





# Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 15, 1873.

FOR GOVERNOR

**Nelson Dingley, Jr.,**  
OF LEWISTON.

FOR SENATORS

**JONATHAN K. MARTIN,**  
OF RUMFORD.

**ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,**  
OF BETHEL.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

**GEORGE D. BISBEE,**  
OF BUCKFIELD.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

**ALBION P. GORDON,**  
OF FRYEBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

**CHRISTOPHER C. CUSHMAN,**  
OF HEBRON.

## Butler on Bottles.

A temperance picnic was got up on the 4th in Framingham, Mass., to allow Gen. Butler to put himself right on the record as a temperance man for the nomination of Governor. A crowd of some 7000 was present, but there were a good many doubts there. The General did not arrive until about the middle of the afternoon, and some thought it not safe to take the General's remarks alone, but wanted him to sign a pledge before speaking. This point was well taken. It is easy to talk for bunkum, and a demagogue may utter smooth words. What is the life—the home character of the man? If every one "who slays fat cattle should himself be fat," much more should he who advocates temperance in public be a true, honest, faithful total abstemious man in private.

The speech of Gen. Butler treated principally of railroads and very little of temperance, and what there was of the latter pertained to the enforcement of the law rather than the discussion of the principles of the temperance reform.

Some politicians can only see the prohibitory principle in the temperance reform. Because this is the political aspect of it, they consider it of the most importance.

There is no greater farce than for a man who uses intoxicating liquors to assume the role of a temperance lecturer. He must first reform himself. A man who claims the right of drinking wine at home, as Gen. Butler has the reputation of doing, may desire to see the liquor law enforced as a police regulation—that is one thing—he may do this and not profess to be a temperance man—but he cannot, with propriety, be a teacher or lecturer on the subject. He has no right to advocate a reform of which he is not the exemplar, in his own person—or if he does, he simply talks and carries no weight with his utterances because he has nothing with which to back them up.

Gen. Butler, in a political speech of a general character were to accidentally allude to the subject of temperance and express the opinion that the law was not properly enforced, he would receive due credit from those who agreed with him—but we doubt if he can make capital purely as a temperance lecturer, at a temperance picnic.

Nor did the General discuss the salary increase or back pay question, of which he was the champion in Congress. He dodged it altogether. The General may run for Governor on some issues—but decidedly not on those of reform, either in temperance or finances. On these he is not a success.

## How is the Record?

The attempt of the democracy to fix all the responsibility of the vote for the increase and back pay upon the republicans, is not borne out by the record. If it is true that it could have been defeated by republican votes, it is also true that it could have been killed by democratic votes. It could not have passed without democratic votes. A greater proportion of democrats in both branches, supported it, than republicans, as will be seen by the following figures from the Albany Journal:

On the passage of the back-pay bill in the Senate, 23 Republicans voted for it and 22 against; while 13 Democrats voted for and 5 against. In the House, 51 Republicans voted for it and 60 against it, a majority of 9 against; while 48 Democrats voted for and 37 against, a majority of 11 in favor of the back pay. Taking the aggregate of both Houses, the vote was as follows:

Republicans against the increase 82

Republicans for the increase 74

Republican majority against 8

Democrats for the increase 61

Democrats against the increase 41

Democratic majority for 20

These figures tell their own story and from the record there is no escape. They show that a large majority of the Republicans voted against the salary bill and a majority of the Democrats for it. With such a record, the Democratic papers that fill their editorials with charges and epithets that are without foundation, either show the utter ignorance of the editors, or their utter disregard and defiance of facts that cannot be gainsayed.

The hostility of the Republican party outside of Congress to the salary outrage is of the most decided character. At every State Convention held since the adjournment of Congress, the scheme has been denounced in the most emphatic terms. There is not a Republican paper, except a personal organ or two of Gen. Butler that has not repudiated it, and the whole party is against it.

And there has been no action since the adjournment of Congress on the part of Democratic members that can inspire our Democratic contemporaries with a desire to consult the record. We refer to those members who have returned their part of the "swag" and by the last sunning up there were of the House of Representatives 26 Republicans and 8 Democrats who have gone on record as "pay backers;" that is one sixteenth of the Democratic and one-fifth of the Republican members have returned their extra \$6000 that the people think they have no right to keep.

## Mr. Dingley and the Good Templars.

Mr. Editor:—The Eastern Argus, the organ of the immaculate Democracy of the State of Maine, must be hard pushed to take the position it does against Mr. Dingley, our nominee for Governor.

Is it the wish of the Democratic party that the Temperance question be the main issue in the coming campaign? Are they desirous of entering the field and openly opposing the principles underlying our Prohibitory Law? Do they as a party wish to put themselves on record as opposing all legislation looking to the suppression of the rum traffic? Are those their motives, or do they think that under the shallow garb of pretended virtue and honesty they can lead the people to break from the Republican party, and so give their influence against temperance and temperance legislation.

That Mr. Dingley is an honored and respected member of the Order of Good Templars, is reason enough for this journal to give vent to its most bitter denunciations, and to call upon the people of the State to assist them in defeating this arch enemy of public peace and public welfare.

We as Good Templars are proud to point to Mr. Dingley as an exponent of our views, although in our deliberations he has been found with the conservative wing—and we as Good Templars are willing that the principles which this man has put forth through his paper, in his speeches, by his daily walk in life, should speak for us all. For by these are we assured that true temperance principles will continue to be put forth—that when elected, his influence will be for consistent temperance acts—not for the radical measures some may propose, but for those measures the passage of which will build up the moral sentiment of our people, will inspire confidence, will increase true temperance reform. Measures which by their proper enforcement will destroy the sale of intoxicating liquors. I know this is a great step, but it is by this straightforward walk that it is to be accomplished. And when it is claimed by a journal that might exert a powerful influence for good, that this man being a Good Templar, must be defeated, we wonder how these things can be. With as much consistency it might be said that he must be defeated because he is a member of the Masonic Order, or a worker in the church.

