

The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 40.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

NUMBER 42.

The Oxford Democrat,

Published Every Tuesday Morning, by
F. E. SHAW,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—Two Dollars per year—\$1.50 if paid
in advance.

Circulation about 1800.

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ALBION A. WILSON. HORATIO E. SWANEY.
South Paris, June 14, 1873. 11

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
Collections promptly made. Also, special
attention given to business in Probate Court.
May 9, 1873. 11

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
JAN 1873.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
JAN 1873.

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Mar 10, 1873.

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.

EDGAR S. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Feb. 20, 1873. 11

FRED. E. CROCKETT, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. W. C. GEORGE,
Eclectic Physician & Surgeon,
NORWAY, ME.
Special attention paid to Female Complaints.

J. C. HOSIE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BUCKFIELD, ME.
Dr. Hosie is now in the city of BOSTON
examining for the State of Maine, and will attend to the
business of his office.
JAN 1873. 11

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Dr. Jones is now in the city of BOSTON
examining for the State of Maine, and will attend to the
business of his office.
JAN 1873. 11

DR. A. GAMMON,
DENTIST,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.
Dr. Gammon is now in the city of BOSTON
examining for the State of Maine, and will attend to the
business of his office.
JAN 1873. 11

DR. R. W. FIELD,
DENTIST,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Dr. Field is now in the city of BOSTON
examining for the State of Maine, and will attend to the
business of his office.
JAN 1873. 11

MAINE WATER CURE,
(NOT COLLECT WATER CURE).
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Shattuck is now in the city of BOSTON
examining for the State of Maine, and will attend to the
business of his office.
JAN 1873. 11

NAPHTHALI MASON,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
All precepts by mail promptly attended to.
Aug 23, 73. 11

O. F. TRASK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF, - - Dixfield,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
All precepts from abroad promptly attended to.
Aug. 17, 1873. 11

FREELAND HOWE,
INSURANCE AGENT!
NORWAY, ME.
Office—over P. O. Office.
Fire Life and Accident Insurance on favor-
able terms. my 13

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FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
—FOR—
OXFORD COUNTY

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and will issue Policies at as favorable rates as any
other Agent. Applications by mail for Circulars
of insurance, promptly answered, and any part of
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DEALER IN
SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, WATCH-
CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, PICTURES, FRAMES,
Also on hand and for sale a lot of TINS, WARE
and other things.
JAN 1873. 11

Poetry.

FROM THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT AMONG THE HILLS.

BY JENNIE E. HODGE.
Among the Old Oxford Hills, wandering at will,
In the hush of this clear afternoon,
The pulses of life re-awaken and thrill
To Nature's ineffable tune.
[Shout]
On the mountains and hills with their varying
Their cool haunts of fragrance and bloom,
Their grace, grandeur, mystery, changeless serene;
When voice, life and soul sweep in music strong,
Fetter the echoes in song.
For hearts can't get weary of toiling and din,
Society, fashion and care, [to win]
And yearn from the "something beyond them"
Light—light and a free breath of air.
And sometimes there comes just a glimmer of bliss
To brighten the life of the day.
I am living and breathing to-day,
When voice, life and soul sweep in music strong,
Fetter the echoes in song.
Wild birds are about me, and grasses and leaves,
Dark sedge, frail mosses, rich bloom,
With faint, fiery shadows the light interweaves
Clear glimpses of river and lake,
With sunbeams aglow on the blue,
Fair valleys resting in every wild way,
The soft, silken light stealing through,
When voice, life and soul sweep in music strong,
Fetter the echoes in song.

Miscellany.

Mr. Mica and his Mineral Treas- ures.

[From Dr. A. C. Hamlin's work upon
"Toumaline" recently published by Os-
good & Co.]

The most remarkable locality of the
toumaline in the United States, and
which is also one of the most celebrated
in the world, is in the town of Paris,
in the State of Maine. It occurs on the
brow of a little hill, which has been
named by the mineralogists Mr. Mica,
from the abundance of the muscovite
which occurs there. The hill is one of
the spurs of a more considerable elevation
called Streaked Mountain, from the
ragged and denuded appearance of its
sides. It is but few rods square in extent,
and is covered with turf and alluvial
earth, with the exception of a little
space in the centre and at the summit,
where the ledge bursts out to the view.
Although it appears coarse and utterly
valueless to the casual glance, it is never-
theless, one of the most remarkable mineral
deposits on the globe; for it has
yielded from an area thirty feet square
nearly forty varieties of minerals, some
of them of them of extreme beauty and
rarity.

