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Poetry.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls, red lips,
shining eyes, and hair of gold,
Bare feet white and red with dew, two eyes black
and two eyes blue—
Little boy and girl were they, Katie Lee and Willie
Gray.

They were standing where a brook, bending like
a shepherd's crook,
Fished its silver, and thick ranks of green willow
fringed its banks,
Half in thought and half in play, Katie Lee and
Willie Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red; he was taller—
"look a beaut!"
She with arms like wreaths of snow, swings a
basket to and fro,
As she lingers half in play, chatting there with
Willie Gray.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said, and there came a dash
of red,
Through the brownness of his cheek, "Boys are
strong and girls are weak,
And I'm strong, so I will, Katie's basket up the hill!"

Katie answered with a laugh, "You shall only
carry half,"
And then tossing back her curls, "Boys are weak
as well as girls."

Do you think that Katie guessed half the wisdom
she expressed?
Men are only boys grown tall; hearts don't change
much after all;
And you may judge from that day Katie Lee and
Willie Gray.

Stood again beside the brook, bending like a shep-
herd's crook,
Is it strange that Willie said, while again a dash
of red,
Crossed the brownness of his cheek, "I am strong
and you are weak,
Life is but a slippery steep, hung with shadows,
cold and deep."

"Will you kiss me, Katie dear, walk beside me
without fear?"
May I carry—and I will—all your burdens up the
hill?"

And she answered with a laugh, "No—but you
may carry half."

Close beside the little brook, bending like a shep-
herd's crook,
Washing with its silver bands, late and early at
Willie Gray.

Is it a cottage, where, to-day, Katie lives with Wil-
lie Gray?
In a perch the sits, and he, sitting on a basket to and
fro—
Vastly different from the one that she swung in
days ago;
This is long, and deep, and wide, and—has rocks
at the side.

Miscellany.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

'KASPER HAUSER.'

On the 26th of May, in the year 1828,
a citizen of the ancient town of Nurem-
berg, standing at his own door drinking
in the pure evening air through a long
tobacco pipe, beheld advancing towards
him a youth of singular aspect. The
object of the citizen's regard was attired
in pantaloons of gray cloth, a waistcoat
of spotted red material much the worse
for wear, and a jacket which had plainly
seen service as the upper part of a frock
coat. Round the youth's neck was a
black silk neckcloth, his head was roofed
by a coarse felt hat, and the toes of his
stockingless feet peeped forth from a pair
of heavy boots, which, like each of the
other articles of his motley attire, had
never been designed for the use of the
present wearer. More singular than his
medley of clothing were his motions,
which, though not those of a drunken
man, resembled them, inasmuch that
the youth's spirit was evidently willing to
gain the other end of the street, his flesh
truly was weak, and as to the legs
altogether ungovernable. The citizen
watched with amazement that they gave
way alternately as the weight of the
youth's body rested upon them in turns.
In his painful endeavors to progress, and
that they showed a disposition to disperse
in any direction save that in which the
owner desired to proceed. The youth's
progress being under these circumstances
necessarily slow, the citizen advanced,
and giving him greeting, inquired if he
might in any way aid him. The youth
answered in ill-pronounced German, "I
would be a rider as my father was," and
held out a letter which he carried in his
hand, and which was addressed "To his
Honor the Captain of the 4th Esqadron
of the Shrovlisshaz Regiment, Nuremberg."
The good citizen offered to guide him to
the captain's quarters, and would have
begun the way with conversation. But to
all his observations the strange youth
answered only, "I would be a rider as my
father was;" and his interlocutor, presen-
tly arriving at the conclusion that the
youth with the weak legs must be a fore-
igner, desisted from further attempts at
conversation. Arrived at the captain's
house, the youth presented the letter to
the servant, and piteously pointing to his
swollen feet, moaned his moan, "I would
be a rider as my father was." The ser-
vant failing, as the citizen had failed,
to get any further speech from him, admitted
him to the kitchen, pending his master's
return, and being touched by his sorrow-
ful condition placed meat and beer before
him. The youth eagerly seized a piece
of the meat and thrust it into his mouth;
but scarcely had he touched his lips than
he shook from head to foot, the muscles
of his face became horribly convulsed,
and he spat out the morsel with every
token of disgust. Similar symptoms
following upon his tasting the beer, the
captain's servant, not feeling altogether
at home in the company of so singular a
youth, cautiously conducted him to the
stable, where he lay down upon the straw
and instantly fell asleep.

On the captain's return the letter was
handed to him, with an account of the
bearer's conduct, which lost nothing of
its singularity in the reporting. The
missive, on being opened, was found to
be dated with some indefiniteness, "From
a place near the Bavarian frontier which
shall be nameless, 1828." The letter
proceeded to set forth that the bearer was
left in the house of the writer on the 7th
of October, 1812, and that he had never
been able to discover who the writer's
mother was. The writer added that he
himself was a poor day laborer, with ten
children, and but little wherewith to
maintain them; that he had never per-
mitted the lad to take a step out of his
house, and that he was thus in total igno-
rance of his locality, and so, "good Mr.
Captain need not try to find out." The
letter concluded by commending the
bearer to the captain's care, but adding
that if he did not desire to keep the boy
he might "kill him or hang him up in the
chimney." This mysterious epistle was
written in German characters, but
enclosed was a note written in Latin,
enjoining the captain to send the boy
who was seventeen years of age to
Nuremberg to the 6th Regiment of Light
Horse, "for there his father also was."
Here was a delicate and a dangerous
position for a captain of Light Horse, and
a married man withal, to be placed in!
But the captain of the 4th Esqadron was
a man of action, and straightway pro-
ceeded to the stable, determined to get at
the bottom of what was most probably
the weak invention of some female
enemy. In this intention he was, how-
ever hopelessly baffled. Whenever he
paused for a reply to his volley of ques-
tions his guest answered only, "I would
be a rider as my father was," words of
whose meaning he seemed to have no
more intelligent conception than had
Poe's raven of the "Evermore" it was
worn of Pallas just above the poet's
chamber door. Unwilling to be saddled
with the charge of so uncanny a guest,
and not caring to adopt either of the mild
methods of disposing of him suggested
by the letter of introduction, the captain
handed the stranger over to the police,
two of whom led him away, informing
him on the road that it was of no use his

trying to "come the old soldier" over
them, and that the sooner he told them
who he was and whence he came the bet-
ter it would be for him. On his arrival
at the police station the officials gravely
proceeded to put to him the several
questions enjoined by law, to each of
which he wearily waived, "I would be a
rider as my father was."

