by the fall, it is a fact that Mr. Hinkle found his two hundred pounds avoirdupois considerably shaken, and he was actually, according to his wife's prediction, 'camping down on the lounge in his boots,' when, opening his eyes, they rested on her frightened face in the doorway.

'Why, bless your heart! Come right in, Laviny,' said he. And she went and shut the door.

Five minutes afterwards, as Miss Phebe lifted the latch, she heard her sister-in-law say:—

'I know that I have hectored you awfully, Reuben, but I do mean to live peaceably now, and put up with your folks.'

And Reuben answered heartily: 'I haven't blamed you a bit Laviny. I knowned 'twas Miss Niddlins' work. But after we'd lived together so long, she might have let us be till God divorced us.'

GIRLS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

DR. DIO LEWIS.

One evening at Lexington, I was discussing before the assembled school the subject of shoes for women, and had been remarking that the soles were uniformly too narrow, when Miss B. spoke up:

"Why, Doctor, my shoes are perfectly immense. Why, they are twice as broad as my foot."

"Miss B. will you be kind enough to take off one of your shoes, and send it forward?" It was cheerfully and quickly done.

"Henry, please bring the rule? Now we will measure this sole."

"Miss B., I find this sole is two and one-half inches wide; do you think your foot is narrower than that?"

"Oh! a great deal. That shoe sole is twice as wide as my foot."

"Mis B. will you please come to the platform a moment?" So, limping along, one shoe off and one shoe on, she presented herself.

"Miss B., will you be kind enough to put you foot upon that sheet of white paper? Lift up your other foot, and let your full weight press upon this one. There, now, hold still a minute, and let me draw around your foot. There, that will do. Now we will measure this mark, and see just how broad your foot is. Why, Miss B., I find that your foot is three inches and three quarters broad;—no, stop, it is three inches and seven-eighths; no, stop again, it really is four inches broad. Now what do you think? You may take the rule and measure yourself if you doubt it. The sole is four inches broad!"

"But, doctor, it is four inches broad only when it is spread out by standing my whole weight on this one foot."

"Yes, Miss B, but that is exactly what takes place every time you step. This shoe sole, which you think is immense, is two inches and a half wide. Now what do you suppose becomes of the inch and a half of foot which has no sole to rest upon? Either the upper leather holds the foot, and prevents it spreading, or the foot spreads on either side beyond the sole, and presses down upon the edge of the sole.

"Very few girls walk in a firm, strong way. Notice one. You can see that she is balancing upon a narrow sole. There is an unsteadiness, a sidewise vibration. Besides, she has not breadth of toe enough, she cannot push her body forward in that elastic way which we all so much admire.

"Again, the pressure of the upper leather checks the circulation in the foot and makes it cold. If you check the circulation in any part, it becomes cold. The tight shoes, with an elastic worn about the legs just below the knee, so check the circulation in the foot, that the great majority of girls have cold feet. It would indeed, be rare to find one with warm feet like a boy."

Miss B. took her shoe and limped back to her seat quite crest fallen. Now a dozen girls eagerly put up their hands.

Six or eight other girls insisted on having their shoes and feet measured, but among them all we did not find one that had less than an inch and a quarter of foot not matched by the sole.

Miss S., a quiet, earnest girl, rose and said:

"I have always thought that shoes should have broad soles, and I have tried for years to induce my shoemaker to give me broad soles. He always says he will, but never does. How can a young lady get broad soles if the shoemaker won't make them? I am sure I should be glad to have mine as broad as the widest part of my foot, but I cannot get them.

SURE WAY TO GET BROAD SOLES.

"Miss S, if I will tell you how to induce your shoemaker to make the soles of your shoes as broad as your feet, will you try it?"

"I will, and should be very thankful for the suggestion."

"Go to him and say, Mr. Smith, please let me put my foot on a sheet of paper, resting my whole weight upon one foot, and then, if you please, mark around it with your pencil."

"Of course he will do it very cheerfully."

Indeed, for some purpose, which I am sure no man can explain, shoemakers are quite in the habit of taking the size and shape of the foot.

"Then say to Mr. Smith, 'Please measure that and tell me just how wide it is.'"

"Mr. Smith measures. You look on. He finds that the width is exactly three inches and seven eighths."

"'But' he will say, 'Miss S., what is all this for?'

"'No matter. Now, Mr. Smith, will you make the soles of this pair as broad as my feet?'

"'Certainly, Miss S., I will make them all nice and broad.'

"Mr. Smith, please make the soles as broad as my feet this time.'

"'Why, certainly, Miss, what is the trouble? I will give them to you real nice and wide.'

"'You always tell me so; but when they come home, they are always those little narrow ones.'

"'Miss S., you shouldn't say so. I always make the soles of my shoes very broad. It will be all right. You needn't worry about that.'

"'Well, Mr. Smith, you need not send these shoes to me; I will come for them. The width of my feet in three inches and seven-eighths. Very well; when I come for these shoes, I shall measure the width of the soles; if they are one-eighth of an inch less than three inches and seven eighths, I will not touch them.'

"That struggle is over. Mr. Smith will, for the first time in his life, keep his broad-sole promise."

BEAUTY OF BROAD SOLES.

Besides the advantages I have named, broad soles are much handsomer than narrow ones. They make the foot smaller. If one puts his foot into a shoe too short, and too narrow, and the toes and sides of the foot press out all round over the sole, it makes the foot look too big; but if the sole be large enough to let the foot rest in its natural relation it looks much smaller.

Another advantage may be mentioned for the benefit of those who study economy. Such shoes will not only keep in shape, but they will last two or three times as long as these soles. The uppers, not being stretched as they are with narrow soles, will if of good stock almost never wear out, while the soles will remain square and even.

I have spoken of the advantage of a greatly improved circulation, which would result from the introduction of the wide soles. I may add that the change which would at once appear in the manner of walking, would strike every beholder.

THICKNESS OF THE SOLES.

The soles of girls' boots and shoes should be thick. Tuey are not always to remain upon carpets, but they must go out doors and walk on the ground.—People seem somehow, to suppose that girls do not really step on the ground, but that, in some sort of spiritual way, they pass along just above the damp unclean earth. But, as a matter of fact, girls do step on the ground just like boys. I have frequently walked behind them to test this point, and have noticed that when the ground is soft, they make tracks and thus demonstrate the existence of an actual, material body. Now, while this is the case and while it is indispensable to their health that they must go much in the open air, they must have thick soles. Let these be made of the hardest and most impervious leather.

OF WHAT SHALL THE UPPERS OF GIRLS' BOOTS BE COMPOSED?

During the cold and damp months they should be made of thick, solid leather. No matter about the name; some calf-skin is very thin, while morocco is often thick. During the warm season they may wear for uppers prunella, or other cloth.

It need hardly be said that they should be broad, long and low.—*Our Girls.*

A Lesson.

The subject of borrowing and lending came up in the course of conversation with a subscriber living near Ithaca, when he suddenly recollected a funny reminiscence of that character which had happened in his own neighborhood. He said he had a neighbor whose family were great borrowers, but not so distinguished as paymasters—they were always borrowing, but seldom if ever returning the exact amount borrowed. An old Quaker lady, another neighbor, who had endured these invasions for a long time, patiently, hit upon a very philosophical mode of eventually putting a stop to the nuisance. Keeping her own counsel, the next time her good man went to town, he had a separate and express order to purchase a pound of the best tea, and and also a canister to put it in: as he knew she already had plenty of tea, and also a canister, he was puzzled to determine what the old lady wanted of more tea and a canister; but his questioning and reasonings elicited nothing more than a repetition of the order,—

"Jim, did I not tell thee to get me a pound of the best tea and a new canister? Now go along and do as I bid thee."

And go along he did, and when he came hame at night the tea and new canister were his companions. The old lady took them from him with an amused expression on her usually placid features, and depositing the tea in the canister, set it on the shelf for a special use. It had not long to wait, for the borrowing neighbor had frequent use for the aromatic herb. The good old lady loaned generously, emptying back in the canister any remittance of borrowed teas which the neighbor's conscience inclined her to make.

Time went on, and after something less than the hundredth time of borrowing, the neighbor again appeared for just another drawing of tea," when the oft visited tea canister was brought out, and found to be empty, and the good old lady and obliging neighbor was just one pound of tea poorer than when she bought the new canister, which now only remained to tell the story. Then she said,—

"Thou seest that empty canister. I filled it for thee with a pound of my best tea, and I have lent it all to thee in driblets, and put into it all thou hast sent me in return, and none but thyself hath taken therefrom or added unto it, and now thou seest it empty; therefore I will say to thee, thou hast borrowed thyself out, and I can lend thee no more."

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 17, 1873.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Maine and all others who support the present National and State Administrations, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be holden at

Norombega Hall, BANGOR,
THURSDAY, June 19th, 1873,
At 11 O'clock,

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and transacting any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate and an additional one for every 25 votes for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1872. A fraction of 40 votes additional to the full number for a delegate is also entitled to a delegate.

Delegates are authorized to fill vacancies only with actual residents of the County to which the town belongs.

The State Committee will be in session at nine o'clock the morning of the Convention for the reception of credentials.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Kennebec, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM P. FRYE, Androscoggin.
EBEN WOODBURY, Aroostook.
STANLEY T. PULLEN, Cumberland.
F. C. PERKINS, Franklin.
JOHN D. HOPKINS, Hancock.
E. K. SPEAR, Knox.
S. S. MARBLE, Lincoln.
F. E. SHAW, Oxford.
JOHN H. LYNDE, Penobscot.
R. A. THOMPSON, Piscataquis.
F. D. SEWALL, Sagadahoc.
SEWALL E. PRESCOTT, Somerset.
FRED. ATWOOD, Waldo.
MILSON S. ALLEN, Washington.
LEONARD ANDREWS, York.
Z. A. SMITH, *Secretary.*

May 1, 1873.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Oxford County, and all others who condemn the "SALARY GRAB," are invited to send delegates to a County Convention to be holden at

PARIS HILL,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

For the purpose of nominating County Officers, to wit: two Senators, County Attorney, County Commissioner, County Treasurer.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and an additional one for every 75 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1872. A fraction of 40 votes additional to the full number for a delegate is also entitled to a delegate.

The County Committee will be in session at nine o'clock the morning of the Convention for the receipt of credentials.

GEORGE P. JONES,
NAHUM MOORE,
N. B. HUBBARD,
G. L. BLAKE,
J. G. HAMLEN,
Republican County Committee.

According to the above basis, towns and plantations will be entitled to representation in both Conventions as follows:

Albany,	2	Norway,	3
Andover,	2	Oxford,	3
Bethel,	3	Paris,	7
Brownfield,	2	Peru,	2
Buckfield,	3	Porter,	2
Byron,	1	Roxbury	1
Canton,	3	Rumford,	3
Denmark,	3	Stoneham,	2
Dixfield,	2	Stow,	1
Frye burg,	4	Sumner,	3
Gilead,	2	Sweden,	2
Grafton,	1	Upton,	1
Greenwood,	2	Waterford,	2
Hebron,	1	Woodstock,	3
Hartford,	3	Milton Plantation,	1
Hiram,	3	Franklin "	1
Lovell,	2	Riley "	1
Mason,	1	Lincoln "	1
Mexico,	2	Fryeburg Academy Grant,	1
Newry,	1		

Personal.