Has the democratic party fallen so low that it can keep itself alive only by the sale of intoxicating liquors? It would almost seem so by reading certain democratic papers lately. All admit that the question of Temperance and temperance legislation ought to be outside of politics and political organizations, but when a party through their leading organ force the question upon the people, then it becomes necessary for the friends of reform to take issue with them.

Every candid man must know that an Order, composed, as the Good Templars are, of all sects and parties, must avoid partisan or sectarian questions, and the statement put forth by the Argus that Mr. Dingley was selected last winter by this Order, is false, as all members of the Order know, and the statement was made, and has been repeated not only to damage his prospects but to injure the largest order or organization that at the present time is working to suppress the rum traffic.

Mr. Dingley has denied the statement—officials of the Order have denied the statement—members all through the State, feeling that their labors are being misjudged, deny the statement, and yet again it is paraded out, and the people are called upon to come out upon such hypocrisy.

The course taken by these journals is plain. They are aiming their blows at temperance and temperance work—seeking to destroy the principles of reform. Why? There can be but one reason, and that is, that by so doing they may ride into power. So our duty is now made plain by this and kindred journals, and we who wish for a suppression of the rum traffic, working that those bound down by appetite may be free, have only one course left. We cannot give their candidates our support, for by so doing we defeat the object for which we have labored so long.

Let us then support temperance men, as we are now forced to do, for the different offices. We may not achieve all we would wish, but the course that is being taken by these papers will arouse the public to the need of greater work in behalf of temperance.

## A GOOD TEMPLAR.

—When Gen. Washington retired from the Presidency, the Philadelphia Aurora said: "It ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in union with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalized corruption." It further said, "the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States."

In their abuse of Gen. Grant, the Democratic and independent press cannot express greater malignity. Gen. Washington, however, retains his fair fame and there is no doubt but what President Grant will outride the storm of this abuse as did Abraham Lincoln.—Press.

—The woman who murdered Goodrich in Brooklyn, last March, has been arrested, and confesses having committed the deed. She has been living in New York ever since the affair, and have never attempted to conceal herself. She says she killed him for love, as he was about to discard her, and she could not leave him.

—Severe storms of rain and wind are reported from the Western States. Many houses have been blown down and the crops badly damaged.

—The New York Nation, a newspaper whose integrity, as well as ability is highly valued, in its last issue speaks of the Republican Convention in this State in commendatory terms. "The convention," says the Nation, "did not confine itself wholly to the works of the past and glories of the future, as is the well-established custom of political conventions, but did hint at one piece of work to be done away with, the reckless legislation to which we have grown accustomed in the last days of the session." The Nation pays a high compliment to Representatives Blaine and Hale, for the ground they take against hasty legislation, especially as arising from the pernicious practice of tacking irrelevant and vicious amendments to appropriation bills. The Maine Republican platform takes position in favor of this legislative reform. It is this plank which the Nation most pungently endorses.

—The amount of stamps issued to the several government departments with which to pay postage on government matter for the first quarter of the new fiscal year is as follows: The President, \$150; State Department, \$20,749; Treasury Department, \$200,000; War Department, \$27,764; Navy Department, \$8,509; Interior Department, \$50,261; Department of Justice, \$3,750; Department of Agriculture, \$6,530; Post office Department, \$53,310. Total, \$371,024. In addition to this, stamps have been sent to 30,000 postmasters with which to communicate with Post office authorities to the amount of \$367,081, making a grand total of \$638,105.

## Railroad Suit.

In 1868 the town of Canton, in this county, agreed to loan five per cent. of its taxable property to Hon. F. O. J. Smith to aid in building the Oxford Central Railroad between Hartford and Canton provided the road should be completed by the 31st of December 1868. When the time came they agreed to extend the time to December 31st 1869, and issue their bonds provided Mr. Smith would give a good bond in case of failure to build the road to pay back the same bonds, or their equivalent in money with interest. Mr. Smith having failed to complete the road, and the citizens having become tired of waiting, an action has been commenced by the town to recover the money, some \$30,000.

## Serious Accident.

On Monday afternoon, 7th inst., Ralph Ward, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was thrown from the platform of the car he was breaking up, near the depot, caused by one of the dogs of the break being broken off. The break flew round with great force throwing Ward under the train and on the track so that both of his legs were run over and frightfully crushed below the knees, rendering amputation necessary, which was performed by Dr. Merrill, assisted by Drs. French and Getchell. Ward was taken to his boarding place on Warren street, where he is in a very critical condition. He is about 21 years of age and belongs in a town on the line of the Grand Trunk out of the State.—Press.

For the Oxford Democrat.

## Obituary.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Horace Holman, of Rumford Falls, died rather suddenly on the 17th of December. It is just to say that this gentleman was universally esteemed for his many virtues.

He was a manufacturer of wagons, sleighs, cart-wheels, and various kinds of wood work. As a mechanic, he was certainly distinguished for his skill and indefatigable industry.

In view of his general character it is not inappropriate to apply the expression contained in sacred writ, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." It may truly be said that the people at Rumford Falls have lost their best man; but what is consoling, Mr. Holman has two surviving sons who will doubtless prosecute the business in which their father was engaged, with unceasing energy, and we wish them complete success.

J. E. R.

Rumford, June, 1873.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A teamster named Samuel Gilman, 43 years old was almost instantly killed at Brownfield near the station Monday. He fell from his loaded wagon and the wheels passed over his chest, crushing it fearfully. Dr. Sweet of Brownfield, attended him, but could do nothing for him. He died before night. He leaves a wife and several children.

## Gorham, N. H.

Geo. P. Peabody of Shelburne, died last night from effect of a drink wound, received from the hand of—Ridlow, alias Charles Elwell, in a Fourth of July melee.