Like the citizen, the captain's servant,
and the captain himself, the guardians of
the peace of Nuremberg were utterly at
a loss to make anything of the singular
apparition which had dropped down or
sprung up upon their streets, and they
were not in any wise assisted by the
magistrates who were summoned to the
council. The youth showed just such
signs of intelligence as might be expected
from a baby recently relieved of the in-
convenience of long clothes and not
quite comfortable in his mind by reason
of the change. He stared with lack-
luster eyes at the furniture of the room,
visibly brightening up when he beheld
the gold lace on the uniforms of the
officers present, and showing a strong
desire to handle it. After spending sev-
eral hours in attempts to elicit something
from him, the burgomaster in a happy
moment placed pen, ink and paper before
him, and bade him write a detailed
account of himself. With a childish
laugh, as if he recognized an old play-
thing, the stranger seized the pen, and in
a legible hand wrote the words "Kas-
per Hauser," and with a repetition of this
name he gleefully covered the sheet. But it
was speedily became apparent that as
his power of speech was limited to the
production of the name "Kasper Hauser,"
this was, however, a point gained, and
Kasper was remanded on suspicion of
being a rogue or a vagabond, and accom-
modated with a cell accordingly. Being
offered by his jailor the prison ration of
bread and water he devoured it greedily,
and then, lying back on his straw, fell
into a peaceful sleep.

On the following morning he was again
brought up for examination but with no
fresh result; and as the days went by the
conviction of his genuineness forced itself
on the minds of those who had him in
charge, and instead of being regarded as
an object of suspicion, who ought at
least to be made to "move on," this strange
being, whose cheeks were covered with
the down of approaching manhood while
his mental powers were, without natural
defect, as undeveloped as those of a two-
year-old baby, became an object of the
deepest interest and the most affectionate
regard. Little by little the broad outline
of the story of his life leaked out, and the
whole German nation read with growing
excitement that somewhere in their midst,
and for reasons which could only be con-
jectured, this lad, now in his sixteenth
year, had since his birth been immured
in a room less than six feet square; that
a few days before he entered Nurem-
berg, he had never beheld the light of
heaven, the face of Nature, or the like-
ness of man; that he had never stood
upon his feet, never heard the human
voice, never eaten anything but bread,
and never drank anything but water.

Here was a feast for a philosophical
and imaginative nation—a people who
could evolve camels from their inner con-
sciousness, and who were ever on the
lookout for some fresh glimpse of that
Wonderland with whose dark glades and
sunlit hills they had been familiar ever
since the hour of strangely mingled pain
and pleasure when they had smoked their
first pipe.

The citizens of Nuremberg flocked in
crowds to visit Kasper, and as his story
spread, travelers from a distance, among
whom were distinguished scholars, no-
bles, and even princes of the blood, made
journeys to his little court, until his *ceres*
became so crowded that they grew out of
all proportion to the accommodation that
Nuremberg could provide, and the order
went forth for their discommodation.

The burgomaster issued a formal notice
in which the world was given to under-
stand that Kasper Hauser had been
adopted by the city of Nuremberg, and
in its name committed to the charge of
an instructor, and thenceforward poor
Kasper, with his ludicrously disobedient
limbs, his wondering, wandering eyes,
his baby prattle, and his adolescent form,
ceased to be on public view.

Of the learned men, in whose minds
this new and startling phenomenon cre-
ated a deep interest, was Auselm von
Feuerbach, a distinguished judge in Ba-
varia, who devoted much time to the
study of Kasper's bodily and mental con-
dition, and embodied the result of his
observation in a book, one of many which
were published having "the child of Nu-
remberg" as a theme. Here we find a
full description of Kasper and minute
details of his daily life, which, as form-
ing an altogether new chapter in the study
of man, possess an interest apart from
the mere vulgar one attached to the mys-
tery of the lad's origin.

Kasper was, when the learned judge
first visited him, sixteen or seventeen
years of age and four feet nine inches in
height. He was strongly and symmetri-
cally made, but so ignorant was he of
the use of his limbs that his hands were
rather in his way than otherwise, and he
had acquired a nervous habit of stretch-
ing out three fingers on either hand by
way of feelers, his forefinger and thumb
being meanwhile joined at the tip in the
form of a circle. His method of walk-
ing was precisely that of an infant, and

he tottered across the room from chair to
chair with both arms held out to balance
himself. Woe to him if a bit of stick or
a book lay in his path. It was sure to
bring him flat on his face, where he would
lie content to sprawl till some one lifted
him up and gave him another start.

To all descriptions of food and drink
save bread and water he showed the same
signs of utter aversion which had terri-
fied the captain's servant. The presence
of an article of food except the two men-
tioned he could instantly detect by the
smell, and a drop of wine, coffee, beer or
milk mixed with his water, or a morsel
of meat, butter or cheese placed in his
mouth, caused him to become violently
ill. His perfect innocence cast out fear
from his mind, and he would stand look-
ing on with childish delight while a
naked sabre was flashed within a foot of
his nose, and once when a pistol was fired
at him he objected only on the score of
the noise it created. His sense of smell-
ing was peculiarly keen, but for some
time his senses of sight and hearing
appeared to be in a state of torpor—not
that he was either blind or deaf, for his
eyes were so strong that he could see as
well in the dark as in the light, and his
hearing lacked nothing in the power of
distinguishing sounds to which his atten-
tion was specially directed. But it was
a natural consequence of the undeveloped
condition of his being that he should
behold things without seeing them and
hear without noticing, and hence he
stared vacantly at the objects of daily
life, and heard its sounds without receiv-
ing any impression therefrom. One
exception must be made in favor of glit-
tering objects, which, from the first he
eagerly seized and played with, and the
ringing of bells, which threw him into a
state of ecstacy.

His ideas of things animate and inani-
mate, natural and artistic, were extremely
broad. He could distinguish a man or
woman from the lower order of animals,
but the sole difference which his mind
could discover between the sexes was
that one was dressed in more flowing
and brighter robes, and was, therefore
the more lovable. Animals he also arbi-
trarily divided into two classes, white and
black. A white pigeon or a white horse
were the same to him—things pleasant to
behold and desirable; but anything that
was black he abhorred, and a black hen
which he once chanced upon nearly killed
him with fright. Of a Creator, or death,
or a life to come, it is needless to say he
had no conception or any capability of
understanding.