It has been publicly announced that we have taken an interest in another newspaper in our State, the *Christian Mirror*, published at Portland. This will probably necessitate a change of residence in time, though perhaps not at present. Our house is offered for sale, and when we find a purchaser, we shall vacate, and dispose of a portion or the whole of the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

We are led to this from a taste for religious journalism, in preference to political, and from a strong desire to bring the old *Christian Mirror*, having the entire State for its field, into a larger sphere of usefulness and increased circulation.

Our business, political and personal relations in the County have been of the most pleasing and flattering nature; and we should sever them, especially our connection with the OXFORD DEMOCRAT and its patrons, with many regrets. Until we are obliged to do this, we reserve further comments.

The Governor Question.

As the Convention draws nigh, and the towns are showing their preferences for the nominee, it is apparent that Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, JR., of Lewiston, very decidedly leads the van. He is the only *positive* candidate, whom his friends have adhered to throughout, while the opposition has been turning up men in all quarters to concentrate upon, but in vain. As we said last week, Col. Stone, of York, who was started by his County friends, in a complimentary way, is stronger than Judge Kent, and it is doubtful if the name of the latter goes into the Convention at all, though he may have a hundred votes or so. The most the opposition to Mr. Dingley hope for, is to prevent a choice on the *first* ballot. Judge Kent's name may be used for this purpose, as a third candidate—but it will be in vain. We want no *negative* action in these times. *Positive* men are coming to the front. No candidate has developed any positive strength but Mr. Dingley. Let his friends, then, be hopeful, ardent, positive—and go to Bangor expecting to meet a strong local feeling for Kent and a considerable local influence against Dingley, with all kinds of stories about his not running well in the cities on account of his temperance principles, &c. Don't let such cheap talk trouble you. Carry out your convictions and the result will be safe enough.

Up to last Friday, as far as reported, Dingley had 306 delegates to 38 opposed. One ward in Bangor, we understand, is for Dingley, which offsets the *false* report that the Lewiston delegation was divided.

Augusta, Saco and Rockland have elected Stone delegates, and Skowhegan Dingley.

We would urge upon our towns in Oxford, to be fully represented.

—The following Law decision was rendered last week, by the full Court:

Inhabitants of Bethel, pets. for Certiorari vs. the decision of the County Commissioners of Oxford County.

Writ denied.

Hammons for Plffs. Foster Co. Atty.

—We understand that Asa Charles, Esq., of Fryeburg, Register of Deeds for the Western District, is very low.

Oxford Co. Delegation to Bangor.

It will be agreeable and pleasant for the delegation to be together as much as possible, and we have applied for accommodations for our delegation at the *Franklin House*, one of the best and most central houses in the city, kept by Mc Laughlin, where our County head quarters will be.

Any person, whether a delegate or not, can purchase tickets from any station to Bangor and return for one fare. Special trains will leave Portland, Lewiston, Bath and Skowhegan on the morning of the Convention, and return at night. The round fare on the Grand Trunk is one and a third fares.

Persons from Oxford County can go to Portland Wednesday—take the boat to Bangor that night, or go by cars Wednesday P. M. or special train Thursday morning.

Any town which cannot send delegates, *should send credentials* to F. E. Shaw, Franklin House, Bangor, so that we can get them Wednesday night.

—The following delegates to Bangor, from Oxford County, have been reported—all for Dingley but one:

Rumford—J. K. Martin, A. J. Knight, H. M. Colby.

Fryeburg—E. C. Farrington, J. Locke, S. C. Hobbs, A. P. Gordon.

Bethel—I. G. Kimball, D. F. Brown, G. P. Bean, J. Philbrook, S. B. Twitchell.

Hiram—Peter B. Young, C. E. Hubbard, N. B. Hubbard. [One delegate for Kent.]

Mexico—W. M. Hall, D. O. Gleason.

Hanover—Galen Howe.

Andover—E. W. Gregg, W. A. Moorhead.

Woodstock—O. C. Houghton, Caleb Fuller, Wm. O. Pearson.

—The Court of Appeals give Stokes another trial after all.

Gilead—J. G. Lary.

Delegates to County Convention.

Bethel—I. G. Kimball, *Chairman;* O. H. Mason, G. P. Bean, L. T. Barker, John Philbrick.

Woodstock—Alden Chase, C. D. Fickett, H. F. Houghton.

Sumner—J. T. Stetson, D. W. Wight, Calvin Hardin.

Cold Comfort.

The Argus and other democratic papers are patting Gen. Perry lovingly on the back for his letter in our paper last week, and are making all the political capital possible out of it. They are led into a great error, however, in attributing the General's state of mind entirely to want of *accord* with his party on certain political questions. It is evident from the tone of the letter, that he objects principally to the way certain parties in the County act about making him Senator.—But the General cannot be drawn into the seductive embrace of the democratic party, and he will hardly attempt to get up a new one, we think.

—The Bangor *Whig* and Portland *Press* can see only chicanery and wire pulling because nearly all the town caucuses heard from have chosen Dingley delegations. Suppose the towns keep on doing so, it will look like a people's move somewhat, will it not? The above papers are fearful that the *people* will not be aroused and vote for Judge Kent, who is really the Whig and Press' candidate and nobody's else. We advise our city cotemporaries not to be so anxious about the *dear people*—they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. It is *cheap talk* and mean, withal, to say that "little games" are played by the Dingley men, because their caucuses are called early, for effect.

The Children's Society.

Buckfield has the honor of instituting the first Cold Water Temple in the County. The *Independent* Temple was organized by Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, on June 7th, with 30 members. Mrs. S. Tilton was chosen Superintendent, and the following officers elected:

Alton Tuttle, C. T.; Lizzie Keyon, V. T.; Eugene Gardner, P. T.; Mary Waldron, C.; Minerva Atwood, T.; Herbert W. Tilton, S.; Annie Gregg, D. M.; Mattie Robinson, I. G.; James Harlow, O. G.; Alice Morril, R. H. S.; Bell Murdock, L. H. S.; Carrie Atwood, M.

The time of meeting is Saturday at 1 1-2 P. M.

We hope to hear that the little ones here will increase and have a grand Temple and that it will be the means of starting many others. Every village could have one, and it would be an auxiliary to the Sabbath School and temperance societies. The children take the pledge against alcoholic drink, tobacco and swearing—they elect their own officers, and manage their affairs under an adult superintendent, generally a lady, have regalia, and take great interest in the Societies. A couple of dollars expense will start a Temple.

Gather them in, friends—save the children and there will be no drunkards in the land.

—We have received a copy of the By-Laws and minutes of the first meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society.—Fruit raising forms a large part of our agricultural interest in this County, and we would advise our farmers to connect themselves with this Society, as much may be learned from associating with persons of experience, and those who have had different surroundings from our own. $10.00 will create a life membership and entitle the holder to a free admittance at all the exhibitions of the Society. Any person may become a member by paying the Treasurer, Charles S. Pope, Manchester, the sum of one dollar, and an annual assessment of fifty cents.

—We hear that Mrs. Fitzgerald is meeting with success as a lecturer on Temperance in our County. She spoke at East Buckfield, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, West Peru, Dixfield and Andover, to good houses.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Oxford Conference--Gilead.

A ride through Oxford County, in this, the most delightful season of the year, is charming. Our Conference was at Gilead, a lovely place among the mountains, about 80 miles from Portland, and within 20 of the White Hills. Lying on the Androscoggin, it has some splendid intervale land for cultivation—several of the farms being worth 4 to $6000.

No Conference has been held here for about twenty years. Rev. Henry Richardson (who married a daughter of Rev. David Thurston) former pastor of the church, still resides here, but has been laid aside from active labor for about twelve years, on account of rheumatism. We called upon him and had a pleasant interview, though in a sick chamber. His remark was, as we inquired for his health, in a cheerful mood, "Hitherto has the Lord helped me." His hands and fingers are drawn out of shape, but he can hold a pen and write quite comfortably. He wrote a letter of some length, full of sweet resignation and fraternal greetings to the Conference, which was read at the opening of the meeting and produced a good effect. A contribution of $20.00 was raised as a little memento of the regard of the Conference, and the Scribe authorized to return the salutations of the Conference. He is 78 years old, being cared for in his declining years, by his lovely wife and daughter, (Mrs. Peabody) the wife of a well-to do farmer.

David F. Brown, Esq., of Bethel, was chosen Moderator, and F. E. Shaw, of Paris, Scribe. All the ministers in the Conference, to wit: Revs. J. B. Wheelwright, South Paris, A. Loring, Sumner, D. Garland, Bethel, J. Elliot, Rumford, G. F. Tewksbury, Gorham, G. A. Lockwood, Oxford, and H. Farrar, Gilead, were present and all the churches were represented but Norway 2d, Upton, Turner and Shelburn, N. H.

Two large and important churches in our County are now vacant, Norway 2d, at the village, and Bethel Hill.

The Committee on change of Creeds reported that no alterations were required.

The first sermon was by Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, a very able one, in which he dissented strongly from Mr. Beecher's statement that "sinners have a standing place in heaven."

A deep feeling pervaded the devotional meetings. The topics were ably discussed—the spirit of the meetings excellent, and all seemed entertained and profited. The reports of the churches were also interesting, some of them showing a promising condition, while a few seem to be growing feebler.

Dea. Geo. Chapman, of the 2d Bethel church, 93 years old and totally blind, was present and gave words of admonition and cheer, showing a clear mind and glowing heart.

The next meeting of the Conference will be at Sumner in October. 1st preacher, Rev. G. A. Lockwood, 2d, Rev. H. Farrar.

Delegates to the State Conference, Rev. J. B. Wheelright and Rev. S. Loring, and Bros. F. E. Shaw, and D. F. Brown.

The Oxford Conference Bible Society held a meeting, and was addressed by Rev. W. H. Gilbert of Hartford, who spoke with such interest and animation that a good collection was made and steps taken for a more efficient work. It was voted to establish Depositaries for Bibles at South Paris, Bethel and Rumford, and procure $100 more of Bibles. Officers chosen, D. F. Brown, Pres.; Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, Vice Pres.; W. J. Wheeler, Sec'y; H. N. Bolster, Depositary and Treas.; Revs. D. Garland, J. Elliot, G. A. Lockwood and H. Farrar, Ex. Com.

Rev. J. B. Wheelwright presented the claims of the *Christian Mirror*, under its new announcement, to the support of the churches, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Gilbert and others. Considerable interest was expressed in this new effort to increase it usefulness and circulation.

The closing sermon was by Rev. A. Loring, of Sumner. Mr. Loring's son, a student of the Bangor Seminary, and a promising young man, was present and assisted in one of the public services.

The hospitality of the good people of Gilead was highly commended. They had plenty of teams at the Station to carry visitors to and fro, and did everything, in their delightful homes, to make the Conference happy. The attendance at the meetings was large and the congregation unusually intelligent. May they receive some tokens in return from the good influence which they aided in creating.

From the reports of churches, we glean the following:

Andover—No preaching last year—expect a minister the first of July.