Elwell was arrested, taken before Justice Hall, and without examination, held, without bail, to await result of Peabody's injury. Elwell was taken to Lancaster jail, trial August term.

It is said there are thirteen open liquor bars in Gorham.

Just now, quite positive reports come to us, of intentions on the part of Grand Trunk to rebuild the "Alpine House."

A lady on the Saturday night express to Montreal, stepped from the train and in attempting to return, after the train had started, missed her foothold and falling, narrowly escaped death.

The officers of the road, learning her desire to proceed, sent her forward upon a special engine, with orders to overtake the express—a commendable instance of accommodation on the part of the Grand Trunk officials.—Lewiston Journal

—Lt. H. H. McKeen, formerly of Bethel, writing from Valley Falls, West Virginia, where he is engaged in lumbering, says: We are camped in tents this summer, logging with horses, mules and oxen, about 100 miles west of Harper's Ferry. Our timber is yellow poplar, black walnut, white oak, hickory and old yellow pine, the best I ever saw.

## Hebron Academy.

Editor of the Oxford Democrat:—Our attention has been called to an article in your issue of last week, copied from the Norway Advertiser, very prejudicial to the interests of our Academy, to Mr. Moody the Principal, and to Hebron people, and believing your paper a more worthy medium through which to make correction than the paper in which the article originated, you will confer a favor by inserting the communication.

The matter would receive legal attention were it not for the utter worthlessness and irresponsibility of the writer, a public knowledge of whose character would be a sufficient refutation of the libels. But we prefer to state the facts rather than soil our hands with such a person's ill fame.

It was well known at the close of the spring term, that Mr. Moody had been engaged for another year, the Trustees feeling that the school could not possibly dispense with his services. Mr. Purington, the associate Principal, and Miss Bailey, the Preceptress, are also retained. No pains are to be spared to make the school fully sustain the enviable reputation it has gained under the care of these teachers. The present term is the largest summer term for many years, and will send fourteen young men and one young lady to college this year, a class twice as large as any other that ever left this institution at one time, and as large, if not larger than any other fitting class in the State.

The slurs about the Fourth of July celebration and speech before the "Horribles," is hardly worth notice. It is sufficient to say the celebration passed off very pleasantly, and was fully up to the expectation of all. Early in the morning the "Fantasies" paraded, making a good display of the kind. At ten o'clock the Sabbath Schools began to arrive; one each from Paris Hill, Turner, East Hebron, West Minot and Mechanic Falls.

The exercises in the forenoon were, a prayer, reading of the Declaration of Independence, a very fine oration by Gov. Perkins, and music by the Cornet Band. In the afternoon there were speeches by different persons interested in Sabbath Schools, singing and various exercises by the schools, also something outside of the advertised programme, the presentation of a nice cake to Mr. Moody, Marshal of the day, and also another to Gov. Perkins by Mrs. Alice and Miss Nellie Cushman.

Trusting, whatever else may be said of Hebron, that our Academy, in which we justly take so much pride, may be spared false and envious accusations, we remain yours truly.

D. P. BAILEY,

Trustees of Hebron Academy,  
Hebron, July 7, 1873.

## The Fourth in Andover.

The citizens of Andover celebrated the Fourth by a picnic in the grove. The children from various school districts marched in a procession led by the Andover Band.

The Declaration of Independence was read and an oration delivered by Rev. Ira S. Sprague, after which the company partook of a collation. The other exercises, consisting of wheelbarrow races, music, speeches, etc., were very interesting and amusing.

Our correspondent went with others to Roxbury Pond, which he thinks is a very pretty place. The party took a row to the island in the pond where they were caught by a shower.

## The Fourth in Albany.

Friday was an exceedingly fine day. The committee of arrangements at Albany, were on the ground at an early hour, preparing for observance of the 4th, and were actively employed in the discharge of their various duties; and much feeling was manifested that the occasion might be one of interest and pleasure. At an early hour the grove was filled to overflowing with sturdy men, and pretty women and girls. At half-past ten the Sabbath-School marched in fine order to the grove, led by the enlivening music of the bugle, clarinet, drum and life. The tables at the grove were tastefully arranged, and the speaker's stand was conveniently and prettily made. The address of Mr. Fitzgerald of Brunswick, was one of much interest and value, and the most able that we have listened to for a long time. Rev. Mr. Smith made some interesting remarks. Rev. Mr. Pope spoke eloquently, closing with a neat compliment to the people of Albany.—Lewiston Journal.

## ALBANY ITEMS.

Leander Grover's house, in Albany, was struck by lightning on the 3d inst., and badly shattered. Mr. Grover was away from home at the time, and Mrs. Rolfe, one of their neighbors, was stopping at their house until his return. The lightning struck the chimney, descending to the room occupied by the family, killing a dog within three feet of where Mrs. G. sat, and splintering the floor near her chair, but fortunately no one was injured.

It was feared that the house was on fire and Mrs. Grover fled with her children to the barn, while Mrs. Rolfe ran to her own home for assistance, a distance of nearly half a mile, the rain all the while falling in torrents. She returned with help, and found that the roof had truly been set on fire but the rain had extinguished it.—Register.

## Fryeburg.

Rev. Jotham Sewall of Fryeburg, son of the Rev. D. B. Sewall, has accepted a call to preside over the Congregational Church at Centre Harbor, N. H. Mr. Sewall graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and was a graduate from the theological school at Bangor, Me. He is a young man of excellent qualities of mind, a thorough student and devoted to his calling. The kind wishes of hosts of friends go with him to his new field of labor.

—See advertisement of carriages and furniture for sale by F. S. Chandler, at Bethel.