Shortly after his domestication in Nu-
remberg divers devout and well-meaning
clergymen sat down before him, and at
sundry times strove to accomplish the
salvation of his soul. But though he
would listen for a time with the most
encouraging attention, he would presen-
tly make a dash at the good man's eye-
glasses, or curiously fumble his whiskers,
or stoop down to feel the polish on his
boots, or by other and similar exhibition
of babyishness satisfactorily demonstrate
that he had not the slightest idea of what
the sermon was about. Indeed, all
through his life Kasper entertained a
strong aversion to parsons, their presence
operating upon him in somewhat the same
way that meat did. His impression of
the ceremony of public worship he once
summed up in the following pithy man-
ner: "First the people bellow, and when
they have done the parson begins to bel-
low."

The struggle of this peculiarly situated
human mind to grapple with the ideas
that had suddenly burst upon it were
deeply interesting to the psychological
world, and Kasper's education was
directed with as anxious a care as if the
poor founding had been the Prince Im-
perial or the prospective Czar of all the
Russias. Possessing a memory which, by
counting its age by years, was in its
prime, and upon which no ideas had yet
been written, and with a disposition sin-
gularly docile and earnest, Kasper made
wonderful progress in his studies. In a
manner which shall presently be noted
he had made a start in the art of writing,
and in this he soon perfected himself,
while he dived into his vocabulary of
speech. His notions of things were,
however, essentially childish, and when
he passed beyond the stage of impassive
indifference to all around him he con-
stantly indulged in fancies the most gro-
tesque. He endowed images and trees
with life, and if a sheet of paper were
blown off the table he regarded the act
as of its own volition, and would "won-
der why it went."

It was a matter of deep surprise to him
that the horses and unicorns which he
saw carved in stone upon the buildings
of the city did not run away, and he was
forever guessing what the trees were say-
ing when the wind rustled through them
and moved their big arms and fingers.
Himself scrupulously clean, he beheld
with indignation a dirt encrusted statue
which stood in his tutor's garden, often
asking "why the man did not wash him-
self." He also propounded a similar
inquiry for the consideration of an old
gray cat, which he viewed as wilfully
neglecting the ordinary means at its com-
mand of becoming white.

At this time his eyes, recovering from
the state of inflammation into which they
had been thrown by the sudden transla-
tion from darkness to light, were keen
beyond comparison, and, as I have men-
tioned, were equally serviceable by night
or day. His sense of hearing, too, was
peculiarly acute, and he could distinguish

at a great distance the sound of a man
walking barefoot. His touch was equally
sensitive, and he was affected in a power-
ful manner by metallic and magnetic in-
fluences. Of all the senses smelling was
with him so highly developed as to be a
source of daily torture. Things which to
ordinary mortals are entirely destitute of
odor, he could scent from afar, and flow-
ers or other substances which possess a
distinguishable perfume affected him so
powerfully that it was necessary to exer-
cise constant care to keep him without
their range.

To this state of morbid sensibility there
succeeded one in which his exceptional
powers of memory, and, in a less degree,
those of sight, hearing, smelling, taste,
and touch, faded, and his ability to learn
the lessons prepared for him steadily de-
creased. This was doubtless a natural
result of the forcing system which was
adopted by his tutors; but it was also
coexistent with the change which had
been gradually effected in his diet. Edu-
cation in this direction had been a work
of great difficulty, but by degrees Kasper
became accustomed to eat meat and
drink milk, and he threw so well under
his new diet that he was soon able to
walk the streets of Nuremberg without
exciting doubts of his sobriety. Of
horses and of riding he was passionately
fond. He was from his first moment as
sate in a saddle as a child in its cradle,
and thenceforward daily rode out on
horseback, undertaking without fatigue
journeys which would have worn out a
fox hunter.

In 1829, the year after Kasper's birth
into the world—and it is necessary to bear
in mind that it is of his first year I have
hitherto discoursed—the public demanded
that something more than had yet been
accomplished should be done towards
clearing up the mystery of his life. Ac-
cordingly a court of inquiry was appointed
by the government, and several days were
consumed in hearing the depositions of
facts connected with the founding. Of
the scanty evidence adduced, the most
interesting is a brief memoir written by
himself in February, 1829, less than
twelve months after his appearance in
Nuremberg, a production which displays
the wonderful educational progress made
by him in so short a time.

His reminiscences are wholly confined
to his existence in what he calls a "hole,"
which from his comparison with other
localities, appears to have been a chamber
six or seven feet long and five feet high.
His dress, he tells us, consisted of a shirt
and drawers and trousers, with a rug to
cover his legs, and he sat upon straw
with his back against the wall, never lying
full length even when he slept. When
he awoke from sleep he sometimes found
that he had a clean shirt on, and there
was always a pitcher of water and a piece
of bread on the floor beside him. How
they came there he never questioned,
accepting them as a matter of course and
only occasionally wishing the supply of
water was more liberal. When he was
very thirsty, and had drunk all the water
in the pitcher, he was wont to take up the
vessel and hold it to his mouth, expecting
that water would presently flow; "but it
never did." And then he would put down
the pitcher and go to sleep again, and
when he awoke there was water.

He had for playthings two wooden
horses, a dog, and some pieces of red and
blue ribbon, and his sole occupation
throughout the years he had spent in "the
hole" was to deck the dog and the horses
with the ribbon. He had no notion that
there was anything beyond the walls that
enclosed him, and for a long time he did
not know that there was any being in
creation save himself. But once a man
appeared, and placing a low stool before
Kasper, laid a piece of paper thereon, and
taking the prisoner's hand within his own
guided it in forming with a pencil the
words "Kasper Hauser." This he repeated
at intervals, till Kasper could write them
himself, a practice in which he took great
pleasure, for it varied the monotony of
his ordinary recreation.

One day a man came to him, lifted him
up, and placing him upon his feet endeav-
ored to teach him to stand upright and
use his legs. Kasper had never yet stood
on his feet, and the experiment gave him
great pain. But the man persevered, and
by degrees the position grew less distress-
ing. After the lesson had been repeated
many times the man took him upon his
back and carried him out into a bright
light, in which Kasper fainted, and "all
became night." They went a long way,
he being sometimes dragged along, fall-
ing over his helpless feet, sometimes
carried on the man's back. But the man
spoke no words except to say, "I would
be a rider as my father was," a shibboleth
which thus became imprinted on Kasper's
memory. When they got near Nurem-
berg the man dressed him in the clothes
described at the commencement of this
article, and upon entering the gates of
the city placed a letter in his hand and
vanished.