Bethel 1st—Had reason to expect that Rev. Mr. Fullerton would settle with them, not determined yet.

Bethel 2d—Rev. D. Garland is still laboring here, upon his 25th year—meetings well sustained.

Dixfield—The dismissions have enfeebled the church—only one male and two female members in the village.

Gilead—Has regular preaching now, and the congregation increasing.

Norway 2d—No pastor.

Gorham, N. H.,—prospering—have adopted the one sermon service.

Rumford—Rev. Mr. Elliot made an interesting report, referring to the death of Dea. Henry Martin, and his loved and intimate friend, Mr. Wm. Moody, who, like David and Jonathan in their love, were divided but a little in their death. The church feels their loss.

South Paris—in good condition—the Envelope system of raising money keeping the Pastor indebted to the people, by paying him in advance—better than the old way.

Oxford, gives rather the most hopeful report of all—has 58 members, 24 absent; six added during the year—3 from the Sabbath School, between the ages of 10 and 13, who are active and hopeful members.

The settlement of Gilead commenced nearly a hundred years ago, in 1780. It was formerly called Peabody's Patent, and several of its wealthiest families bear the name of Peabody. It was named from the Balm Gilead trees in the centre of the town. It was incorporated June 23, 1804 Population in 1850, 359; 1860, 347; 1870, 329. Though there is a slight decrease of population, the valuation has increased the past ten years about $12,000, and the Polls remain the same 76.

Most of the inhabitants are well-to do farmers, and some of the most fertile intervale farms are found here—surpassing even those on the Connecticut, or elsewhere on the Androscoggin. One of the most picturesque and lovely views is from the residence of Ephraim Wight, near the meeting-house on the north side of the river. The farm contains about 90 acres of intervale, and cuts from 70 to 80 tons of hay, and there are some 800 acres of mountain land, with a large growth of birch and other wood. Mr. Wight's father struck the first blow on the farm, many years ago, and two years since Ephraim bought it for $6,000. He hauled about 500 cords of birch wood to the Station last winter, getting $3.75 for it. It cost him nearly a hundred dollars to break out seven miles of road one day last winter, after a heavy snow.

Among the enterprising farmers of this town are George Burnham, Esq., the Larys, T. G., J. D. and Abraham, the Peabodys, Wm. R., Col. and Asa, the Wights, Ephraim and Henry—the Burbanks, Jackman and Barker J., and others, whose names we did not obtain. We were strongly tempted to accept some of the urgent invitations to "board around" among them and enjoy their hospitality and good cheer.

One of the most creditable works of enterprise of the town was the building of a splendid wire bridge, nearly 200 feet, over the Androscoggin, near the Depot; it cost $4000, the State granting aid to the extent of three eighths, we believe, appropriating $3000 for the purpose. To the surprise of every one at Augusta, and to the great credit of the builders, some $1400 of the appropriation was not called for. No *Credit Mobilier* here—all honor to Gilead—it should be em-balm ed forever.

Rumford and Dixfield ought to have such bridges and no doubt they could obtain them at a cost of $10,000 or so, which would be a great saving over the $30,000 or $40,000 bridge at Bethel. It is worth going many miles to see.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Boston Correspondence.

Boston is very quiet. Anniversary week seems to be the finale to all amusements—if we except the charming Vokes Family, who at the "Boston" still make so much merriment, that with the laughthe there, and the "Danbury" jokes at home one must be heartless indeed who could look solemn.

I write especially this morning to tell you of the "Reception" being held on the "Common" by the Mass Horticultural Society, under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Hunnewell and Sargent. They present an exhibition novel in this country, modeled after the annual exhibitions held in England. It is a collection of Rhododendrons. These plants, although native here, were first cultivated by English horticulturists, and from their hardy nature are destined to become general favorites. They are grown as trees, attaining generally from five to twenty feet in height. There are several varieties on exhibition here, one from Siberia, with yellow flowers, the leaves of which are remarkable for their medicinal qualities; also the deciduous species, whose leaves yield tannin, and are substituted by the Chinese of Tartary for Tea. The Rermaximum, growing to a greater height than any other, was sent from this country to England nearly one hundred and forty years ago. The fine, glossy foliage of darkest green, forms a beautiful background to the blossom of pale blush—which grows in clusters, and as the trees are sometimes pyramidal in form, the effect is artistic in the extreme. Next in importance come the "Catawbiense" found in most parts of America, especially from New England to Virginia. The soil best adapted for their growth is fibrous peat; shelter from the sun's rays is more important than protection from cold; no manure should be used in the soil—decaying vegetable matter instead.

During the continuance of this exhibition much controversy has arisen, as regards the origin and and native place of these charming rhododendrons. Many assert it is found only in America—others that they are found in all parts of the world—some "growing on the bleakest, and coldest mountain sides, depending only on the snow for protection, clinging to and growing from decaying trees," flowing in the tropics beside the palm and fern trees.

The tent for exhibition is one hundred and fifty feet long by seventy-five wide. Passing the outer door, we are at once ushered upon a scene of surpassing beauty; directly in front of us stands an immense Tree Fern from the tropics; the trunk is shaggy and of a light brown color, the ferns, more delicate and firm than those of New England wave over our heads; beside it a palm tree with its deep green leaves. On either side the broad promenade, are ferns, bananas, Azaleas and Cactus; in the centre a gay parterre of Rhododendrons and Azaleas grouped in sweet confusion. From the raised disks at the extreme end we have a view of the whole, crowds of people, many ladies in evening dress, chatting gaily—flowers nodding coquettishly at one another as a breeze from the elms overhead creeps in, music from the Germania Band, all combine to render this introduction of an English custom among us a welcome innovation, and one which will beautify our "American homes."

MARION.

—The Eastern road has now control of the Maine Central, Judge Rice has resigned as President, and Hon. A. P. Morrill has been elected.

The Hospital Fair

at Portland is a success. The opening address was by Gov. Perham, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens,—In assuming the duty you have assigned me, my first impulse is to congratulate you and all the friends of the Maine General Hospital, in view of the favorable auspices under which this fair is opened The next is to extend to you, members of the committee, who have performed the arduous labors connected with this enterprise with so much fidelity and efficiency, the sincere thanks of myself and the people of this State. Your devotion will find its highest reward in the consciousness of duties well and faithfully performed.

The cause that brings us together today, commends itself to our most earnest sympathies, and I am here to join hands with you in one of the noblest enterprises in which the people of Maine have ever been engaged.

To those who are interested in the alleviation of human suffering, or have the good name and honor of the State at heart, the fact that we have no general hospital to which the sick can go for medical or surgical treatment, has long been a source of deep regret. The Legislature of 1869 recognized the importance of this subject by an act incorporating the Maine General Hospital, to be located in Portland. By a resolve passed in 1870, the land occupied by the State Arsenal was ceded to the Hospital. This, with land given by the city of Portland, furnished ample grounds for the institution, upon one of the most charming sites to be found in the State. The same Legislature generously appropriated $20,000, which sum has been paid to the Board of Directors. About $50,000 have been raised by private subscription, nearly $80,000 have been expended, exclusive of the value of the lot, and $40,000 more must be expended to put the hospital in condition to receive patients. To raise this sum, this fair has been inaugurated, and an appeal has been made to all the citizens of the State.

The occasion is one of no ordinary interest. These halls, filled with the free offerings of a generous people, this audience, graced by the welcome presence of liberal hearted men and women, the worthy charity that has called us together, the ceaseless beating of the great public heart, indicated by donations from nearly every part of the State, all conspire to consecrate and inspire our energies to a noble endeavor.

Through this fair, the sympathies of our people will be transmuted into greenbacks and these in turn transformed into comforts and relief for the unfortunate and suffering. It will bless not only these objects of our charity, but ourselves; for it is more blessed to give than to receive. Large donations are solicited, but the widow's mite, the smallest sums representing the good will of the donors, are equally acceptable. This is to be the people's hospital, and to them it appeals for such sums as each individual can afford to give.

I have been gratified to know that offerings large and small have been made by all interests and all classes. Churches, reform and charitable organizations, business corporations, local fairs and exhibitions, individuals of large and small means, citizens of this and other States, even the children, have vied with each other in swelling the contributions to this work. The mechanic, the artisan, the tradesman, have filled these halls with valuable gifts which will be advantageously disposed of But the donations already received will be found insufficient to meet the pressing needs of the hospital. Many thousands more must be added. I appeal to this audience and to those who will assemble here during the next ten days; I appeal to all the people, throughout the length and

The bread cast upon the waters shall not be lost. In this case, we know not how soon misfortune may come upon us, making the privileges of the Hospital a verification of the Scriptural promise. My confidence in the people of Maine is unbounded, and I invoke their broadest and most willing charity in aid of the Maine General Hospital, not doubting that this reasonable and pressing demand will meet prompt and generous response.

The Fair continues most of the week. Quite a number from our village went down this morning (Monday.) Fare $2 20 down and back, including ticket to the Fair.

Sunday School Festival--Hebron.

The Hebron Sabbath School intends to hold a Festival in the grove behind Hebron Academy on the 4th of July. An invitation is extended to the following schools: Paris Hill, Buckfield, Sumner, East Hebron, West Minot and Miss Sarah Bailey's School at Mechanic Falls.

Gov. Perham has been invited to be present and address the meeting. The exercises will consist of music, addresses, &c. Any further information may be obtained from the Committee, Messrs. John Moody, Augustus Whitman, and Isaac Bearce.

—The *Oxford Quarterly Meeting* of the Baptist churches at Paris Hill, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, was not largely attended. The churches in Hebron, West Sumner, Hartford, Turner, Norway, Bethel, Bryant's Pond and Peru, were represented Rev. Dr. Estes, of Paris, was chosen Moderator and C. Y. Tuell, of Sumner, Clerk. Dr. Estes was the only minister present, and had to preach both sermons, though Rev. Mr. Record, and Rev. Mr. Ford came in the afternoon of the second day. The meetings were principally devotional, and an excellent spirit prevailed.

—The Rev. Dr. Fulton, Sunday night preached a sermon in his new church in Brooklyn, in which he held up Oakes Ames as a model for the young men of America, declaring that he was one of the grand kind of men which can grow only in New England. Nonsense.

South Paris Items.

"Winn," writing to the Norway Advertiser, picks up the following items in this village:

There has been a fine new bridge built across the brook, rear of the Foundry, which it does one good to ride over.

H. C. Thayer has radishes large enough to eat. He always has a fine garden, as has also G. G. Phelps, whose strawberry plants are the finest and earliest we have seen for a long time.

N. D. Bolster has put out a fine new sign and "*wet it down*" in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He keeps a nice clean assortment of goods which he sells at bottom figures, thus securing a good thriving trade, and doing twice the business ever done before in the "Old Brick Store."

Wm. J. Wheeler will soon remove from his present quarters to a fine new office over the Savings Bank, which he will occupy in company with H. E. Swasey thus having good legal counsel close at hand.

N. Mason has recently added several very fine carriages to his livery stock and can now furnish as good a turnout as can be scared up, and at satisfactory prices.

The long looked for machinery and apparatus for the cheese factory, have at last arrived and it will at once be put in operation.