## Disfield Items.

The Fourth of July was ushered in with a parade of the "Antiques and Horribles," about sixty in number. After their parade they halted in front of the National House, where your correspondent made "a few feeble remarks to them" after which announcement was made by the marshal of the day that every thing was ready on the Fair Grounds for the day's sport. The first item on the programme was the boy's foot race, a single dash of a half mile, for a purse of \$5, open to all boys under 15. There were nine entries for this, but F. L. Dowley proved to be the fleetest of foot, and won the race in three minutes. L. W. Silow, 2d and E. H. Staples, 3d. Next in order came a horse race, open to all horses that had never beaten three minutes, for a purse of \$50—\$30 to 1st horse, \$15 to 2d and \$5 to 3d. There were six entries for this race. It was evident from the start that the contest lay between Wise Maid and Tommy, and the latter, by close work, won the race in three straight heats. Time 2:55; 2:52; 2:55. Next at 11 o'clock came the last race. It was a straight dash of 100 yards for a purse of \$5—\$3 to 1st and \$2 to 2d. There were five entries as follows: Geo. F. Jones, M. Deshon, A. Deshon, Geo. F. Flagg, L. N. Reynolds. The first money was awarded to Mr. Jones and the second to A. Deshon. At 12 o'clock, just before dinner, the "Greased Pig" was let loose. It was for a purse of \$3 or the pig, and the fortunate one who captured him concluded to keep him. There were 25 contestants for piggy, but Frank Dresser caught, and he didn't have tar on his hands either. After this sport we adjourned to the National House to dinner and a good one we had too. After that we began the afternoon with a horse race for a purse of \$40, open to all horses that had never beaten 2:50—\$25 to 1st horse and \$15 to 2d. There were only two entries for this and resulted as follows: S. D. Houghton named G. M. Blister, 1:11; Thos. Lee named B. M. Ladd Franklin 2:32. Time 2:57, 3:02, 3:4, 2:56. Next came the sweepstakes race for a purse of \$100 open to all horses, best 3 in 5 to harness. There were three entries for this as follows: R. Potter, Wise Maid; J. C. Miller, Tommy; W. W. Smith, Pomp; Pomp was winner. Time 2:58 1/4, 2:53, 2:53, 3:00. The last item on the programme was the Potato Race and it was run notwithstanding a smart thunder shower kept us cool. There were seven entries for it but after the first trial some of the contestants found that it was more of a contest than they bargained for, so withdrew leaving it for only three to decide it, and they accomplished it as follows: Frank Demerit 12 minutes; Geo. F. Jones, 12:10; F. E. Dresser, 12:15. The first money \$3 was awarded to Frank Demerit and the 2d of \$2 to S. F. Jones. Thus ended one day, but when night came it was the signal for a dance, and one was kept up at the National House until daylight of the 5th. There were about three thousand people in attendance, and everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. Messrs Smith & Marble under whose auspices the celebration was got up can well congratulate themselves on a perfect success. Their popularity even attracted friends from Portland and Boston.

Dixfield Centre Cheese Factory commenced operations June 23d, with a good supply of milk. This factory is the best in the State, and is situated so that none of the milk, with the exception of one lot, is brought over two miles. They make from nine to ten cheeses per day, which will weigh from forty to fifty pounds each. The company have secured the services of George E. Richards of Chelsea, Mass., to take charge of the factory, who well understands his business.—Lewiston Journal.

## Greenwood Items.

I am glad that the people have not yet forgotten the Fourth entirely. I took a walk up to Greenwood yesterday, and found the people enjoying themselves finely.

The grass in this town looks as well as any I have seen.

Mr. Edgar H. Morgan, caught an eel that measured three feet long, and seven inches round, weighing five pounds.

Mr. Israel Emmons partook of some new potatoes, the 4th.

Mr. Stephen Mitchell lost a fine yearling heifer last week, by its falling in an old well; she was in the well three days before she was found, and was still living, but expired in a short time after being taken out.

As L. T. Roberts was going over the bridge leading to his interval with his horse and wagon, the other day, the transient bolt broke, letting the hind part drop, which threw Mr. R., on the rocker iron, cutting his face very badly.—Norway Advertiser

## East Rumford Items.

More than an average crop of hay is being secured this season.

Hoed and grain crops are looking thrifly.

The prospect for a fair crop of apples is good.

In your last issue, we notice that your Rumford correspondent made a few errors concerning a Mrs. Clisby, of this town. Mrs. Clisby is not a town pauper, she is not deranged, and did not cut off her hair when she left the house.

W. A.

—A correspondent of the Norway Advertiser, writing from Frost's Corner, Norway, says:

Mrs. Fitzgerald of Brunswick, spoke here last Sunday evening on the subject of temperance to a crowded house. The meeting was made doubly interesting by the singing of beautiful songs sung by Misses Flora and Birdie Ripley accompanied by their elder sister on the organ; they display a promising musical talent. Mrs. Fitzgerald's voice is remarkably sweet and pathetic.

## Paris Hill Items.

Our steam mill was put in operation one day last week, and sawed some boards, etc.

The Night Blooming Cereus belonging to Mrs. Horatio Austin, opened a flower last Tuesday evening. This is the third year the plant has blossomed.

Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, of Brunswick, lectured on the subject of temperance at the Court House, last Monday night. A very fair audience was in attendance, and all appeared to be well pleased with her effort.

Messrs Crockett & Co., are changing their machinery from the manufacture of Drag Rakes to sleds and carriages. We learn that they have disposed of all the Rakes they could manufacture, and were unable to fill all their orders.

A few summer boarders have arrived.

## Bethel Items.

The frothy substance which has been so abundant upon our fields is an exultation from the young of an insect called the frog-hopper. It is of the same genus as the large class of tree and vine hoppers and is quite destructive in some of its species to the leaves of trees, grass and vines.