Nothing could be made of this extra-
ordinary story, and the court of inquiry,
solemnly convened, was as solemnly dis-
solved, having effected no other result
than that of widening and deepening
public interest in the history of the found-
ling. This interest received a fresh stim-
ulus from an occurrence which took place
on the 17th of October, 1829. On that
day Kasper was found insensible and
covered with blood, lying in a corner of
the cellar in the house of the learned
professor with whom he lived. When
restored to consciousness, he related how

a man with a black silk handkerchief tied
round his face had suddenly appeared
before him as he sat alone in the room;
how the man had struck him a heavy blow
on the forehead, telling him to the ground;
and how upon partially coming to him-
self he staggered down stairs and into the
cellar where he had fainted. After this
event Kasper was more carefully tended
than ever, and the process of intellectual
cramping proceeded with such vigor that
in a couple of years all his peculiar
brightness had faded.

Writing of him in the year 1832, Herr
von Feuerbach says: "This extraordinary
almost preternatural elevation of his sensus
has been diminished, and has almost
sunk to the common level. He is still
able to see in the dark, so that for him
there exists no real night. But he is no
longer able to read in the dark, nor to
recognize the most minute objects at a
great distance. Of the gigantic powers
of his memory, and of other astounding
qualities, not a trace remains. He no
longer retains anything that is remarkable
except his extraordinary fate, his indis-
criminate goodness, and the exceeding
unableness of his disposition." It is
astonishing how Kasper would himself
about the hearts of those with whom he
came in contact. There are people still
living in Nuremberg who remember him,
and regard him over a space nearly forty
years with a marvellous tenderness and
an infinite pity. One such gave me as a
precious gift a copy of his portrait. It
shows a lad of some eighteen years, fair
faced, with short curly hair lying over a
broad, high forehead, large eyes, well
shaped nose, a sweet mouth, a dimpled
chin, and a general expression of a great
and constant sorrow uncomplainingly
borne.

In the year 1832 the Earl of Stanhope
prevailed upon the magistracy of Nurem-
berg to deliver up to his care the adopted
child of their city, and his lordship tem-
porarily placed him at Anspach, purposing
shortly to remove him to England. At
Anspach the life for which poor Kasper
had so little cause for thankfulness was
closed by the assassin's dagger. On the
17th of December, 1833, he went by
appointment to the castle park, to meet a
person who had darkly promised to give
his parentage, and who upon arriving at
the trying place treacherously stabbed
him to the heart. The deed was done in
broad daylight, but the murderer escaped,
and with him all hope of elucidating the
mystery of Kasper Hauser's birth and
life. There were fresh inquiries and new
conjectures, but from that day to this,
nothing capable of proof has been discov-
ered. "God," wrote the pious Binder,
chief burgomaster of Nuremberg, in a
manifesto issued upon the death of Kas-
per, "God in His justice will compensate
him with an eternal spring of the joys of
infancy denied him here, for the vigor of
youth of which he was deprived, and for
the life destroyed five years after he was
born into the world. Peace be to his
ashes." This was Kasper Hauser's epi-
taph.

The Crash Among the Stock Gamblers.

In a letter, descriptive of the scenes in
New York during the panic of Friday and
Saturday, "Burleigh," of the Boston Jour-
nal, writes:

Physicians say that fatal sickness fol-
lows these terrible panics. The excitement
and the fright is ruinous to health.
Strange enough, Bright's kidney disease
follows one of these crashes. Keep Lock-
wood, Little, and other eminent bankers
died shortly after their failure. A man
who has lost terribly said yesterday, "I
have lost my money and my energy, and
the worst of it is, I am twenty years
older than I was yesterday." A dozen
men rule and ruin New York. "Dog will
not eat dog," but bull will eat bull, and
bear will eat bear. In Wall Street the
son will turn against the father, and the
son in law will ruin the father-in-law. No
man trusts the honor of any man on
the street, except in the mere matter of
payments. A clique is formed to bull or
bear a stock. The Round Robin is hard-
ly signed before the parties look out for a
chance to sell out. The man who betrays
his associates first is the sharpest fellow.

A gentleman left the street with five
millions. He took leave of his associates
and started on a European tramp. He
came home a short time ago, and several
operators and two or three bank presi-
dents invited him to dinner. An incidental
reference was made to a great speculation
in which the parties were interested.—
Heated by wine, the guest was induced
to venture once more on the treacherous
sens of speculation. Every dollar of his
fortune is wiped out. He has not money
enough to pay a week's board; he will
never be able to do any more business,
and he has to be watched closely to pre-
vent suicide.

IRON AS A PURIFIER.—The remark of
Muspratt that Iron is Nature's scavenger
has been justified by recent studies, in
which it has been shown that strips of
iron thrown into cisterns of water speed-
ily destroy all sewerage contamination.
Medlock has proved, by a series of ex-
periments, that iron produces nitrous acid
by its action on the nitrogenous organic
matter, which is the most destructive
power nature has. He has found as a
general result that by allowing water to
be in contact with a large surface of iron,
in about forty-eight hours every trace of
organic matter was either destroyed or
rendered insoluble, in which state it could
be purified effectually by filtration.

Professional Cards, &c.

WILSON & SWASEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
EDWARD A. WILSON, HORATIO E. SWASEY,
South Paris, June 14, 1873.

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
ag Collection accounts, &c. Also, special
attention given to business in Probate Court.
May 6, 1874.

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
BETHEL, ME.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.

Our County Fair.

Owing to the heavy rain on Tuesday, the Fair was postponed. Wednesday opened clear and bright, and the Show commenced. The attendance was better than usual for the first day, but the entries were hardly as numerous. There was a good display of Cattle this day, but very little after.

There were two teams from Paris, Oxford and Norway, of sixteen yokes each. Norway also furnished eight yoke of steers 3 years old—some good sized and handsome.

J. F. Penley and H. Winslow of Paris, had good herds of cattle, also Wm. Hall, Norway.

There was a better show of Dairy Products than common. The South Paris Cheese Factory had some of their product on exhibition, and A. J. Knight, of Rumford, had four good looking cheeses from his private dairy. There were several others from private dairies, and a good show of nice looking butter.

The fruit department was very good for such a year. U. H. Upton, Esq., of Norway, had some 30 varieties of apples, with peaches, pears and grapes.

There was a good show of vegetables. There was hardly the usual display of needle and fancy work.

Hathaway, Davis & Co., of our village, had two very nice chamber sets—one, a marble top, such as sells for \$100 and good enough for anybody.