F. B. Maxim has changed and repaired his store inside, and put in new goods, stationery, books, music, &c., besides his other stock. He has some fine "outfits" for those wishing to engage in canvassing.

Dr. D. B. Sawyer has just finished a thorough course of repairing and shining up in his Drug and Book store, and now everything around him glistens like a silver sixpense.

Alonzo Shurtleff is grading up his front yard, and building a nice new fence around his premises. It looks as if he meant to "sling on a little style."

A new game called Ring Toss has been introduced here which seems to be exceedingly fascinating and seductive, and at all hours of the day, business men, loafers and urchins alike, may be seen excitedly tossing the little rings over the sticks, and shouting "twenty five for me," "put him down fifty," "bully for you," &c., and now and then a five cent piece changes hands in a very short time.

C. K. Smith will not build on his new lot at present, as shoe business is a little dull at this season, but probably will another fall.

The new Principal of the Oxford Normal Institute, John P. Marston, is liked very much by every one. The school is in a prosperous condition and progressing finely.

We would add that the Assistants, from Lewiston, are also giving excellent satisfaction.

G. A. Wilson, Esq., A. B. Andrews, Chas. Morse, J. D. Williams, J. P. Richardson and A. D. Shurtleff were to leave for Umbagog lake on a fishing excursion on Monday. They will go to Andover, and go in from there.

Bethel Items.

During the past week we have been in a world of blossom. The plum trees and the apple trees are riotously rich in pink and white, and despite the great changes in fashions seem to wear the same dress as when our grandfathers and grandmothers made love beneath their romantic shades in palm leaf hats and pink gowns and white aprons. The putting forth of all nature is wonderful to behold these June days. The rain for the past week has made a decided improvement, and the grass and grain crop is looking finely.

The smell of new varnish, and the placards warning people to look out for paint at our hotels and boarding houses, indicates preparation for summer company. We hear most of the rooms are engaged.

We had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting sermon by Rev. Mr. Morse. Mr. and Miss Favor, of Norway, Miss Eva Foster and Woodbury of this town, made their appearance in the choir and favored the audience with their sweet music. Miss Favor sang with more than her usual sweetness and brilliancy, and the tenor, Mr. Favor, made a very favorable impression. He has a voice of much power, and will rank among the few really eminent tenors in the county. Mr. Woodbury contributed no small share to the bass. Miss Foster sang with more than her usual sweetness. Her fine, musical, strong yet sympathetic voice, which is managed with great skill, will make her a great favorite. She has made vast improvements within a year, having been under the training of the most skilled artist of Portland.

We recently saw at the house of Rev. Mr Morse an iron kettle, descended to his wife, having come over in the Mayflower, and has been in use some two hundred years.

Dr. Twitchell has a calf, half Jersey, three months old, that weighs 220 pounds. Mr. T. has refused $30. The Dr. is doing a big thing in the poultry line; we saw some of his light Brahmas, imported prize hens, which every farmer should have He has on hand eggs for hatching at $1 50 per dozen. C

Mexico Items.

Our correspondent (Flakes) writes: The house, barn and blacksmith shop formerly occupied by and owned by E. B. Knapp of Mexico, burned Wednesday afternoon. The alarm was given about three o'clock and so few men were near the premises that they could not stay the progress of the flames. We, however, sent a boy up the river and before many minutes had elapsed we had a goodly number of resolute men on the ground, and by dint of hard labor, tore Solomon Buck's barn down, and moved the lumber far enough away to save it, thereby saving Mr. Buck's house and any further spread of the fire. Loss $800, insured for $500.

—Messrs. Perham & Burk have fitted up the Jewell store at North Woodstock, and put in a new stock of goods.

Our Village.

There will be no preaching in the Universalist Church next Sabbath. The following week Mr. Tabor will occupy the pulpit. Sabbath School will be held as usual.

The old folks' sing was well attended last Sabbath. Next one will be held at South Paris, in two weeks.

The remodeling of the old School house in our District will give us two very good School rooms. In the upper room a new, smooth, level floor has been laid; the walls have new plastering throughout; a new set of seats with handsome birch tops, have taken the place of the old ones; the windows have been fitted with new sashes, containing large glass; the whole room has been wainscoated with black ash as high as the window stools; and new doors have been hung The hard wood finish is to be oiled, and the rest of the wood work to be painted a light slate color, and we understand the walls are to be colored with some light tint. The lower room will also be put in good condition, with new floor, seats, paint, &c., and make a good room for the smaller scholars.

Last Tuesday Messrs. Albert Yates and Emery Mason of this place, shot two large cranes in the woods, near King's saw mill. The largest bird stood 5 1-2 feet high and measured 6 feet across the wings.

A visit to the Sled Factory and Cabinet Shop, last week, showed that they are both doing a good business. Messrs. Crockett & Co., are principally engaged in manufacturing Morton's Patent Adjustable Drag Rakes at present. They have on hand a stock of baby and doll carriages with a large number of boys' wheelbarrows and carts. The fancy baby carriages manufactured by them are elegant, being trimmed and upholstered in as good style as the most fashionable buggy. They cannot be beaten by anything of the kind manufactured in the State.

Hathaway, Davis & Co. are getting out a new style of ash chamber sets. The head and foot boards of the bedsteads, the glass frames, &c., are gracefully sloped, instead of curved as heretofore. They showed us some of the most beautifully grained ash that we ever saw, and which they are working up into this furniture. Their work is of the best quality—some of their pine sets looking so well they might easily be taken for ash

"L." is stopping on the Hill a few days, making bows and arrows for the boys and taking their pennies for the privilege of shooting at his target.

We would call attention to the advertisements of L. D. Stacy. He has been making additions to his stock which all should see. Mr. Stacy has seven or eight hands whom he keeps busy on custom, besides many on sale work.

Mr. A. A. Andrews passed our office on Friday, with a beautiful spruce log which he cut on his new farm The log measured forty seven and a half feet, and was so straight and smooth that a board might easily be cut the entire length It is seldom we see such a piece of timber in this part of the country.

Mr. Elbridge Fobes has remodeled the Bates house, and arranged it so as to accommodate two families. The inside has been painted and papered, and the number of rooms increased. Mr. J. J. Hamlin occupies the North side of the house.

The Governor's house and fences have been treated to a coat of paint.

All hands are "working out" their onerous road taxes this summer, and the prospect for a large crop of mud is good.

Postmaster Weeks has been shingling his ell, and most of the other buildings in the village have received some repairs.

Mr. Geo. Hooper is erecting a new shed on his place instead of the old one lately removed. He is doing the work himself.

The property holders, stock and dog owners of this village are hereby requested to assemble on the Common at about half past nine Thursday night for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent cattle from camping out on public and private property. Dog owners are included in the call, as the dogs are wearing out their throats and the owners may wish to save them to be taxed next April.

The members of the family of the late Thomas Crocker have just erected a very fine monument in their lot in Hillside Cemetery, consisting of a heavy base of granite surmounted by a plinth and shaft of very handsome marble and capped with a shrouded urn. Mr. J. C. Perry cut the base and set the whole, and we learn that he has a contract to enclose the lot with a curbing of granite similar to the one around the Hamlin lot in the same grounds.—*Register.*

Fryeburg.

Aside from $500 recently given by Dr. J. E. Bradley in aid of the Maine State Hospital, the ladies of Fryeburg have raised over $200 and a box of fancy articles. The donors are as follows:

D R Hastings $15; Rev D B Sewall, Mrs J M Wellington, F C Shirley, $10 each; Otis True, Charles Chandler, E P Weston, F Shirley, A P Gordon, E C Farrington, $5 each; Otis Warren $6; Mrs C Tibbetts $4; Mrs H Tibbetts, B Y Glines, J B Osgood, C H Tibbetts, $3 each; J. E. Osgood, J. Evans, John Weston, A Bozzell, W C Towle, Mrs A Weston, Eben Farrington, John F Charles, W G Walker, S. C. Hobbs, Henry Andrews, Joseph Page, Freeman Hutchings, each $2; Mrs. Rachel Weston, Miss J Weston, D Sawyer, A B Walker, W C Whitcomb, C Atwood, Mrs. M Quimby, J S Rogers, E G Osgood, F A Wiley, J Ward, T Farrington, Samuel Frye, Marshall Walker, Nathaniel Frye, John L Farrington, John Bachelder, Samuel Chandler, Benj Wiley, Chas. Waterhouse, William Walker, Abel Swan, Hazen Stevens, $1 each; E Burbank, Miss Haggerty, Mrs T Day, 50c each; Joseph Walker, Samuel Stevens, Benj. McKeen, each two bbls. potatoes; Stephen Farrington, Samuel O Wiley, each one bbl. potatoes. The ladies also desire to acknowledge liberal contributions from John Locke, in groceries for the entertainment, which netted $44.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Mail Arrangements.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Portland and Boston, at 11:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., the latter mail arriving in Portland at 5:15 the next morning.

Up mail, via Grand Trunk, at 2:30 P. M.

For Norway at 8:30 A. M., and for the western part of the County, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Norway, at same time.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From Portland and Boston, at 10:20 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Down mail, via Grand Trunk, 1:30 P. M.

From Norway and the western part of the County at 1:30 P. M.

Rawson's Coaches.

Leave the Hill for up trains at 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For down train at 11:45 A. M.

SOUTH PARIS MARKET,

JUNE 14, 1873.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

H. N. BOLSTER.

APPLES—$2.50 @ $2.75
APPLES (Dried)—6c. @ 7c.
BEANS (Yellow eye)—$2.50 @ $3.00
BEANS (Pea) —$3.00 @ $3.50
BUTTER—25c. @ 27c
CHEESE—16c. @ 20c.
CORN—75c. @ 80c.
COFFEES—28c. @ 40c.
EGGS—16c. per doz.
FLOUR—$9.00 @ $11.50
HAY—$12.00 @ $15.00
LARD (Domestic) 14c.
MOLASSES—45c. @ 60c.
NAILS—67c. @ 09c.
OATS—55c. @ 60c.
SALT—60c.—box 35c.
SUGAR—11c. @ 13.
TEAS—50c. @ 80c.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—The week opens with a dry hot day.

—See house advertised for sale, headed "Any Farmer."

—See letter from Miss S. J. Prentiss on the fourth page.

—J. W. Deming, Paris, has got a Patent for his new wash boiler.

—The Cheese Factory at South Paris commences making cheese this (Monday) morning.

—Farmers will be hurried about their hoeing to get ready for having, which is right upon them.

—Mr. A. F. Bird, in the Stearns neighborhood, has lost several sheep this season from dogs.

—The first engine driven with coal as fuel on the G. T. Railway, passed over the road on Tuesday last, from Gorham to Portland—engine No. 108, Oliver P. Cummings, engineer.—*Register.*

—A. F. Barker from Monticello, Minn., an Oxford boy, writes under date of June 7th, "Thermometer 90 degrees in the shade. Snow banks in our neighboring State (Nebraska) four feet deep."

—Now that Mrs. Merrill's house, which has always been open to Court and summer boarders, is occupied by private parties, there will be just such another house needed as is advertised for sale.

—The fine Jersey calf of Andrew J. Martin, Brownfield, said to have been bought in Paris, was purchased of C. M. Buck, of Norway, who has more of the same sort—also one of the best three year old colts in Oxford County.