Last Saturday, several hundred people were present at the house of Pinckney Burnham, Esq., to witness the opening of a "night blooming Cereus." Ere the dawn of day the outer leaves were no longer gradually contract, and before the first faint glimmer of morn appeared it had become entirely closed.

Our farmers commenced haying last week, and the crop promises an average as does the early sown grain.

I find the apple crop much blighted in some orchards in this vicinity.

We notice that Dr. N. True is now at home and he informs us he will stop till the first of September.

We were shown an egg the other day of very large size, with a band of nearly an inch wide encircling its centre like one of the belts of the planet Saturn. Breaking the shell instead of a yolk, so other egg was floating in the albumen of nearly the size of a common hen's egg but missing the shell.

Mr. Lyman Russell of Walker's Mills, owns a cow from which his worthy wife made during the month of June 12-12 pounds of butter per week, beside making use of two quarts of milk a day for family use. Whose wife can beat that?

The people of this place had the pleasure of listening to a very able sermon last Sabbath in the M. E. church by Prof. Morse, of the Female college, Kent's Hill.

The Chapman House has passed into the hands of H. C. Andrews, Esq., who will occupy it as a private residence, and a summer boarding house. If Mr. Andrews peters to the appetites of his guests as well as he does to the tastes of those who purchase his fine carriages, the public will be abundantly satisfied.

A horse belonging to Mr. Harbour B. Farwell ran away last Tuesday, down Main Street, clearing himself from the carriage near the house of Judge Woodbury, making a complete wreck of the latter.

A correspondent of Lewiston Journal says:

The house of Pinckney Burnham, Esq., of Bethel, was finely thrown open to the public on Friday and Saturday evenings, that they might witness the unfolding and closing of that most wonderful flower, the "Night Blooming Cereus." His daughter, Miss Lydia W. Burnham, brought a slip from Norway, four years old, and it has attained the height of seven feet. Last year there was one blossom, and this year there were three buds, and one of them opened Friday evening, and another Saturday evening, and there is one yet to burst its silken band and display its beauty, and disperse its fragrance for a few hours, and then drop and die. The flower at a little distance, resembles a huge pond lily, being eleven inches in diameter. Its leaves are of snowy whiteness, and as you examine it with a glass, (which Miss Burnham kindly furnished us,) the interior looks like the most beautiful frost work, dotted all over with drops of gold. It is one of the most wonderful flowers we ever beheld, and reminds us of the shortness of life here, and points to the beauties and glories of the life beyond.

As the sun sinks in the western horizon, the bud begins to open. In about two hours you behold it in all beauty; a fragrant aroma fills the room. At twelve o'clock it begins to close its petals, and at two o'clock A. M. it is folded in the embrace of death. Some of the peculiarities of the plant, as I learned from Miss Burnham, are that the slip which is a leaf, at first throws up a bare pole, and then puts out long, slender leaves at intervals, from six to twelve inches in length, and from one to two inches wide. The flower is pendant from the leaf, and connected with the stock in no other way.

The click of the mowing machine reminds us that the hay harvest is at hand. We shall have an average crop.

The thermometer marked 30deg. Monday morning, and a white frost covered the low lands.

## North Fryeburg.

On July 4th, Mrs. Asa Walker was thrown from the carriage in which she was riding. She fell between the wheels and the body of the carriage, and was dragged about two rods before her husband could stop the horse. She was severely injured, but is fast improving.

Saturday evening the 5th, "Helm's Sensation," a traveling show exhibited here. Soon after the audience were seated, the seats all gave way and came down with a crash, carrying the people all down in a heap together. Two ladies, Mrs. Joseph Wiley and Miss Abbie Walker were so badly hurt that they were obliged to carry them out in their arms. It is not known as to the extent of their injuries, but there was probably as much damage as the show will care to settle.—Norway Advertiser.

## Norway Items.

The following items are culled from the Advertiser:

The Universalist Church in this place is being frescoed in nice style, by Jost & Keller of Portland. We also learn that the pews are to be repainted and the Church recarpeted. Services will be held in the Hall next Sabbath.

The Norway Light Infantry have received their new uniforms, consisting of cap, coat and pants. Those of the company who have seen them, are highly pleased with their color and style. The company will soon be called out to show themselves in their new colors.

Mr. A. M. Dunham has a heifer—part Jersey—one year old last February, that dropped a calf a few days ago, weighing 50 lbs. The sire of the calf was only one month older than the heifer.

Our Cemetery has been very much improved within a short time, under the direction of Mr. A. S. Bartlett of this village. The grounds have all been raked over and cleared of all dead rubbish which is sure to accumulate, unless constantly watched, and every lot is now looking well. The gate and fence around the yard have been newly painted, and Mr. B. informs us that efforts are being made to purchase the lot between the Cemetery and Fair Grounds, in order to enlarge its borders. This should be done at once, as the lots are now mostly taken up. Much credit is due Mr. Bartlett for the improvements here made.

Lee Mixer et. al. vs. J. W. Parsons et. al., was tried at Elm House Hall, Thursday, before Judge Danforth of the Supreme court, to whom the case had been referred. The action was one of covenant broken, involving the construction of a lease of water from the privilege of the Parsons Bros



## H N BOLSTER

**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 believe 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:

Please call and examine for yourselves, and see  
if these things be so.  
South Paris, May 1, 1873. may6-tf

---

**FARM**  
OR sale at EAST SUMNER.

**ARM.** For further information enquire of  
**SETH S. STETSON,**  
of **Summer, Maine.**  
June 10, 1873. 17

**ANY FARMER**  
or other person who has toiled long enough on his  
farm or at any employment, and who would like to  
pend the remaining years of his life in the quiet  
of a  
**Beautiful Village,**

where the session of the Codex amor. difficulties 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.