A. J. Nersis, Norway, had some melons from his salesroom.

As to carriages and sleighs, Whitman & Libby, of Bryant's Pond, had two of their beautiful carriages, a top buggy and phaeton, showing that there is no need of going out of the County to get up a fancy team. A M. Trull, of Norway, had an unpainted sleigh to show the durability, ironing, &c. It looked sound and strong.

As fine specimens of fowl as we saw were the Plymouth Rock roosters and hens of E. W. Dutton, of Bethel. They were procured at Bangor, where they are favorites, and bring the highest prices of fancy breeds. The old rooster weighs 8 lbs., and hens 6; this year's roosters weigh 6, and 4 1/2 months pullets 5.—They are grey speckled, and splendid layers, handsome and worth cultivating. Master Dutton has a few roosters and pullets to dispose of.

The only accident we noticed was a run away on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Bishop's horse took fright and overturned the carriage, containing a Mr. Hammons and two ladies, and ran into Freeland Howe's two seat carriage, containing the wife and three small children of Gilman W. Heath, of Sumner, destroying one wheel, but not otherwise injuring the carriage, or the occupants. It was a narrow escape all around.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was held on Wednesday afternoon. The interest was not so great as last year. Hon. H. C. Reed declined serving longer as President, and on motion of A. T. C. King, the votes of the Society were tendered him for his faithful services.

The following officers were then elected:

S. S. Smith, Oxford, President; W. N. Thomas, Oxford, Vice-President; Alden Chase, Woodstock, F. T. Pike, Norway, B. Y. Tuell, Sumner, J. W. Whitman, Backfield, S. Porter, Paris, Trustees; A. C. T. King, South Paris, Secretary and Treasurer.

Premiums Awarded.

STALLIONS, BREEDING MARES, COLTS.

Committee—Benjamin Tucker, Jr., Ralph Freeman, Sylvanus Porter, H. S. Threlkeld, Oxford, stallion, \$10.00
Joseph F. Besse, Backfield, do 5.00
S. R. Bridgman, Hebron, breeding mare, 5.00
Samuel A. Bumpus, Paris, do 3.00
C. M. Thayer, Paris, 3 yrs old colt, 4.00
C. M. Thayer, Paris, do 3.00
Joseph Tufts, Paris, 2 yrs old colt, 2.00
Albion S. Besse, Backfield, 2 yrs old colt, 1.00
S. R. Bridgman, Hebron, do 1.00

BULLS, STEERS, AND HEIFERS.

Committee—Geo. E. Gibson, W. L. Stanton, S. I. Millett.

N. J. Cushman, Paris, Durham bull, \$5.00
Jere H. Winslow, Paris, grade 3.00
E. J. Poth, Norway, grade H. bull, 3.00
Cyrus S. Hayes, Oxford, best bull, 5.00
C. H. Clifford, Paris, steer calves, 2.00
James F. Penley, Paris, 2 yrs old heifer, 2.00
Geo. W. Maxim, Paris, 2 yearling heifers 2.00
Simon R. Ellis, do 2 yrs old steers, 4.00
Alex S. Thayer, do yearling do 2.00
Geo. Everett, Norway, 3 yrs old do 5.00
Alanson Dunham, do do 3.00

Your Committee find several bull calves which were worthy of a premium, and think there should be a premium offered for them. Also several fine blood and grade Jersey bulls and Dutch grades, which were very fine and worthy of a premium, but as there was none offered, we were unable to give anything for them, and would recommend that hereafter premiums be offered for such.

HERDS, MILCH COWS AND STOCK COWS.

Committee—J. G. Rowe, Jona Holmes, S. H. Millett.

William Hall, Norway, heifer, \$12.00
J. F. Penley, Paris, second do 8.00
J. H. Winslow, Paris, third do 6.00
Ambrose S. Curtis, Woodstock, stock cow 5.00
Lucius Denison, Norway, milch cow, 1.00

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Committee—J. N. Baker, J. Henry Millett, Sol H. Millett.

Ralph Freeman, Norway, flock of sheep, \$5.00
S. S. Smith, Oxford, buck, 2.00
do Chester boar, 3.00
E. W. Dutton, Bethel, lot of poultry, 1.00
Olin B. Upton, Norway, poultry, 1.50

NEEDLE WORK AND MILLINERY.

Committee—C. F. Whitman, L. Ellen Frost, Bella Wilson.

Miss Clara A. Hubbard, Norway, 2 boxes needle work, \$1.00
Mrs W. C. Cole, Norway, needle work, .50
Mrs G. A. Cole, do emb'd skirt, .50
Mrs Mary A. Penley, Norway, quilt, .50
Miss C. E. Millett, do do .25
Miss Laura J. Reed, do do .25
Miss Bella L. Reed, do watch case, gratuity .10

Ichabod Preble, Norway, beans, gratuity .50
do trace of pop corn, gratuity .25
William Hall, Norway, Surprise oats, gratuity .50
Albion Hall, do trace of seed corn, gratuity .25

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS.
Committee—Wm N. Thomas, S. Fuller, Wm Hall.

Wm H. Porter, Paris, garden vegetables, \$3.00
L. S. Swan, do do 2.00
S. P. Bartlett, Norway, squashes, .50
Olin B. Upton, do watermelon, .50
S. P. Bartlett, do tomatoes, .50
Mrs J. Bartlett, do pepper, .50
L. S. Swan, Paris, squash, book, .50
Nursed Preble, Norway, squash, book, .50
S. E. Merrill, do do do

FRUIT.

Committee—A. B. Bumpus, A. D. White, Benj. Tucker.

Uriah H. Upton, Norway, largest variety, \$5.00
Leander S. Swan, Paris, 3d do 2.00
Cyrus M. Buck, Norway, best winter apples, 2.00
Wm H. Stiles, 2d, Norway, 2d do 1.00
U. H. Upton, do best fall apples, 1.00
G. J. Brown, Paris, 2d do 1.00
Leander S. Swan, Paris, best pears, 1.00
G. J. Brown, do do plums, .50
Henry Upton, Norway, do grapes, 1.00
A special display of peaches were entered by Uriah H. Upton which your Committee consider worthy of honorable mention.

FLOWING.

Committee—Jas F. Penley, R. Freeman, Pottle & Winslow, Norway, \$3.00
J. G. Penley, Paris, plowing, 2.00
W. L. Stanton, Oxford, plowing, 1.00

We would recommend a gratuity to Clifford & King.

TOWN TEAM.

Committee—Andrew J. Hall, J. M. Lane, R. L. Cole.