—The sale of Rev. Dr. Estes' new book on "The Christian Doctrine of the Soul" is very good. The press, and able divines, such as Dr. Hovey, of Newton, Dr. Dougherty of Johnson, Vt., and Dr. Shelden, of Waterville, commend it highly.

—We learn that a telegram was received by Mr. J. Hooper Jackson on Wednesday, conveying the painful intelligence that his son Edwin was killed in Minnesota, by falling from a staging while pursuing his avocation of house carpenter. We understand that he was not instantly killed, also that his brother Thomas was with him.—*Register.*

—Our reporter says that last Sunday morning about half past ten the atmosphere was filled with small flies. These insects had long slender bodies and six legs, the two hind ones were long and hanging downward while flying, giving them the appearance of mosquitoes—but unlike these insects, they did not attack him, only seemed to be flying around, doing nothing in particular except having a good time. Their bodies and legs were black, and the wings, which were kept rapidly in motion while flying, each had a black spot on the outer edge about midway their length. The birds seemed to think the occasion one *meat* for rejoicing and took in about a thousand at each swoop. He killed some dozens and has a few left, of which he will dispose at 25c each as specimen copies.

Denmark Items.

Our mortuary record announces the death of Jonathan Alexander, one of the oldest citizens of Denmark. Mr Alexander, though not a native of that town, spent the greater part of his life there, following the avocation of farmer, though in his early days he was engaged in lumbering. The funeral services were held at his late residence, June 3d, attended by Rev Mr Mead, of the Universalist Church in Hiram. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters.

The dry house of Messrs Tolman & Co's clothes-pin factory at Denmark Corner was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, May 28th, at 3 o'clock. It is supposed to have caught from the stove pipe. As it stood isolated from the neighboring buildings, no other damage was done. Loss nearly $300. No insurance.

Tolman & Co. will build a clothes pin factory at Jackson, N H., where they have bought a tract of birch timber. The factory is to be run by steam.—*Bridgton News.*

Lovell Items.

The weather is cold and stormy. Last Friday and Saturday considerable hail fell.

The James Pattison farm was sold to D. R. Hastings of Fryeburg, for $375.—*Norway Advertiser.*

Accidents happen; keep Spalding's Glue.

Norway Items.

We glean the following from the *Norway Advertiser:*

Crockett & Holmes sold a lot of trout from their fish pond, to parties from the city, a short time since at $1 per pound.

Dr. Evans, assisted by Drs. Crockett and Jewett, removed large fibrous tumor from the neck of Mrs. Ralph Freeman, Thursday afternoon. The tumor located on the thyroid gland and cartilage, extending beneath the sheaths of the veins, and carotid arteries of both sides of the neck, and was adhered throughout to the whole extent.

The committee in the highway case where America Bisbee was petitioner for an increase of damages, awarded to the petitioner the sum of $225.

Norway has done nobly for the Maine General Hospital. John Oxnard, Esq., headed the list with his check for fifty dollars; Gen. Geo. L. Beal came out with ten dollars; Sumner Burnham, Dr. Asa Danforth and Mrs. M. H. Holmes each five dollars, and the people have responded with smaller sums until the total is now about one $150.

A. M. Trull has completed his carriage factory and has some nice top buggies and other carriages on hand.

The Norway light infantry are talking of going to Portland on the 24th of June.

North Waterford Items.

One day last week as Franklin Knight was splitting wood, holding the stick with one hand, and using the ax with the other, the stick slipped, and the ax descended on his hand cutting it very severely. Dr. Faunce dressed the wound, and it is now doing well.

Last Saturday while a hogshead of molasses was being unloaded from Henry Proctor's team at Rand's store, the hogshead gained the advantage of the men, and drew a chain, used for keeping it from going too fast, through Mr. Proctor's hand, the hook caught and tore right through the palm, making a very painful wound.

Mr Samuel L Knight has again met with misfortune. While sawing shingle bolts Monday morning, his foot slipped and he fell backward and struck his right elbow on the saw, cutting a bad gash and shattering the bone in some degree. The wound was dressed by Dr Faunce.

There has been quite an excitement on account of a bear having been seen upon the road to Lynchville. The same bear has been making depredations on the sheep in this vicinity but notwithstanding this, he does not seem to be ashamed of his conduct in the least. Amos Sampson, our ancient hunter, inclines toward the belief that bruin's days are numbered.—*Norway Advertiser.*

Porter Items.

We are afflicted somewhat just now with the measles in this locality. Mr. Samuel Garland and family have been suffering from the disease of late, as has his father's family. At Porter village there are several cases. Dr. E. R. Chellis at Kezar Falls is quite sick with the disease. It is feared the contagion may spread throughout the town.

And still they fish! Mr. Samuel Stanley, the man who caught the 27 lbs., went out Monday and caught a whole "load" of pickerel, all that he could carry away—quite a number that measured 2 feet or more. We learn that a boy by the name of Fox caught a brook trout that weighed 3 lbs., dressed.

Farmers are commencing to hoe.

Grass is looking finely.

Corn came up poorly—many had to plant over.

Showers are plenty and very acceptable.

Early lambs are selling for big prices.

Rumford Centre.

A town meeting was held June 7th, to see what the town would do about raising money for a free high school. After some remarks *pro* and *con*, a vote was passed to pass over the article, consequently there will be no free school in Rumford for this year.

H. A. Small Esq. is repairing his store, and he intends to make it one of the most convenient for retail trade to be found in the County. Mr. Small has been in trade in this town about eight years, and during that time has been regarded as a fair and honorable trader, a man who keeps his word, is generous and noble in impulse, and always is master of his business.

Acres of corn and other grain crops in this vicinity must have perished in the dust, had it not been for the "blessed rain" of June 4th. Grass is looking nicely, and farmers predict a good crop of hay.

The Methodist Society of Rumford has engaged Rev. A. Hatch to supply the pulpit the present year.

The summer term of school at this place is taught by Miss Hattie M. Elliott. Miss Elliott is an experienced, teacher and we understand she is, as usual, giving good satisfaction. W. A.

Oxford Items.

Rev. George A. Lockwood, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church for the coming year.

The Methodist church is being newly painted.

Mr. George Robinson has Almanacs for the past 53 years, now in his possession.

E. Andrews & Co., are making 2200 pounds of leather board per day.

J. F. Fuller is building a barn, 80 feet long by 40 feet wide with 20 feet posts.—*Norway Advertiser.*

Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or multum in parvo physic. No use of any longer taking the huge, repulsive, nauseating and griping pills, composed of cheap, crude, bulky ingredients, when, by a careful application of chemical science, we can extract all the cathartic and medical properties from the most valuable roots and herbs and concentrate them into a minute Pellet or Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes; 25 cents, by all Druggists.

The Polar and Tropical Worlds:—A description of man and nature in the Polar and Equatorial Regions of the World: By Dr. G. Hartwig, edited by Dr. Guernsey, with nearly two hundred Illustrations. Published by Bill, Nichols & Co., Springfield, Mass.

This work is not only full of instruction but is fascinating as a novel. Having carefully perused it, we advise every one who has children to procure a copy for their benefit, as it is a standard work for libraries as well as popular for family use. When the gentlemanly and reliable agent, Mr. Waterman, of Turner, calls on you, give the book a careful examination and you will want it. Mr. W. is canvassing Paris, and will visit Bethel and other towns in our County. The work is highly recommended by literary men and the press, and is one of the best selling books afforded by subscription. *Be sure and get a copy.*

Testimonial to Mr. Fellows

We, the undersigned, clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR,
Pres. of Conference.
JOHN MCMURRAY,
Ex Pres. of Conference.
WM SARGENT,
JOHN A MOSHER,
JOHN W HOWIE,
STEPHEN F HUESTIS,
RICH'D W WENDALL,
ALEX W NICHOLSON,
CRANSWICK JOST,
ROWLAND MORTON,
JOHN JOHNSON.

ANNOYING—to have the hands and face covered with pimples and blotches. A simple remedy is HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. Get the genuine, stamped with private proprietary stamp. Guard against imitations. JOHN F. HENRY, 8 & 9 College Place, N. Y.

MOTHERS DO NOT LET YOUR CHILDREN trifle with cough or colds. Insist on their taking *Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar* without delay. See yourselves that it is done. Beware of procrastination. Crittenton's, 7 6th Avenue. Sold by all Druggists

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute

A Relief.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant Sozodont. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

MARRIED.

In Hiram, June 3, Mr. Geo. H. Swasey, of Limerick, and Miss Abbie Maybury, of Hiram.

In Portland, June 10, by J. M. Plummer, Esq., Mr. George L. Conrson and Miss Sarah A. Parker, both of Stoneham.

DIED.

In Sydney, June 16th, Mrs. Helen M., wife of A. E. Bessey, M. D., aged 35 years, formerly of Paris.

In Minneapolis, Minn., June 11, James E., son of James H. Jackson, aged 26 years.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year, than have all other remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment.—More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gore running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificate, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry, and mothers may rest. dec31 72-1m

Special Notices.

$25 TO $100 PER WEEK!

made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most rapid selling articles ever invented for married or single ladies' use.

NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT THEM.

Durable Elegant, Cheap, and what has always been wanted, and always will. Profits large.—Rights for sale. Lady Agents can make fortunes. Standard articles. Circulars free.

Address BANDANAH MANUFACTURING Co., New York. 1y ug8

New Advertisements.

ANY FARMER

Or other person who has toiled long enough on his farm or at any employment, and who would like to spend the remaining years of his life in the quiet of a

Beautiful Village,

Where the session of the Courts afford opportunities for witnessing interesting cases, &c., can find a desirable house, with an acre and a half of land cheap. Summer and Court boarders, which are always plenty, can be had. A good barn for stabling horses from the city on the premises.—Enquire at this Office.

Paris, Me., June 17, 1873.

WILSON & SWASEY,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

GEORGE A. WILSON. HORATIO E. SWASEY.

South Paris, June 14, 1873 tf

For Sale.

A SAW MILL,

Situated on Concord River in Milton Plantation. Is in good repair and good running condition.—Also a two-story building 25x50 ft., use, for a shingle machine, carriage shop, &c. Said property is 8½ miles from Bryant's Pond Depot, 4 miles from Rumford Corner and Centre. Large quantity of lumber near the mill. For further description call on the subscriber, at Paris Hill, Me.

BENJAMIN SWETT.

Paris, June 10, 1873. 2m*

NEW

CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

AT THE

BATES STORE,

PARIS HILL, ME.

—:o:—

L. D. STACY, - PROPRIETOR.

—:o:—

Having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, I am now prepared to make up garments for men and boys in the BEST STYLE and at LOW PRICES, and WARRANT A FIT.

CUTTING done at Short Notice, and TRIMMINGS furnished.

I have also a large stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

To which I am making large additions, and will sell by the yard, or make into garments at *Fair Prices.* Also an assortment of

HATS,
CAPS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
NECKTIES,

And all descriptions of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

BROWN LINEN & FANCY COATS AND DUSTERS.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. L. D. STACY.

Paris, Me., June 17, 1873.