It was discovered in the year 1820 by
two students by the name of Elijah L.
Hamlin and Ezekiel Holmes. They had
been searching for minerals during the
day along the mountain-ridge to the
southward, and were then descending the
western declivity on their way to the
village.

It was on the last day of autumn; and
the glimmering rays of the setting sun
were gilding with renewed splendor the
faded colors of the landscape as the
students were passing over the top of one
of the lowest knolls. The view of the
distant mountains (which are the loftiest
in New England), the intervening valleys
softened with purple shadows, the patches
of green grass in the meadows untouched
by early frost, the variegated hues of the
forest-leaves left by the autumnal
winds, the broad extent of russet brown
of the stubble fields, contrasting vividly
with the glorious hues of the sunset sky,
composed a scene of exquisite loveliness.
The youths, spell-bound by the entranc-
ing beauty of the landscape, lingered
upon the hill until the valleys were
shrouded with the shadows of commencing
twilight. As they turned to descend
the hill, a vivid gleam of green flashed
from an object on the roots of a tree
upturned by the wind, and caught the
eye of young Hamlin. Advancing to the
spot, he perceived a fragment of a trans-
parent green crystal lying loose upon
some earth which still clung to the roots
of the fallen tree. The student clutched
the gem with eagerness; and calling
back his companion, who had passed
over the brow of the hill, they closely
searched the surrounding soil for other
twilight spots. But the rapidly increasing
twilight soon compelled the young min-
eralogists to abandon the search. They,
however, resolved to return at daybreak,
and continue the exploration. But dur-
ing the night a storm arose, and covered
the hill and its adjacent fields with a thick
mantle of snow, which remained until
spring.

As soon as the winter snows had mel-
ted away, and left the hill and its sides
exposed, the students returned to the
search. They went directly to the ledge,
which crops out on the summit of the
hill, and which they had not examined
before darkness overtook them on their
previous visit. As they climbed up over
the smooth and denuded surface of the
rock, they were astonished to observe
many crystals, and fragments of crystals,
lying exposed upon the bare ledge, and
sparkling in the rays of the sun. These
they carefully gathered; and tracing
others to the earth below the ledge, and

which had formed by the decomposition
of the rock, they eagerly turned up the
soil in search of its hidden treasures.
Thirty or more crystals of remarkable
transparency and beauty rewarded the
labors of the students; and with joy they
held them up to the sunlight, and ad-
mired their varied colors of green, red,
white and yellow, of different shades.

They had, indeed, stumbled upon one
of the richest and rarest of Nature's
laboratories. All around the brow of the
ledge, enormous masses of rose red
lepidolite, splendid groups of crystallized
quartz of white and smoky hues, crys-
tals of tin, broad folie of glistening
mica, snowy flakes, studded with trans-
parent green and red tourmalines, lay
scattered about in profusion. Collecting
as many of the choice and beautiful spec-
imens as they could carry, the students
heavily laden, returned to the village,
and sought to ascertain the nature of
their mineral treasures. Subsequent ex-
amination indicated that the ledge was
perforated with cavities in which the
tourmalines and other rare minerals had
been deposited. It was also evident that
the crystals that had been gathered up by
the students had been set free from their
cavities by the decomposition of indefinite
periods of time, which had removed the
surface of the ledge. There was no
evidence of drift; and the crystals lay
exposed upon the rock; while the softer
materials had been washed by the rain
down to the base of the ledge, and ac-
cumulated as soil. Parts of the ledge yet
exposed to view were fairly honey combed
with small cavities and soft spots,
where the decomposing felspar was
crumbling away. In these cavities and
decayed places in the rock, other tour-
malines were obtained by breaking away
the edges or removing the decomposed
stone.