Paris, best Team, \$15.00
Leander S. Swan, 2d best do 10.00
Oxford, 3d do 7.50

Your Committee on Town Teams found them all worthy of a premium, and found it hard to decide which to give to the first, but as we were obliged to discriminate, we awarded the premiums as above specified.

DRAWING.

Committee—Charles H. Clifford, Jonathan Clark, Robert Hall.

Jos G. Penley, Paris, drawing, \$5.00
Frank M. Penley, Paris, do 3.00
Nathan Maxine, do do 4 yrs old steers, 2d class drawing, grat. 2.00
L. L. Sturdivant, Paris, drawing, 3.00

WORKING OXEN, BEEF CATTLE, MATCHED OXEN, AND MATCHED STEERS.

Committee—John A. Bolster, Seth T. Holbrook, John Martin.

William Hall, Norway, beef oxen, \$5.00
James F. Penley, Paris, 2d best do 3.00
W. L. Stanton, Oxford, best disciplined 5.00
S. M. King, Paris, 2d do do 4.00
A. C. Dudley, Paris, best matched, 4.00
John Whitman, Paris, 2d best do 2.00
Weston Frost, Norway, best matched 3 yrs old, 3.00
L. W. Foster, Paris, 2d best do 1.00

The Committee were confined to very limited numbers of entries, and were not fully satisfied to award the premiums as they did, for we were unanimous in the opinion that very many entries might be made which would reflect credit on the next stock of the members of this Society.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, BREAD AND HONEY.

Committee—David N. True, Mrs. Gardner Rowe, Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

Ralph Freeman, Norway, 1 jar of fall butter, \$2.00
Mrs W. H. Porter, Paris, do do 1.50
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, Norway, 1 jar of fall butter, 1.00
Mrs J. A. Bolster, Norway, 1 jar of June butter, 4.00
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, do do 2.00
Mrs David W. Frost, Norway, 2 jars of June butter, 2.00
Mrs Rhoda A. Millett, Norway, 2 cheeses, 4.00
No Paris Cheese, Co. So Paris, 2 do 2.00
A. J. Knight, Rumford, 4 do 1.00
Mrs James Crockett, Norway, loaf white bread, .50
Mrs Lucy Frost, Norway, loaf brown bread, .50
Leander S. Swan, Paris, box honey, .50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Committee—George E. Gibson.

Wm L. Stanton, Oxford, quilt, .15
Miss Adie M. Stanton, Oxford, rug, .25
Miss Maria L. Reed, Norway, quilt, .15
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, Norway, 10 do do 1.00
Mrs G. L. Reed, Norway, rag carpet, 1.00
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, Norway, 12 1/2 yds frocking, 1.00
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, Norway, double mittens, .15
Mrs Moses Parsons, Norway, tow sheets, .25
do do table cover, .25
do do double mittens, .25
do do gent's stockings, .15
do do ladies' hose, .15
do do roller towel, .15

TOWN STEER TEAMS.

Committee—Wm O. King, L. L. Gardner, T. W. Gorham.

Norway, 3 yrs old steer team, \$8.00

THE REPORT OF THE TROTTING MATCHES WAS NOT RECEIVED IN SEASON FOR THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

—At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Houlton, Mr. Parkhurst of Mayville, a member of the Board, stated that one of the Swedes had raised the present season forty bushels of wheat on one acre of land.

At Presque Isle, Gov. Perham was shown some excellent wheat said to be a sample of one hundred and six bushels raised by a Swede from three a half bushels sowing.

This wheat is worth, at the doors of producers, two dollars per bushel. In the west, the same distance from Railroads, it would not sell for more than fifty cents per bushel. Cannot more money be made by wheat raising with equal capital and labor in Aroostook than in the west?

—The delegates to the late meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held at Minneapolis, Minn., are delighted with their reception. When the express train bringing the delegates crossed the line and passed from Illinois into Wisconsin, large baskets of pretty flowers and ripe fruit were brought into the train and distributed among the delegates as a welcome to Wisconsin. When the cars came into Minnesota, members of the committee from Minneapolis boarded the train, and every guest was provided, free, with an omnibus ticket, and a card on which was printed the name of the person who would entertain him, and the number of his house.

Mrs Diantha H. Cole, Woodstock, 3 broods hens, gratuity, .15
Mrs Diantha H. Cole, Woodstock, 2 lamp mats, gratuity, .10
Mrs Lydia Titcomb, Norway, 1 suit underclothes, gratuity, .25
Mrs Lydia Titcomb, Norway, 1 bead pocket, gratuity, .15
Mrs Ralph S. Freeman, Norway, stocking yarn, gratuity, .10
Miss Alice Freeman, Norway, 3 tidies, gratuity, .15
Miss Alice Freeman, Norway, 2 lamp mats, gratuity, .15
Mrs R. S. Freeman, Norway, 1 pair mittens, gratuity, .10
do do hose, gratuity, .10
Mrs John A. Bolster, Norway, yarn, gratuity, .10
Miss Mary E. Preble, do quilt, grat. .15
Miss Emma S. Preble, do 2 quilts, grat. .25
Mrs Levi Millett, do yarn, grat. .10
do do 2 p'r footings, grat. .10
do do stockings, grat. .10
Miss C. E. Millett, Norway, mittens, grat. .10
Miss Christina Millett, Norway, patchwork, grat. .10
Miss Ida L. Fuller, Paris, 3 lamp mats, gratuity, .15
Mrs Mary R. Stevens, Norway, 2 p'r ladies' hose, gratuity, .10
Same, two rugs, each .15
Mrs Mary R. Stevens, Norway, 2 p'r footings, grat. .10
Miss Sarah B. Farnum, do quilt, grat. .15
Miss Fannie C. Holmes, Oxford, ottoman cover, grat. .20
Miss Fannie C. Holmes, Oxford, sofa pillow, grat. .15
Mrs Sarah Bennett, Norway, lamp mat, grat. .10
do do tidy, grat. .10
Miss Clara A. Hubbard, Norway, tidy, grat. .15
Mrs O. H. Green, Norway, collar, grat. .15
Miss Annie Eastman, Paris, doll and clothes, grat. .20
Miss Isabel Wilson, Oxford, tidy, grat. .10
Mrs Olive Stanley, Norway, 2 tidies, grat. .15
Miss Ella Rowe, Oxford, scarf, grat. .25

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Committee—H. J. Morton, J. K. Hammond.

F. C. Merrill, South Paris, breaking up plow, \$2.00
do do seed plow, 1.00
do do cultivator, or horse hoe, .50
do do ox harrow, .50

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Committee—S. S. Smith, Mrs S. F. Briggs, Mrs N. G. Frost.