**WARD B. HUTCHINS** of Fryeburg in our County of Oxford Plaintiff vs. **Elijah W. Merrill** of Conway in the County of Carroll and **State of New Hampshire** Defendant and **Harry D. Hutchins** and **Paschal B. Hutchins** Trustees—written dated July 20th, 1872 and returnable to the September Term A. D. 1872.  
Assumpsit on promissory note for \$44. Ad lammum \$100.  
Seth W. Fife Atty. for Plff.  
STATE OF MAINE

Term, A. D. 1822.  
WARRIE R. HUTCHINS, vs. ELIJAH W. MEHREZ.  
And now it appearing to the Court that the said plaintiff's demand is not an inhabitant of this State, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit,  
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that he do so forthwith. And with this order of Court thereon to be published three times successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper published in this State, and that he do so within three to thirty days at least before the next term of the Court, to wit: Tuesday of September next to the end that if the said defendant may then and there appear at the Court, and do what he may think proper, his judgment should not be rendered against him and execution issue accordingly.  
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.  
A true abstract of P's writ and order of Court thereon.  
JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

WHEN YOU PAINT  
use the *perfectly pure*  
**WHITE LEAD,**  
manufactured by  
**BURGESS, FOBES & CO.,**  
**PORTLAND, MAINE.**  
This lead is WARRANTED PURE, and is unsurpass-  
ed in *Body, Durability & Fineness.*  
apr-29-34  
The Portland Safe Deposit Vault Co.

97 Exchange St., Portland.  
**OPEN FOR REAT**

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

CIRCULARS containing full particulars forwarded on application.

ROBERT A. BIRD,  
Manager.

Portland, May 3, 1878.

---

**FOR SALE!**

Lots No. 132 133 136 137 138 139

140, 147, 148, 149,  
Situating in the town of  
Q. A. M. N. H.,  
on the line of the Grand Trunk R. R. and Ad-  
dington River. The timber is mostly ship Timber,  
spruce and Hemlock. They are very val-  
uable for the purpose of being made into  
operating in Ship Timber or Wood, another gen-  
eral, will do well to examine the lots. Any further  
information can be obtained by addressing  
C. I. KIMBALL, Bethel, Me.  
Bethel, May 29, 1896. 45

LADIES,  
IF YOU WILL CONSENT TO  
BURNHAM & CO'S  
French Starch Enamel!  
that for one time, you will never again be without  
it. For GILSON'S French Starch Enamel is the  
only one of the kind. Your grocer has not got it, address  
the manufacturers, BURNHAM & CO.,  
100 N. W. Lenoir St., Durham, N. C.  
(P. F. L. McDONALD, 157 Duane St. N. Y.,  
may27-74 14)

The Steam Mill, situated in Milton, 10 miles  
from Oxford County, Maine, on a good road, 5 miles  
from the railroad. Said mill is a fine one and  
can be bought at a bargain if applied for soon. It  
is one of the best circular saw boards in the  
State, and is a fine one. It is a fine one and  
small machine. Said Mill is in good re-

Exempt from taxation for 10 years.

R. T. ALLEN.  
Milton Plantation, July 15th, 1872.      tr

## 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 4 miles from Bryant's Pond Depot, 4 miles from Concord Corners and Centre. Large quantity of lumber near the mill. For further description call on the subscriber, at Paris Hill, Me.

Paris, June 10, 1873. 2m\*

**127 ACRE**

**FARM FOR SALE,**

Two miles From East Summer depot.

**PRICE--\$1,000.**

and would like to sell the land and depot, to pay for the same. A complete set of farm buildings (being valued for \$500) on this farm; school house within 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.

**"Increase Pensions!"**

Act, March 3, 1873, grants a higher Pension to certain **SOLDIERS** now drawing *less than \$15.00* 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 its increase by applying in person or by letter (with stamp enclosed) to

**Geo. E. Weeks,**  
United States Claim Agent,  
Augusta, Me.

**CLASS!**  
—O—  
AN ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.  
from 7x9 to 24x36.  
—AT—  
H. N. BOLSTER'S - - South Paris.  
jun3-11





For the Oxford Democrat.

Our Agriculture.

Mr. Editor:—It is generally conceded that farming is our most important interest. Nevertheless it is easy enough to see that manufactures, including the mechanical arts and commerce, foreign and domestic, are of immense importance. We might name other great interests, but indeed one important fact should be constantly kept in view, that the several branches of national industry net and benefit upon each other to the mutual benefit of all.

It gladdens the heart of the merchant to see the farmer bring along his products to exchange for his goods; and it is so also with the mechanic and the manufacturer. And in fact, as manufacturing and commercial industry advances, this gives greater demand for the products of the farmer.

We like to hear of public improvements—the extension of railroads; but these can never be highly successful unless agricultural improvement can be pushed forward.

The agricultural spirit which has begun to prevail of late is a good omen—it speaks of what our country will soon be. Let the right kind of knowledge be disseminated for the people, and our Republic will ere long attain to a high destiny.

J. E. R.

Rumford, June, 1873.

Soiling Cattle.

Growing spring crops to be used in summer for the food of cows, is a subject the importance of which we believe is yearly gaining ground in the minds of the farmers throughout all the other portions of our country, and the present severe drought must be forcing the subject upon the attention of all. One of our contemporaries asks in a late editorial: "Why is not soiling more known? Once in a while some one is known to keep on in the track, but many, if not most, have returned to the ancient wasteful way. That it is a wasteful way, there is no doubt. The cattle tread down a good deal; their manure spoils much more; they are exposed to heat and drought, and plucked by flies; they tread the land down hard and solid, which is unfavorable to vigorous vegetation; but worst of all is the heavy outlay required in fencing. Then the manure they make is scattered about, dried up by the winds and mostly wasted, while, when the cattle are fed in a yard, the manure pile which follows, is by no means to be despised."