FARM

FOR sale at EAST SUMNER, FORMERLY known as the Joshua Glover FARM. For further information enquire of SETH S. STETSON, of Sumner, Maine.

June 10, 1873. 17

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Constantly on hand and

For Sale by

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

—BY—

L. D. STACY,

At the Bates Store, Paris Hill.

June 17, 1873.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on execution and will be sold by public auction on Saturday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the store of S. E. King in Oxford in said County of Oxford all the right in equity which John S. French of Oxford in County has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Oxford in said Co. to wit: a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Oxford aforesaid and being the same land the said John S. French purchased of John Welch by deed dated Dec. 1st, A. D. 1841, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 64 page 141 to which deed reference is hereby had. Also one other piece of land situated in said Oxford and being the same land the said John S. French purchased of George W. King by deed dated April 2nd, A. D. 1858 and recorded with the Oxford Records book 105 page 100 to which deed reference is hereby had; both of said pieces of land compose the farm where the said John S. French now lives said farm containing two hundred and two acres more or less with the buildings thereon—the above premises being subject to a mortgage recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds book 113 page 82 given by the said John S. French to Ebenezer R. Holmes of said Oxford to secure the payment of eight hundred dollars dated May 13th, 1867, payable one hundred dollars in one year and seven hundred dollars in five years years from date with interest semi annually.

L. D. STACY, Sheriff.

May 31, A. D. 1873. jun17

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of CYRUS H. KING late of Oxford in said County, deceased by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ANN M. KING.

May 20, 1873. jun17

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator de bonis non of the estate of AVILDA G. FOSTER late of Stoneham in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JACOB H. LOVEJOY.

May 20, 1873. june17

127 ACRE

FARM FOR SALE,

Two miles From East Sumner depot.

PRICE—$1,000.

There is Hemlock, Spruce, Fir, Ash timber and cord wood sufficient to spare from said farm, if cut and hauled to the mill and depot, to pay for the same. A complete set of farm buildings (being insured for $600) on this farm; school house within a half mile of same; a good pasture; small orchard; good water and good land; and a good chance for a hard laboring man, with small means to obtain a farm. For further information, inquire of the owner at Manassas, Va.

JONAS GREENE.

Jan'y 6, 1873.

Mill for Sale.

THE Steam Mill, situated in Milton Plantation, Oxford County, Maine, on a good road, only five miles from the railroad. Said mill was built some three years ago, at a cost of about $5,000, and it can be bought at a bargain if applied for soon. It has one of the best circular saw board machines in use, and a lath machine; birch machine and other small machinery. Said Mill is in good repair and is an excellent chance for a spool factory, with plenty of white birch and poplar lumber.—Exempt from taxation for 10 years.

R. T. ALLEN.

Milton Plantation, July 15th, 1872. tf

PIMPLES.

I will send (free) recipe for my VEGETABLE BALM, for removing PIMPLES, BLACK WORMS, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTHS, TAN and all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, leaving it clear and with a healthy glow. Also sure process for fine growth of HAIR on bald heads or smooth faces.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
179 Broadway, New York.

P. O. Box 5,128. jun10-8w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership consisting of Wm. D. Emerson, Leonard Emerson, Almon Emerson, Elden Emerson, Augustus J. Leavett and Emerson P. Brownell, under the name of the Stow Spoolworks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Stow, June 3, 1873.

Appointment of Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of GEO. E. PAUL, Bankrupt.

At South Paris, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1873.

THE undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of Geo. E. Paul, of Stoneham in the County of Oxford and State of Maine within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

SUMNER EVANS, } Assignees.
GEO. A. WILSON, }
P. O. Address, { S. Evans, E. Stoneham, Me. Geo. A. Wilson, So. Paris, Me.

June10 3w

Freedom Notice.

FOR a valuable consideration I have this day given my son Frank L. Lovejoy his time during his minority to act and trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ALANSON LOVEJOY.

Sumner, June 9, 1873.

Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given my son Ambrose N. Brooks, his time to trade and act for himself, the remainder of his minority: I shall therefore claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

CHARLES B. BROOKS.

Witness, { A. S. BROOKS. JAMES Y. COLE.

Greenwood, May 31st, 1873. jun10

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, June 5, 1873.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JUNE inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

Attest: GEORGE G. STACY, Secretary of State.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE

ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

AND SAVE $15.00, send for Circular to

D. H. YOUNG,

166 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND

jul30-tf

WEST BY RAIL!

—:o:—

IF YOU ARE GOING WEST,
Be sure to buy your ticket over the

LAKE SHORE

—AND—

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE!
THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE!
THE QUICKEST ROUTE—Only 36 hours from BOSTON to CHICAGO!
NO MISSING CONNECTIONS!
ELEGANT & COMMODIOUS CARS!
EVERY PRECAUTION AGAINST ACCIDENT!

In traveling consider these things: SAFETY, COMFORT, SPEED, ECONOMY.

Through tickets to all the principal points west for sale by E. F. STONE,
(Post Office.) SOUTH PARIS, ME.
jun3-tf

GLASS!

—:o:—

AN ASSORTMENT OF SIZES, from 7x9 to 24x36.

—AT—

H. N. BOLSTER'S - - South Paris.

jun3-tf

Children's Carriages!

The subscribers would give notice that they have on hand & for sale at the LOWEST PRICES, a good variety of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

Of all grades. Also,

DOLL CARRIAGES,

BOYS' CARTS, WAGONS AND WHEELBARROWS.

Any one in want of any of the above will do well to give us a call.

GEO. B. CROCKETT & CO.

Paris, Me., May 20, 1873.

"Increase Pensions!"

ACT, *March 3, 1873*, grants a higher Pension to certain SOLDIERS now drawing *less than* $18.00 per month. All who deem the rate they now draw too small for the disability incurred in the army, if they will state what the disability is for which they are now pensioned, and when and where it was incurred, can receive an application for increase by applying in person or by letter (with stamp enclosed) to

GEO. E. WEEKS,
UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT,
mar25-tf AUGUSTA, ME.

WHEN YOU PAINT

use the *perfectly pure*

WHITE LEAD,

manufactured by

BURGESS, FOBES & CO.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

This lead is WARRANTED PURE, and is unsurpassed in *Body, Durability & Fineness.*

apr28-3m

I WISH TO FIND

Places for a BOY 8 years old, and a GIRL 6 years old, until they are 18 years old, in a steady family, with the advantages of schooling.

Address, C. D. SPEARS,
jun3-tf East Stoneham, Maine.

LADIES,

IF YOU WILL CONSENT TO USE

BURNHAM & CO.'S

French Starch Enamel!

but for one time, you will never again be without it. For GLOSS, BEAUTY and DURABILITY it has no equal. If your Grocer has not got it, address the manufacturers, BURNHAM & CO.,

160 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Or P. J. McDONALD, 137 Duane St., N. Y.

may27-7m

ASH WANTED!

ANDREWS & WALDRON will buy White Ash Timber, for Shovel Handles, to be delivered at the Sled Factory.

☞ The highest price will be paid.

Paris, Maine, Jan. 14, 1873.

BOSTON & PORTLAND STEAMERS.

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea-going Steamers,

John Brooks and Montreal,

will, until further notice, leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston, same days at 7 P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line, obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in time to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight Taken at Low Rates.

Mark goods, care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

W. L. BILLINGS, Agent.
J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen. Agt., Portland.

Portland, April 22, 1873.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

ON and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 E. R., New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage in state room $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

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

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 E. R., New York.

July 9,'69.

The Portland Safe Deposit Vault Co.

97 Exchange St., Portland.

OPEN FOR RENT

The Lessee exclusively holds the key. Safes inside their Vault at rates varying from $15 to $60 per annum according to size. They will also receive on special deposit as bailees, the securities of persons residing abroad or out of the city; those temporarily from home; officers of the Army and Navy; masters of Vessels, and others; and will act as Attorneys in the collection and remittance of income, when desired.

CIRCULARS containing full particulars forwarded on application. ROBERT A. BIRD, Manager.

Portland, May 3, 1873. may6

CROCKERY

If you wish to buy your Crockery, China, and House Furnishing Goods at *Wholesale Prices*, visit GUY & BROTHERS, 33 & 35 Bedford st., Boston, or write for a Price list. Silver-Plated Goods a specialty. State where you saw this advertisement

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—

TAKEN on execution in which William S. Williams is creditor and Charles H. Buck is debtor issued upon a judgment recovered at the last term of the Supreme Judicial Court for this County, on April 23d, 1873, all the right in equity which said Buck had when the same was attached on the original writ in this action and thereafter on the 28th day of May 1873 all the right in equity the said Buck then had, to redeem the following real estate, to wit: the same described in a mortgage deed from said Buck to Ann Williams dated April 1st, 1871 recorded with Oxford Records book 160, page 208 to which reference may be had for a more full description thereof, and unless previously redeemed will be sold to the highest bidder therefor by public auction on Saturday, the fifth day of July 1873 at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of R. A. Chapman & Co., in Bethel the aforesaid right in equity of redemption to satisfy said execution and all fees and charges of sale.

G. L. BLAKE, Deputy Sheriff.

May 31st, 1873. jun3

H. N. BOLSTER,

(MARKET SQUARE)

SOUTH PARIS,

Begs leave to inform his

OLD FRIENDS

That having "*Recruited*" the interior of his store, and also having received a large addition of

New & Fresh Goods,

Embracing a variety of

All Goods Suitable to the Season,

He will be pleased to have them call, and examine his stock and prices, and he believes that he can and will sell them such goods as they may want as low as they can be bought in

OXFORD COUNTY.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES, AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Our TERMS:

PAY DOWN, OR SHORT CREDIT ONLY.

Please call and examine for yourselves, and see if these things be so.

South Paris, May 1, 1873. may 9-tf

THE STALLION

"Young Sky Lark!"

WE the undersigned hereby certify that the Stallion, "Young Sky Lark," is owned by us, and is to be kept the coming season for mares or breeding purposes at the stable of

ST. JOHN HASTINGS,

IN BETHEL;

That he is of a dark Bay color, black points with two white feet behind; is seven years old in June 1873; is 1250 pounds weight, and over 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness, of good disposition, and easily handled; was sired by the imported horse "SKY LARK," a thoroughbred English race horse, imported by an Englishman by name of White, who has a large stock farm in the Valley of the Shenandoa, West Virginia. Imported "SKY LARK" was a race horse of great notoriety, having won and retained the Queen's Cup against all competitors, until it became his owner's forever. He was fourteen years old when imported by Mr. White in 1858, and was kept for breeding purposes ever after until his death in 1869.

"Young Sky Lark's" Dam was a thoroughbred mare by Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, by Grand Bashaw, imported Arabian; his grand-dam was of Messenger descent. The dam of "Young Sky Lark" was brought from Kentucky when two years old, by Mr. Hoffman of Franklin County, Pa., who bred "Young Sky Lark" and owned him until 1872.

CEYLON ROWE.
W. W. BARTLETT.
ST. JOHN HASTINGS.

By Ceylon Rowe.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—April 26, 1873.

Then personally appeared Ceylon Rowe, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement.

Before me, S. F. GILSON, Justice of the Peace.