Two years after the discovery of the
younger brothers of the discoverer, Cyrus
and Hannibal Hamlin, although scarcely
in their teens, resolved to make an at-
tempt at a more complete exploration of
the ledge. Having borrowed some blast-
ing tools in the village, they proceeded
to the hill, and managed, in a rough
way, to drill four or five holes in the sur-
face of the ledge, and blast out. These
operations, though of trivial magnitude,
were attended with unexpected success,
for the explosions threw out, to the as-
tonishment of the boys, large quantities
of bright colored lepidolite, broad folie
of transparent mica, and masses of
quartz crystals of a variety of hues.
The last blast exposed a decayed spot in
the ledge, which yielded readily to the
thrusts of a sharpened stick or the point
of the iron drill. As the surface was
removed, great numbers of minute tour-
malines were discovered in the decom-
posed felspar and lepidolite. The rock
became softer as the boys proceeded in
their labor of excavation; and soon they
reached a large cavity of two or three
business' capacity. This cavity, which
was situated in the heart of the solid ledge,
was filled with a substance which ap-
peared to be sand, loosely packed.
Amongst this sand, or disintegrated rock,
crystals of tourmaline of extraordinary
beauty were found scattered here and
there in the soft matrix. Scratching
away with renewed energy, the boys
soon emptied the pocket of its contents,
and found that they had obtained more
than twenty splendid crystals of various
forms and hues. One of these was a
magnificent tourmaline of a rich green
color and remarkable transparency. It
was more than two inches and a half
in length, by nearly two inches in diameter;
and both its terminations were finely
formed, and were perfect. Several oth-
ers possessed extraordinary beauty; and
some of them were fully three inches in
length, and as much in diameter. The
color of these tourmalines were quite
varied, but were chiefly red and green,
and far surpassed in the purity and trans-
parency of their hues the crystals col-
lected by Elijah Hamlin in his previous
examination of the locality. The exact
number of crystals obtained is not now
known; but when collected together,
with the fragments of others, they filled
a basket of nearly two quarts capacity.
Besides the tourmalines, the quantity of
lepidolite, mica, and other choice min-
erals, thrown out by the blasts, or found in
the sides of the cavity, was so great, that
the boys were obliged to seek for an ox-
team to transport them home. So little
was known of the value of these rare
minerals at that time, that the possessors
considered the finest of their treasures to
be worth about a guinea. Cyrus had
learned from his brother Elijah, who was
then living in the eastern part of the
State, the names of some European min-
eralogists who had made inquiries of him
concerning the discovery of Mr. Mica,
and the disposition of its minerals. With
some of these he placed himself in com-
munication and from time to time dis-
posed of nearly all of the finest of the crys-
tals in exchange for money or minerals.
Cyrus afterwards moved to Texas, where
he died many years ago; and with him
has perished the history and distribution
of these gems.

Chief-Justice Chase's Courage.

BY DEBAREST LLOYD.

To say that Mr. Chase was morally
courageous would be a mere truism.
When he thought he had discovered the
path of duty, he followed it to the end,
caring not whether it led him or what
dangers beset it on either side. A young
lawyer declaring himself against slavery

in the midst of a society drawing its life
from slavery; a man accepting office at
the hands of his opponents in the hope of
bringing them to his view; a Senator
resisting almost alone the cohorts of
slavery at the national capital; a Secre-
tary upholding our arms with unflinching
and splendid faith in their final success;
—these are a few of the hasty glimpses
one catches of him. This moral courage
was always with him. There was noth-
ing like social cowardice about him. He
would never distort an opinion or avert
a hair's-breadth from the truth, for the
fear of consequences. The peaceful pur-
suits of a civil life did not render necessary
any great display of personal courage;
but it is at the same time interesting to
note how much of a bent his mind had
towards military affairs. With the aid of
General McDowell, who had been one of
his bitterest enemies and came out of the
order of 1861 perhaps his warmest ad-
mirer, he framed Orders No. 15 and 16,
which were promulgated in May, 1862,
the one regulating the enlistment of vol-
unteers, and the other, of regular regiments.
His counsel was constantly
sought in such matters by the President
and Secretary of War; and it is stated
that the interest of the great border
States, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennes-
see, were placed for a time under his
control. During his term as Secretary,
his first order breakfast duty was the care-
ful study and comparison of his atlas
and the papers, and he is said to have
been as well acquainted with the posi-
tions of the troops in the field as any
member of the government. It is a
matter of which it is not yet time to speak
definitely, but history will show, unless I
am greatly mistaken, that at least one
important capture of the war, the renown
of which has been added to another
name, was effected under Mr. Chase's
orders, written either in his own hand or
in that of a clerk at his dictation. Dur-
ing the dark days of the conflict his com-
posure steadied hundreds who were
around him. On the day of the first
battle of Bull Run, a noted English cor-
respondent spoke of him in substance as
the only member of the government who
preserved his balance; during the second
battle of Bull Run his courage was still
more remarkable. There was a verita-
ble panic in Washington; but through
all the confusion, the Secretary transac-
ted business quietly and systematically,
his coolness unimpaired by the consterna-
tion of those around him. "Mr. Chase,
what do you think will come of it?"
His reply was, "I trust in God's provid-
ence." And during the Impenetrable
Trial, when he was the object of bitter
and unsparring denunciation from all sec-
tions of the country, he was as composed
in mind as if presiding over the most
momentous term of the Supreme Court.
Every day the newspapers thundered at
him; old friends denounced him in
speech and in conversation; and almost
every day his mail brought him letters
threatening his life. These were read,
and after being laughed over quietly con-
signed to his waste-basket. Being a
civilian, he was perhaps without that
certain promptness of action in that trial
to throw himself upon the public for
protection, and read his one threatening
letter to his immense audience.—*Atlantic
Monthly for November.*

Co-operative Housekeeping.