A. S. Tuttle, Paris, grape wine, .30
Mrs H. C. Reed, Norway, tomato pickles, 15
Miss Laura J. Reed, Norway, mixed pickles, .20
Mrs H. D. Smith, Oxford, paper-holder, 15
do do scrap bag, 10
do do horseradish, 10
do do dried sweet corn, 10
Mrs Lydia A. Titcomb, Norway, can rhubarb, 15
do do currants, 15
do do strawberries, 15
do do currant jelly, 15
do do blackberry " 15
do do preserved plums, 15
do do cucumber pickle, 10

Wm H. Stiles, 2d, Norway, preserves, wine and jelly, .25

Mrs H. D. Smith, Oxford, house plants, 1.00

Mrs Wm C. Cole, Norway, wreath, picture, .25

do do house plants, 1.00

John W. Denning, Paris, steam cleanser, 75

Mrs G. L. Reed, Norway, rasp. jam, 20

do do blackberry jam, 20

do do currant jelly, 15

Mrs Fanny Milner, Norway, house plants, 25

Mrs Roswell Frost, do raspberries, 15

do do doughnuts, 10

Miss Nellie Clark, Paris, was bouquet, 75

Miss Clara A. Hubbard, Norway, was cross, 75

Mrs S. W. Pierce, Norway, crab apple preserves, 20

do do cherry do 20

do do rasp. do 20

Mrs Eastman, Paris, buttons, 10

Miss Mary C. Hammond, Paris, toilet set, 15

Mrs Olive Stanley, Norway, worsted wreath, 25

Mrs Wm E. Cushman, Paris, house plants, 75

Miss Cora Whitman, Backfield, worsted work, 50

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, AND TRANSPORTATION.

Committee—Hiram Young, Wm R. Cary, A. T. Cole.

A. M. Trull, Norway, sleigh, \$2.00

Whitman & Libby, Bryant's Pond, top buggy, 4.00

J. W. Whitman, Backfield, leather, 1.00

Paris Hill Fur Man, Paris, furniture, 2.00

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAPHIC GREETING WAS SENT TO THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, NEW YORK:

"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Rev. O. M. Cousins, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, presented resolutions upon the importance of Associations having rooms and a library; the interdict of games of chance; pledging support to the temperance cause; endorsing the Sabbath school work as worthy of our aid; of thanks to the citizens of Auburn for hospitality, to the Baptist Church for the use of their house of worship, and the Maine Central railroad for free return tickets, and others, all of which were unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Burgess, Portland; Vice Presidents, C. M. Bailey, Winthrop, J. I. Mitchell, Gardiner, J. M. Moody, Bath, C. W. Hill, Auburn, P. N. Dexter, Lewiston, F. A. Smith, Portland, J. S. Turner, Augusta; Secretaries, J. R. Learned, Auburn, Henry Woodward, Winthrop, H. F. Wood, West Waterville; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Hobbs, Treasurer, C. A. Wing.

—The employees of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, have formed a Temperance League, and a circular issued by the Superintendent states that over 1400 men on the road have already signed the total abstinence pledge. The Superintendent commends the movement, and says that strict abstinence from liquor ought to be regarded as an essential qualification for an employee on a railway, where the lives of others are in his hands. The Governor General of Canada writes in approbation of the movement, which is likely to become very general in Canada.

S. J. Court—Sept. Term.

VIRGIN, J. PRESIDING.

The court came in on Saturday morning, when the Divorce case of Ann Dudley, Libt. vs Wellington Dudley was taken up. A hearing was had as to alimony. Decision reserved until Nov. 1st when the Court will come in again. The divorce was not contested.

Wilson & Swasey for Libt. Kimball for dett.

P. & O. C. RAILROAD.

The final hearing on the Petition for Injunction on this Railroad, commonly known as the "Backfield Branch," and concerning which there has been so much trouble, was had before his honor, Judge Virgin, in Portland on Thursday last. This petition has been pending in the S. J. Court of this County since Sept. term 1872, at which time it was filed by the Railroad Commissioners, and notice ordered by Judge Danforth, who held the Court at that term, returnable during the term; but when the case came up, Mr. Smith, who is the only real party in interest in the Road, claimed further time, and the case was continued after a partial hearing to Dec. term, with an order from the Court that the Road must be put in repair on or before the 1st day of Dec., or an injunction would be granted. At the Dec. term, Judge Kent differing in opinion from the former Judge, revoked the order of Judge Danforth, and continued the hearing till March term last, and suggested to the Commissioners that they should make further examination in the meantime, and ordered that the case stand for a new hearing as if none had been had. Between the Dec. and March terms of Court it was impossible for the Commissioners to make any examination of the road on account of the track being entirely covered with snow, and the road not being open or in running order during the winter, so when March term came the case had to be continued to Sept. term. At the last term, when the matter came up Judge Virgin said he would hear the case fully at Chambers, and set Sept. 9th for the hearing in Portland. At the time appointed the parties appeared, and the matter was fully tried. The County Attorney, Enoch Foster, Jr., Esq., appeared for the petitioners, and the Commissioners were present and gave a full statement of their several examinations; there have been two examinations of the road the present season. F. O. J. Smith, Esq., appeared for the Road and contested the proceedings of the Commissioners, and claimed the law defective, and that they could not legally stop the running of trains. This being the first case of the kind ever before our Courts under the Railroad law, the Commissioners are desirous of testing their authority with delinquent roads, and Judge Virgin allowed the full development of facts in the case, and partially heard the matter through, after which he is to examine the law thoroughly and the facts as developed, and render such decision as the law will warrant. The several Judges, before whom the matter has come up at the different terms of Court, seem to have differed in their opinion about the law, one Judge making an order, and another one revoking the order, till it has reached Judge Virgin, who will take time and examine it carefully.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met at Auburn last week.

Nine Associations were represented by 47 delegates, about half the number that were expected, if the violent storm of Tuesday had not occurred. Abundant and excellent entertainment was furnished by the citizens. The Government, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was disappointed in not being permitted to meet with the Convention, on account of a slight indisposition, but several of the delegates had the pleasure of meeting him at the residence of his brother.

The meetings were well sustained and interesting.

The many earnest temperance men in the Convention were gratified to witness the fruits of prohibition enforced, where in Auburn, with a population of about 10,000 only two night police are employed and none in the day, except Sunday.