OXFORD, ss:—Registry of Deeds.

Received April 26, 1873, at two P. M., and Recorded with Oxford Records.

Attest: S. R. NEWELL, Register.

A true copy of Records.

Attest: S. R. NEWELL, Register.

may6-4m

LIVE OAK!

This horse was raised in upper Canada; was sired by Old Live Oak—dam full blood St. Lawrence. This horse stands 15¼ hands high; is eleven years old this grass; is a beautiful red roan color; his average weight is 1050 pounds; is compactly built, and for speed, docility and endurance cannot be excelled in the State. This horse has a record in which he won a race in Montreal in 2:34. The reputation of this horse is too well known in this vicinity to need any further comments. He will stand at the stable of the subscribers for the improvement of stock.

TERMS:—$10 to warrant; $5 single service. All casualties at the risk of patrons. All mares considered with foal if disposed of before the usual time of foaling. Colts will be holden for service of the horse in all cases.

CROOKER & THAYER.

Norway, May 26, 1873. jun3-2m.

MORGAN BILLY.

—:o:—

The horse Morgan Billy is to be kept for breeding purposes the coming summer at the stable of the subscriber in

GILEAD (Oxford County) MAINE.

He is a dapple bay color, black points with two white feet; seven years old this spring; weighs 1,050 pounds; 15¼ hands high; kind and gentle in harness, and of good disposition; was sired by a Morgan horse, dam an English Racking mare, formerly owned by Albert Hines of Dixfield, then by Newton Swift of Bethel, then by Moses Mason of Gilead, and could speed the thirty.

Terms of Service: To warrant, $10.00. Single service, $5.00.

M. M. MASON.

Gilead, May 19, 1873. may15 3m

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME IN QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

NOTICE.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscribers having purchased of Messrs. Moore & Farrar their New Wool Cards and Machinery, and having fitted them up in the building known as the Starch Factory, or more recently known as the Shovel Handle Factory, are prepared to card in the best manner all Wool that may be sent to them. We have no doubt these are the best cards in the State, and we hope to make the best rolls.

ANDREWS & WALDRON.

Buckfield, April 14, 1873. jun3

HEART DISEASE

CAN BE CURED.

DR. GRAVES'

Heart Regulator

WILL CURE

ANY CASE OF HEART-DISEASE,

Although given up by the Best Physicians.

We do not hesitate to say it will cure the following symptoms, though most of them have been declared incurable:

Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility, Water about the Heart, Sinking of the Spirits, Pains in the Side or Chest, Dizziness, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood and Momentary Stoppage of the Action of the Heart.

Our agent, on application, will furnish you with our circular, giving full description of the disease, and also a number of testimonials of cures; and if you would like further proof from the parties, who have given the testimonials, write them, and see what they say.

We have sold thousands of bottles of the *Heart Regulator*, and the demand is still increasing. We are confident we are doing the public a benefit, and not trying to impose on them a worthless imitation.

The price of the *Heart Regulator* is ONE DOLLAR per Bottle, and can be obtained of our Agent, A. M. HAMMOND, Druggist, Paris, Me.

jan6'73-1y

JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at the Oxford Democrat Office.

FARMS for SALE

BY AUCTION

—IN—

ANDOVER, ME.

—ON—

TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1873,

AT 10 A. M.,

or if stormy, the first fair day,

All the Farms in Andover and vicinity owned by ALBERT COLBY, and all the claims he has upon all farms and farming property.

I have claims upon many farms, but will describe only three,—and remember this property is in the southerly part of Maine, near the New Hampshire State line, where the climate is so healthy people live to be 100 years old.

Farm No. 1, 200 acres of land, good buildings, orchard, sugar place, timber and wood land near schools, churches, stores, &c. Price only $1500.

Farm No. 2, 200 acres of land, worth as much as No. 1, only it lies further back from the main road, and the buildings need some repairs. Price only $900.

Farm No. 3, 150 acres of good land on the main road, plenty of apple trees, sugar maples and a tract of uncleared brook interval and meadow, which, when cleared will make this Farm more valuable than No. 1. Price only $2,200.

Also about 5000 acres of valuable timber land, and upon this land are many million feet of pine, spence, cedar, hemlock, rock maple, white ash and other kinds of valuable timber.

I have spent many happy summer months in this vicinity. Plenty of Brook Trout and different kinds of Game abound near at hand. My duties and engagements call me away, or I would never sell this property. I have honestly said if I were to spend an eternity in this world, I would like to spend my summers upon these premises.

Any person having more capital which they wish to invest where it will pay well without any risk, will do well to look at this property. H. W. Beecher says in one of his sermons, "The man who owns real estate is rooted like a tree, but a man who owns none is like a fence rail laying around loose anywhere."

For further particulars call on Frank Dresser, Andover, Oxford County, Maine, or the Proprietor, 156 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Procure Tickets for BAYANT'S POND, which is the most convenient railroad station.

ALBERT COLBY, Proprietor.

TYLER KIDDER, Auctioneer.

Andover, May 27, 1873.

$133,275.

POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF

GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES!!

BY THE

New York & Berlin Watch Associa'

Miscellany.

Foreign Correspondence.

MUNICH, BAVARIA, May 17, 1872.

To All My Friends at Home:—Standing on the deck of the fast sailing steamer Frisia in New York harbor the P. M. of April 24th, and looking on the red eyes in the crowd on shore, I was glad that all my painful good-byes had been said long before the hour of sailing for the Old World. Nearly every passenger brought choice flowers, the parting gifts of their German friends. I too had my parting gift of flowers, the sweet May-flowers, given me at Boston the day before—a little wilted, but no less sweet to me than the fresh roses and violets were to those who were there. The crowd cheered us heartily as we left the shore. At supper time, in answer to how do you feel, I answered, "very hungry."

Next morning I rose jubilant, not the least sick; was not going to be, of course. Before leaving my room a lady rushed in and relieved her agitated sensations. A sympathetic chord was touched. For five days I was a miserable bundle of sea sickness. It rained a little almost every day; wet, dark, gray sky, dark, cold ocean waves. The long narrow boat rolled on one side then on the other; the cabin was stifling. I recommend every lady who makes an ocean voyage, after taking warm clothes, water-proof, overshoes, shawl, to take one thing more—a large, coarse, gray blanket to use on deck, as planks are not soft.

On Sunday, ten days after leaving New York, we saw the sweet green shores of dear old Mother England, and I was myself again. How my eyes had hungered for the sight of the green Earth! We did not land, only anchored off Plymouth to exchange passengers and freight with a small steamer. I saw a dozen casks of gold go jingling off for London, and some bars of solid silver lying round, looking like tin baking pans turned down. O, how smooth the bits of cultivated fields were; how dark and rich the hedge-rows and evergreen trees; how golden the new leaves of early shrubs! all seen through a mist that was almost rain!

Passengers for Cherberg went off in a small boat in the gray dawn of Monday morning. This harbor, sheltered by a costly breakwater, and bristling with forts, was entirely empty of sails. All the afternoon of Monday we were passing the Cliffs of Dover, in sight of shore. An immense fortification, begun 1800 years ago by the Romans, crowns the height near the town.

Tuesday morning were in the North Sea, which is proverbially rough; but for us all day it was "calm as a summer morning," and at night we entered the river Elbe, and sailed up along its level shores until the vessel grounded, it being low tide. Wednesday morning set foot again on Mother Earth with a glad heart, although on a foreign shore. "Then they are glad because they be quiet, and so He bringeth them unto their desired haven:" Psalm 107.

Of the five hundred souls on board the Frisia, officers, crew, passengers, all were Germans except a round dozen perhaps, among the passengers, and some of them left at Cherbourg. Many of the Germans spoke English, but we had become used to the peculiar sounds before landing; and my awe of the strange world left me before I had stood long, watching for my trunks on the crowded wharf. Trunks were collected at last, and we stood on the sidewalk and looked at each other, finally calling the roll to see if we were all there, nine answered "here," and our Chicago friend gave orders in broad and vigorous English to an expressman to carry nine trunks to Tingg's Hotel, and carry them quickly; but when they were finally piled into the hotel, one trunk of the nine was among the missing, and that trunk was mine. So baggage cost me an extra ride to the wharf, and the ride cost me an extra thaler; for although the bargain made was for half a thaler, coacher having the silver in his hand refused to give back any change to the young gentleman who served me, and while reference was being made to me put it in his pocket and drove off, trusting I should not stay over in Hamburg long enough to make complaint and have him punished, as justice to future travellers demanded. Hamburg has a coinage of its own; it is the torment of all travellers; we could not tell positively whether we were being cheated or not as a usual thing.

We visited the Boerse (Exchange,) some churches, the Art Gallery, where is a statue of Moses with the tables of the Law, a commanding presence; and in a historic picture a flesh colored horse stands out, a living, breathing, spiritual presence. I say *spiritual* purposely, for if the portrait was true, that horse surely had an immortal soul. A fine statue of Schiller adorns a green square. The private buildings are solid and plain as possible. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow; each story jutting out a few inches beyond the story below. The part rebuilt since the great fire is open and pleasant; the waters of the Alster are surrounded by green promenades. We got off at last; got through with coachman who carried us to the depot; porter took off our baggage, paid the "over-weight," (only 50 lbs. allowed for;) through with the Custom House, where, "seeing our honest faces," they unlocked only the first trunk offered of nine; and through with the ticket-masters who allowed only one thaler for my gold pieces that are worth one thaler and one-third everywhere else; and were thankful to get off at all. This was in the evening. The cars run smoothly; the coaches have seats and backs well padded as high as the top of the head. The moonlight was almost as bright as day, and by six we were among the Eagles of Prussia, in Berlin. A little girl had become my charge at Hamburg. To see her safe under her aged grandfather's roof, I drove through the gardens outside of the walls, (we should say the woods at home) all so sweetly fresh in the early morning, passed the Brandenburg Gate, familiar to all readers of Harper's Weekly as the scene of the Emperor's triumphal reception on his return from France; through the quiet city streets, past yards with beds of early flowers, the windows filled with flower-pots; a white cat with black marks like my own Puff in a doorway, women carrying home plates of rolls from the baker's for breakfast, and my heart swelled anew with thanksgiving for delivery from the dreary voyage across the great ocean and return to the green earth and common comforts of domestic life.

We stayed three days in Berlin, three in Dresden, where my friend stopped for a week longer with Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, from Bangor, and I reached here Thursday night. Am as much pleased as I hoped to be with the city, but have not yet found rooms to my liking. Am half frantic for news from home, from America; it seems six months since I left. All letters and papers for me must be addressed to "Bayerisshe & Vereins Bark, Munich, Bavaria," and will be most gratefully received.

S. J. PLENTISS.

The Deep-Can System of Setting Milk.

In those sections of our country adapted to dairying, there is no branch of productive industry receiving the attention that is given to this business in its various forms. Practical farmers, schooled only in farming as an art, are studying it from a practical standpoint. Scientific men interested in it practically, are applying their knowledge to make certain unsettled points. Men of wealth, too, are contributing of that wealth to test practices and prove whether they should be discontinued or continued. All classes alike are encouraging investigation and research that the best possible practices may be introduced into the business.