We agree fully with the writer, in regard to the advantages of soiling over the old way of making the cows get their entire living from the pastures and mowing fields through the whole summer season. But we differ with him in regard to the general abandonment of the system by those who have tried it. On the contrary, we believe that the practice of feeding cows green food in summer is really gaining in popularity every year. We deem this especially true of all the New England States, and in a lesser degree, perhaps, of New York and Ohio.

Still we were a little surprised to learn by a letter from an Iowa farmer, that even at the far West, the subject is beginning to receive the attention of the prairie farmers. The writer, after alluding to the cruel practice of turning cattle unrestrained on to the prairies, late in the season, when there is nothing but dried, frost-killed grass for them; and the bad neighborhood and bad friendship, brought about by the depredation of cattle made breech by hunger; and the enormous cost of fences which the farmers of the West are unable to maintain,—concludes by advocating a "stock law," that will make it incumbent upon every one owning stock, to have it either soiled, or herded, or both. And he regards this question of soiling at the bottom of all reforms in farming and general agriculture; and though a question of time, they must sooner or later come to it, and the sooner the better. So writes a prairie farmer at the West, where we supposed soiling had hardly been thought of.

Among our newspaper clippings we find another letter from a large dairy farmer in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., who has practiced soiling to a very large extent on a herd of cows kept for milk and breeding, asking his brother farmers who have had practical experience in soiling entirely from May 15 to November 1st, whether it was necessary for profit, or the health of cows, to feed some dry hay or meal, and how much.

The old definition of the word "soil," according to Webster, is to feed cattle, or horses in the barn or an enclosure, with fresh grass of green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture; such food having the effect to purge them, hence to purge by feeding upon green food; as to soil a horse.

This is not exactly what is generally now understood by soiling. Soiling really means still feeding in summer, wholly or in part, according to the condition of the pastures or the circumstances of the farmer.

We believe in mingling the two systems, where it can be done. Some exercise is undoubtedly necessary to the continued health of all animals, though the milch cow will get along with perhaps less than any of our domestic animals. And there can be no objection to letting our cows exercise in a good pasture if we have one. The main trouble is in obtaining and keeping a good pasture; but a pasture can be kept good very much longer when the stock can be taken out and fed on proper food at any time when the grass gets too short, instead of letting the stock run over it all summer, to gnaw it clear down to the roots.

Judging from the discussions at the various agricultural meetings, the system of stall feeding in summer has gained in favor with the dairy farmers throughout all the Eastern and Middle States very fast within the past few years. Almost every farmer now raises a patch of corn fodder, with which to bridge over any drought that may occur in the latter part of summer. We like to have a supply of green corn fodder on hand in its season, but would by no means depend on it alone to carry a stock through the fall months. We prefer to feed good, suit, fine hay quite often, and at the present prices, considerable quantities of the different kinds of grain, such as wheat bran, cotton seed and corn meal.

In regard to the health of cows kept on the soiling plan, Mr. Quincy said in his work on the subject, "A popular objection to this mode of keeping milch cows, is that want of exercise much elicits injuriously the health of the animal." To this, European writers, some of whom have kept in this way large herds, reply, that they "never had one sick, or one die, or one miscarry," in consequence of this mode of keeping. After more than ten years' experience of the same practice, my experience justifies me in uniting my testimony to theirs on this point.

We have in one instance kept a cow, which was a little too ugly to run with the herd, tied in a stall nearly the whole time for two or three years, without apparently injuring her health in the least.

—New England Farmer.

throughout all the Eastern and Middle States very fast within the past few years. Almost every farmer now raises a patch of corn fodder, with which to bridge over any drought that may occur in the latter part of summer. We like to have a supply of green corn fodder on hand in its season, but would by no means depend on it alone to carry a stock through the fall months. We prefer to feed good, suit, fine hay quite often, and at the present prices, considerable quantities of the different kinds of grain, such as wheat bran, cotton seed and corn meal.

In regard to the health of cows kept on the soiling plan, Mr. Quincy said in his work on the subject, "A popular objection to this mode of keeping milch cows, is that want of exercise much elicits injuriously the health of the animal." To this, European writers, some of whom have kept in this way large herds, reply, that they "never had one sick, or one die, or one miscarry," in consequence of this mode of keeping. After more than ten years' experience of the same practice, my experience justifies me in uniting my testimony to theirs on this point.

We have in one instance kept a cow, which was a little too ugly to run with the herd, tied in a stall nearly the whole time for two or three years, without apparently injuring her health in the least.

—New England Farmer.

Cooling Milk.

After describing a new machine for cooling milk, by which cold air is pumped into the milk, and alluding to the unwillingness of farmers to assume the labor and trouble necessary to cool their milk when in a hurry to get it to the factory, the *Rural New Yorker* says: "The matter should be made compulsory on all parties delivering milk. Hot weather is now at hand, and until the last of August we are likely to have a vast deal of second-rate cheese simply from inattention to the treatment of milk before it arrives at the factory."

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the cooling and aeration of milk at the farm and as soon as drawn from the cow, puts it in condition to keep sound for a much longer period than when such treatment is had. It has been repeatedly proved that during the cutting of warm milk to the factory it decomposes rapidly, and not unfrequently, in hot weather, becomes putrid and rotten. Floating curds are the result of such milk, and all could have been avoided had the milk been cooled and aerated as soon as drawn from the cow. To charge the manufacturer with the fault of floating curds and poor cheese under such circumstances, is unmitigated abuse, and yet we not unfrequently hear of cases of this kind, and where the patrons have resorted to law to compel the manufacturer to make good the loss on such cheese. We believe that cheese makers should be held responsible for their work when they have good material to handle; but to compel them to bear the loss on rotten milk caused by neglect of patrons, is not much better than robbery, to say the least.