The following telegraphic greeting was sent to the Evangelical Alliance, New York:

"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Rev. O. M. Cousins, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, presented resolutions upon the importance of Associations having rooms and a library; the interdict of games of chance; pledging support to the temperance cause; endorsing the Sabbath school work as worthy of our aid; of thanks to the citizens of Auburn for hospitality, to the Baptist Church for the use of their house of worship, and the Maine Central railroad for free return tickets, and others, all of which were unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Burgess, Portland; Vice Presidents, C. M. Bailey, Winthrop, J. I. Mitchell, Gardiner, J. M. Moody, Bath, C. W. Hill, Auburn, P. N. Dexter, Lewiston, F. A. Smith, Portland, J. S. Turner, Augusta; Secretaries, J. R. Learned, Auburn, Henry Woodward, Winthrop, H. F. Wood, West Waterville; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Hobbs, Treasurer, C. A. Wing.

—The employees of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, have formed a Temperance League, and a circular issued by the Superintendent states that over 1400 men on the road have already signed the total abstinence pledge. The Superintendent commends the movement, and says that strict abstinence from liquor ought to be regarded as an essential qualification for an employee on a railway, where the lives of others are in his hands. The Governor General of Canada writes in approbation of the movement, which is likely to become very general in Canada.

Donaldson's Balloon Voyage.

After the collapse of the *Graphic* balloon, the proprietors turned the material over to Washington Donaldson, who has made the necessary repairs with the intention of making another trial. On Saturday the mammoth balloon was partially inflated at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, under the direction of Prof. King, of Boston, and it could have been started Sunday, but the proprietors objected to going on the Sabbath. At 8:30 Monday morning, the gas was shut off with 300,000 feet in the balloon, at 9 o'clock the ascension commenced, the life boat being well filled with ballast, provisions, etc. Its occupants were Messrs. Donaldson, Lunt and Ford. The balloon rose very rapidly moving towards the north, then rose higher and took a northeasterly direction; then moved towards the east, and finally seemed to strike a westerly current, and took a course due east. At 9:30 it passed over Glen Cove, L. I., going out of sight there at 10:10 on an east northeasterly course. At 11:10 it passed over Bridgeport, Ct., going eastward. Prof. Fowler, of Bridgeport, measured its altitude when over that city, finding it was two miles above the earth and going the rate of a mile a minute. At 11:40 it was seen at New Haven, going northeast. It beat the railroad train from Anson to Seymour, and at the latter place disappeared behind the clouds. It passed over Waterbury and Litchfield, Conn., at the latter place being quite near the earth. At 11:50 it reached Canaan, Ct., where the aeronauts threw out ballast and the anchors, which were bringing it to the earth. When they were thrown out, the balloon being thus lightened sailed off into space amidst heavy rain, and disappeared.

As special to the Boston Herald says that the balloon encountered a violent storm near Canaan, about 1 P. M.; a squall driving it with frightful velocity to a great height and then down again, spinning over the tree tops at a fearful rate, when Donaldson gave the word to jump for life. When about "thirty" feet from the earth, it says, Donaldson and Ford leaped, and although terribly strained, were otherwise unharmed. "Lunt was not quick enough, and the balloon shot into the air, carrying him clinging to the ropes. He was speedily in the storm cloud again, and being whirled about in the most alarming manner. The bag was shaking about above him, and he could see nothing, so thick was the cloud. He seized the valve cord and attempted to open it, but could not, as it was entangled in the neck of the balloon. Suddenly tree tops appeared above the fog and in an instant the balloon was whirling through the branches. Lunt climbed to a place above the concentrating ring, and as the balloon rushed into a thicket he swung himself out and dropped. He managed to catch hold of the topmost limb of a tree, but the boat scraped over his hands, forcing him to let go, and he fell through the branches to the ground, fortunately unhurt. A Dr. Adams drove him to New Canaan, where Donaldson and Ford soon after arrived in a wagon belonging to Mr. Charles Lewis, of North Canaan, on whose farm they landed. The balloon was captured in a sadly demoralized condition a mile further on."

South Paris Items.

THE CHEESE FACTORY.

which commenced operations the middle of June, closed the 1st of October. The results are 13 1/2 tons of cheese, about half of which sold readily around home, and realized 15 cents a pound. From an estimate of expenses and results, it appears that the milk will net the farmer from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents a quart, which is very satisfactory. All who have contributed, feel well pleased, and the officers are confident that double the amount of milk will come in another year. The work was done at a disadvantage, and much greater expense, the past season, than will be the case subsequent years, and it is clear that the cheese factory is a success.

THE CORN FACTORY

of Messrs. Burnham & Morrill is a valuable acquisition to the place. The corn canning commenced on the 25th of August, and closed about the 1st of October, making about 26 working days. A greater area of corn was planted this year, but the yield was hindered by the drought. From 250,000 to 275,000 ears of corn and beans were put up. The beans were not so good as common, either. About 265 acres were planted to corn, and 15 to beans. Our farmers find the raising of these crops as profitable as any thing they can do, as they turn them readily into cash. Messrs B. & M. pay out from ten to twelve thousand dollars for the corn and beans and about \$5,000 for labor.

There was not so much phosphate used this year as common, though Capt. H. N. Bolster furnished from 4 to 5 tons. Some years 14 tons are used. Some will not do without it. A dry season like the last was not favorable for the phosphate.

It is a lively time around the Corn Shop when in full operation. About seventy-five hands are employed outside, husking, at 4 cents a bushel, and good wages are made by many of the children. A little tin check is given for each bushel husked, and Capt. Bolster takes them up, paying four cents for each. He paid out \$663.00 for checks. Mr. Andrew Bennett has charge of the outside husking.

In the inside or cutting room, 125 hands are employed, and lively times are witnessed here. Wm A. Frothingham, Esq., has charge of this room.

In the bath and soldering room, 15 men are employed under charge of Mr. George Marsh.

The Cans are made in advance, 5 or 6 hands being employed all the year. The tin is cut by machinery. 350,000 cans were made this year. Mr. Marsh has charge of this.

Messrs. Burnham and Morrill have operated here five years, and circulated a great deal of money. They have eight or ten other places of business, and are prompt, active business men, who meet their engagements promptly and are deservedly popular with all.

Success to them.

The Hearse affair is still enshrouded in mystery. A new house for its shelter is to be built.

Work on the bridge near the Flour Mill is to be commenced this week. The lumber is being procured, of an excellent quality. A good bridge, will be built. The plankings is to be plank six inches wide, 2 thick, set up sideways and spiked round and crowning to turn the water and to be thoroughly saturated with lime and salt, which is a great preservative of lumber.

The efforts to bring water into the village are successful. One company consists

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