It was formerly believed by butter makers that cream would not rise through deep milk; and this belief is still entertained by that class who can never change their opinion upon any subject, and therefore never correct their errors. The practice of setting milk in very shallow pans had its origin in the necessity of cooling the milk as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow, to prevent its souring before the cream could rise, and not from any difficulty about the rising of the cream through deep milk. That is, where no other means are used for quickly cooling the milk, it is necessary that it be set shallow that it may quickly cool, and not because that if set deep the cream will not rise. The cooling of the milk is of first importance; and as soon as intelligent minds investigated the matter, it was found that this prime object was what was gained by setting the milk in shallow pans. The rising of the cream followed as a matter of course. This fact being established, the next step, naturally enough, would be to ascertain some method by which milk in larger and deeper vessels could be quickly cooled. Thus originated the deep-can system of setting milk now practiced in the best butter dairies. Many experiments have been conducted with the view of testing the comparative advantages of deep and shallow setting, and all go to prove that with proper apparatus for cooling, it makes no difference with the rising of the cream how deep the milk is set.

This system of setting milk requires running cold water in the milk room. The most approved method is to set the milk in cans about eight inches in diameter and twenty to twenty-five inches deep. A broad pan holding several pails of milk, set eight to ten inches deep, has been used in some dairies, but is not now considered so valuable an improvement as the deep can. The cans or pans when used, are filled with the warm milk directly from the cow, and are immediately placed in a trough or vat, through which is a constant flow of cold water. The cans should be depressed in the water till the surface shall be as high as the surface of the milk upon the inside of the can.

The temperature of the water should be at or near 58 deg. The pan being thus surrounded by the cool running water, the milk is quickly cooled down to the temperature of the water, and remains at a uniform temperature until the cream is taken off. The cans are furnished with a cover through which the only opening is a small aperture. This prevents that evaporation from the surface of the cream which takes place when a free circulation of dry air is allowed upon the broad surface of shallow pans, producing a tough skin upon the surface of the cream, from which the very best butter cannot be made. The cream from the cans is entirely free from any toughness and flows as freely as does the milk after the cream is taken off. The cream is taken off with a tunnel shaped skimmer having a long handle. The skimmer, point downwards, is pressed through the cream, when it readily flows into it over the top. No more time is required to skim one can than would be required for a single pan.

George E. Waring, Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I., was among the first to introduce the system to the attention of dairymen in the country, and is an enthusiastic advocate of the system. After having practiced this method for a considerable time, he says his butter from the same cows and the same feed was never so good under the old system of shallow pans.

The advantages of this systsm over that in general practice are:

1. Quickly cooling the milk, and thereby preventing those early changes which take place in milk not thus cooled and which hastens its souring.

2. A uniform temperature through all weather, without which a strictly uniform product cannot be assured. Other methods of securing this uniformity of temperature, have been practiced, but none has been found so effectual and at the same time so simple and so practicable as this.

3. The saving of labor. All those overworked dairy-women, trying to make butter and do housework, will appreciate this. The economy in labor secured by the process is great. Mr. Waring says he uses six cans where about a hundred shallow pans were formerly used. The labor of the dairy-women commences with the skimming of the milk, as the cans are all handled both before and after skimming by the man who takes the milk to the milk room. Mr. F. D. Douglass at the Vermont Dairyman's Association, stated that the prevailing use of shallow pans involved six times as much labor as the system of deep setting. It requires little if any more time to wash and care for a single can than is required for a single pan.

4. A uniform product by this method may be secured. The advantage of this need not be discussed. It is much easier to control the temperature of the milk by running water than to regulate it by controlling the temperature of the room in which the milk is set.

As yet, there are very few dairies in this State where the deep cans are in use. On many farms the running water is already carried to the house, and on many more it can be done at a trifling expense; and where this can be easily secured, the expense of introducing the deep can system of setting milk, would be counterbalanced by its advantages, in a short time.—*Lewiston Journal.*

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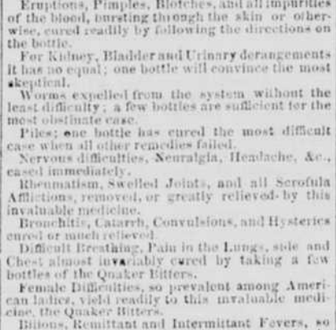

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To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my most matured appreciation of its value, based upon actual and witnessed realities. As a close observer, I have while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** Of its merits as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will at all times and under all circumstances act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid who employs it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the perfect confidence in its virtues I could not offer it as I do under these conditions, but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

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Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Fryeburg County of Oxford and State of Maine for the year 1872.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Fryeburg for the year 1872 in bills committed to SEYMORE C. HOBBS collector of taxes for said town on the 8th day of June 1872 has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 5th day of March 1873 by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Treasurer's Office in said town on the 29th day of December 1873 at two o'clock P. M.

Owners.	Description.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Jas. B. Perkins	14 acres Hobson land		$50 00	0 78
Greenleaf Smith & Son	50 acres plains and brookland		100 00	1 55
Joseph Hill	100 acres bad of Bean		100 00	3 10
do	30 acres bad of Wentworth		100 00	
Heirs Andrew Johnson	30 acres No. 25 D. Farrington		150 00	2 33
Charity Johnson	3 acres meadow		25 00	39
Daniel Mckey	15 acres on Bridgton line		30 00	47
Jonah G. Downs or unknown	42 acres Littlefield land on Brownfield line		50 00	78
Heirs Jona S. Evans	2½ acres meadow D. Page and 10 acres 4 Div. S. Ingalls		200 00	3 10
Unknown	10 acres in No. 28 B. Barker		200 00	3 10
Unknown	store and lot formerly P. Eastman		300 00	4 65
Benj. W. Charles	20 acres intervale		400 00	7 75
do	10 acres meadow		100 00	
Wm. Johnson or unknown	20 acres adjoining L. H. Haley		100 00	1 55
Harriet P. Mudgett	¼ buildings 50 acres upland J. Knight		200 00	3 10
Warren & Smith	10 acres meadow		75 00	1 16
Betsey Rankins	buildings and 40 acres No. 6 J. Stark		200 00	3 10
Roscoe G. Smith	22½ acres plains No. 13 Ripley Bean Codman		25 00	39
do	do school-house tax		25 00	39
Wm. Pease	13½ acres meadow in J. Frye		60 00	93
Unknown	5 acres meadow on Kimball Brook		25 00	39
Miranda Bennett	9-14 of 1-3 of lot No. 18 college		64 00	99
Nathaniel Ames	6 acres Clays meadow		60 00	93
Elbridge Harnden or unknown	barn and 2-3 4 Div. E. Walker Pleasant Pond meadow		650 00	10 08
Rice & Warren	buildings and 78 acres land Lovis farm		1000 00	15 50

JOHN LOCKE, Treas. of Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, June 6, 1873. 10

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Paris County of Oxford and State of Maine for the year 1872.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Paris for the year 1872 in bills committed to JOHN BLACK, Collector of taxes of said town on the first day of June 1872 has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 19th day of March 1873 by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of Alva Shurtleff & Son in said town on the 29th day of December A. D. 1873 at one o'clock P. M.

Owners.	Description.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Bessee, Alden, former homestead farm,		50	$350	$4 65
Cole, Heiss, Judge	Cole Stand Paris Hill,		1500	19 85
Crockett, Frank,	stand, Trap cor.,		250	3 77
Libby, Edmund,	Pasture,	12	150	2 00
Lee, John,	Pasture & Woodland,	51	600	7 98
Lary, H. D., Stephen	Lary farm,		800	10 64
Mckenney John M.,	former homestead farm,	123	700	9 31
True, John T.,	Woodland,	30	200	2 66

ALVA SHURTLEFF, Treas'r of Paris.

Paris, June 5, 1873. 10

Sale of Public Lands.

STATE OF MAINE, LAND OFFICE, Bangor, May 24, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following townships or tracts of land, situate in the County of Franklin, set apart for sale under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 5, Section 46, will be sold agreeably to the direction of the Governor and Council, on MONDAY, the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Land Office in Bangor, by sealed proposals, to be received at any time previous to said time of sale, no proposals to be received unless ten per cent. of the minimum price is paid into the Land Office with the proposal.

The following is a list of the lands to be sold as aforesaid, with the minimum price per acre for each, viz:

Township number Three, in Range Five, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, the minimum price fixed being 25 cents per acre.

All that part of township number Three, Range Six, lying within the limits of the State, the minimum price fixed therefor being 25 cents per acre.

All that part of township number Two, in Range Seven, lying within the limits of the State, the minimum price fixed therefor being twenty cents per acre.

Payment to be made as follows, viz: One third of the purchase money in cash, including the ten per cent. of the minimum price deposited, and the balance by notes for three equal sums payable annually in one, two and three years, respectively with interest and a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a fine stumpage of all timber to be cut thereon to be applied to the payment of the notes. Deeds to be conditional in the usual form of State Deeds. PARKER P. BURLEIGH, jun3-4-sept Land Agent.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS H. W. Hutchins of East Livermore in the County of Androscoggin and State of Maine and B. R. Lane of Jay in the County of Franklin in said State, by their mortgage deed dated September 20, 1870 recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 138 Pages 228-230, conveyed to us, Ezekiel E. Merrill and Charles A. Newhall both of Andover County of Oxford State of Maine, the following described real estate situated in said County of Oxford, to wit: the same being Andover North Surplus excepting and reserving out of the same the following parcels, to wit: five hundred acres belonging to Benjamin T. Newton; two hundred to Sophia Morton; one hundred and fifty acres now occupied by David Morse; two hundred acres now occupied by Moses Roberts; two lots of one hundred acres each, known as the John Small lots; all the Henry W. Dunn farm, which may fall into the said North Surplus; all the Stoddard and Martin lots, being two of 100 acres each, should they fall into said North Andover Surplus, and number of small lots lying up the Moody Brook, which is reserved to Elbridge Poor, enough to amount to three hundred and fifty dollars to be appraised by W. H. Talbot and E. E. Merrill, also sixteen lots land in two ranges from Andover line North and lying east of the line that runs between lots number 25 and 24 and 33 and 32 and running on the North line of 32 Easterly to Byron line at the North east corner of lot No. 45 according to Wilson plan, also so much as lies North of the public lots from the No. E. corner of 30, a straight line easterly to the S. W. Corner of 49, also reserving all public lands in said Surplus, meaning all of said Andover North Surplus not above reserved, which the said Hutchins & Lane had by deed from said Merrill & Newhall bearing date the twentieth day of September A. D. 1870, to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described—Now, therefore, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken we, the said Ezekiel E. Merrill and Charles a Newhall claim to foreclose the same and give this notice for that purpose. E. E. MERRILL, CHARLES A. NEWHALL.

Andover, Me., May 20, 1873. jun3

THE PORTLAND

Kerosene Oil Company

Would inform the public that they continue to Manufacture

Portland Kerosene Oil.

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than Naptha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, render it a matter of justice to ourselves as well as safety to our customers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oils. THE REFINED PETROLEUM, the fire test of which is 122; THE PORTLAND KEROSENE, the fire test of which is 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerable higher in fact, we would say that we are determined to maintain their long established reputation.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

We quote from chap.