No one but those who have had some experience in the manufacture of bad milk appreciate the vexation in its manipulation and the trouble the curds and cheese will sometimes give. If patrons could have a realizing sense of this side of the question, they would be more ready to adopt means for improvement. Again, every factory that sends out ill-favored or defective cheese, not only loses in reputation and in money receipts, but by throwing such goods upon the market, the sale and price of fine cheeses are more or less affected.

The great variety of apparatus now to be had for cooling and aerating milk, its cheapness, and the benefits which accrue from its use, demand a more general introduction, it would seem, than now obtains. We hope factorymen and all others concerned in the improvement of American cheese-dairying, will urge forward this movement, for it is one which can be adopted at once with profit.

Small Fields.

Upon this subject the *New York World* has these sensible remarks, which although well known to every thinking farmer will bear re-iterating: "It astonishes a great many men to notice how many more other men persist in fencing small fields—in keeping up fences where they are not needed and ploughing short furrows where long ones would save a vast deal of time and labor, besides avoiding the tramping of the ground in turning, which few men know how to avoid. The economy of time and labor in farming is as important as the saving of crops. Two long rows of potatoes are far more easily cultivated than eight short ones containing the same number of hills. An acre or ten acres of corn costs far less money to cultivate if embraced in only five or fifty rows than if in double or triple the number. There is not in the case of corn the loss from breaking it down in turning, if the farmer has left no grass head-lands to turn on, or has not two or three rows of potatoes on the outside of his field.

The fence about small fields involve not only a great waste of labor and money to care for them, but are also a great waste of land. They are not only unproductive property but they cost in the waste of land alone enough on many farms to pay the annual taxes. It is also noticeable that the smaller the farm the greater the number, proportionately, of fenced fields. If in the case of pasture it is desirable to feed only part of a field at a time (which by the way, is not often a wise policy), it is cheaper to build and more durable fences, unless the stock kept is large.

The same principle applies in the culture of garden crops. One sees little

beds made here and there about the spot set apart for a kitchen garden. It is now the practice among the best farmers to plant a row of beds (if so many are wanted) the whole or half the lettuce, beans, &c., and each row such distance apart that a horse or hand cultivator can be used between the rows. Thus the back-ache work of hoeing and weeding by hand is saved to a large extent, and all this pitting which is involved is avoided. Nor is it a bad practice to grow the garden vegetable in some portion of the cultivated fields if near or convenient to the house.

The main point aimed at is to suggest to those who have small fields, or cultivate small patches of ground, here and there, a mode by which a great deal of labor and time may be saved and a vast deal more produced on the same area. Instances occur to us where farmers have added one third to the products from the farm by removing the fences, ploughing long furrows, cultivating long rows, keeping the stock in the stable and soiling it or enclosing them in hurdles wherever the best food for them could be found growing.

The Talking Enthusiasts.

"Queer crowd," pursued Button—"like boarding-house butter—more hair than fat."

This, though inelegant in point of rhetoric, was a very just observation in substance, as Adrian perceived to his great amusement as he glanced around the room. In truth he thought to himself that Button alone was probably possessed of more fat than all the rest of the assembly. They were terribly skinny.

Our Quaker Bitter, is a very good, indeed, almost all of them, with hollow eyes, lank cheeks, and frames as spare as the assembly was a congress of clothes-horses. Adrian fancied they had all been desiccated in some hot dry air, and he had a feeling as if it was still playing about among them. Scientific to impression and atmosphere, he seemed almost to feel that his own lips and his eyes were beginning to parch a little; that he was beginning to dry up in the heat that seemed to quiver in the crowded room. In truth he had entered into a new world; the thin ghostly wind over-heated oven-dried world of Talking Reform Enthusiasts, that he had so often heard of, but had never really touched and felt; that strange unreal buzz, of mere good intention with so little morality or religion mingling in it, so little positive constructive intellect, above all so infinitely less of real power—of common sense.

A fantastic realm is this, situated, like the Nephelococcygia, the cloud-land of Aristophanes, between the heavens and the earth. Here they fly, with no footing on the one, and no reach into the other, yet with a feeling that like the Birds of the witty Greek dramatist, they are managing both. But they have no hold. Like the ghosts that flocked about Ulysses at the entrance to Hades, their own unsubstantiality repels them when they try to grasp. A curious further detail or two of analogy might be traced between those melancholy Ulysses shades and our Talking Enthusiasts of to-day. They are querulous; there is something remote and thin in all their utterances; they glibly; and some of them at least—such as the extreme Red Republicans for instance—make their nearest approach to a substantial and efficient life by drinking warm blood.

From Old and New for July.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO!

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

For Scrubbing Kitchens is better and cheaper than any other cleanser. Will not scorch.

For Windows is better than whitening or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slipping, saves labor. You can afford to be without it.

For Scrubbing Kitchens is better and cheaper than any other cleanser. Will not scorch.

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tuxedo. Brightens without scratching.

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than soap.

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tiles, Statuary, from hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

A new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

As an article for the Bath "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, in fact, removes all dirt, stains and blemishes from both hands and face.

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For Making the Skin White and Soft, and giving it a "blow of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any cosmetic known.

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

Don't Fail to try these Goods.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S, 30 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

HAGAN'S



Magnolia Balm

A NEW APPLICATION MAKES A

Pure Bleeding and Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

It is a Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed appearance caused by heat, Pimples, and Eruptions. It cleanses and removes all Blemishes, Pimples, discharging dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and sunburn, and the gentle but powerful influence makes the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 40 Park Place, New York.

THE LITTLE'S

QUICK BITTERS

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Extract of Roots and Herbs which almost invariably cure the following complaints: Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and loss of appetite cured by taking a few bottles. Laxative, Blood Purifier, and Sinking Sensation

For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.

Worms expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.

The Very Best Plan

By which you can obtain Life Insurance for the Low Premium. All Cash. Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insured. THE TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., grants the largest and most liberal terms. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any agent or send for circular.