FAILURE OF HOME LIFE IN GREAT BRIT-
AIN.

At the meeting of the British Associa-
tion at Bradford, on the 23d of Sep-
tember, Mrs. King of London, read a pa-
per on "Co-operated houses and co-opera-
tive housekeeping." We give the fol-
lowing report from the London Times:

Mrs. King began by referring to club-
houses, and club houses, in proof that
the supposed attachment of English people
to their homes is not very deep and does
not extend to all classes of society. She
mentioned the miserable imitation of
home afforded to the unmarried by lodg-
ings and boarding houses, and the trouble
occasioned by domestic servants, which
she attributed to the general ignorance
and perversity of society. Servants she
described as in semi-slavery, and she in-
sisted on their right to enjoy the society
of men. The remedy she proposed was
that the home of the employer should
not be also the home of the employed,
and to substitute for isolated homes and
separate establishments confederated
homes and co-operative housekeeping.
But, instead of one unfortunate set of
women dragging over long hours of toil,
the hours of labor should be divided and
distributed to different workers; one set
coming at, say, 6 in the morning, and
remaining till 1 or 2 o'clock, a second set
remaining till 9 or 10 o'clock, and one or
two night guardians remaining till the
following morning. Though the number
of servants daily employed would be in-
creased, the cost would probably be dim-
inished. A reduction was sure to be ef-
fected when labor was performed in com-
bination, and many who could not other-
wise leave their homes would gladly en-
gage in a few hours' remunerative work,
while when the system became general,
and confederated homes were established
for poor as well as rich, many girls could
be spared to work in the homes of the
richer class, returning afterwards to the
care of their parents. Many, too, who
would never dream of putting themselves
under the petty tyranny of a mistress or
master might accept service under these
altered conditions, and by thus attracting
people of superior minds and manners,
a great advance would be made both in
the work done, and in the character and
social status of the workers.

The present system of domestic serv-
itude in isolated homes was a failure, and,
with the direction in which society was
now tending, the failure was likely to
prove more conspicuous. Either we
must have real slaves or every lady must
be her own cook or housemaid, or we
must reform our whole system by a com-
bination of work bringing order and har-
mony out of the chaos in which female
domestic labor now remained. The at-
tempt to found schools of cookery was a
step in advance from the slipshod, hap-
hazard way in which all matters relating
to housework had been considered and
practiced, but the direction in which the
promoters of these schools were acting
was a mistaken one. They were not so
much intended for cooks as for teaching
ladies to play with frying pans. As long
as the mistress was expected to know the
servant's work, the servant never would
be properly trained. If servants knew
that they alone were expected to know
their own work, and could get no situa-
tion unless they had the requisite train-
ing, there would soon be trained servants
obtainable.

Servants would not perform their
work diligently and carefully without
being directed, but the director of any
work should be the one most thoroughly
acquainted with it; whereas men, even
those most in love with the domestic
wife ideal, only affirmed that a wife
should understand enough of domestic
work to enable her to direct her servant,
while others had it in a remarkable de-
gree; and possibly owing to the want of
a wide enough range for the exercise of
this disposition often become bullies and
scolds at home. Women such as these
at the head of the profession of house-

keeping would superintend the domestic
arrangements of 100 confederated homes
and keep in order a whole army of well-
disciplined servants. With combination
in cooking, we could afford to have an
artist to guide and direct the staff of in-
ferior cooks, and much the same might
be said with respect to the science and
art of housework. Each material re-
quires a different treatment for its pre-
servation and cleansing. By rough,
awkward handling, materials of all sorts
were injured and defaced in attempts at
cleansing them.

The difficulty in establishing schools
for teaching domestic work was that the
instruction could only be given where
the work was required to be done.
There could be no schools of cookery
where there were no dinners to be eaten
and no schools for housework where
there were no households. Lectures
could no more teach these things than
they could teach the piano. In a co-
operative establishment the best
means of giving technical education in
domestic work would be afforded. Pu-
pils or apprentices could be taken in with
but little inconvenience, and parents
should pay for their daughters' instruc-
tion in those trades, as they now pay for
their sons' instruction in their trades.

Besides the greater efficiency, the econ-
omy also would be great. The waste of
food in cooking for small families was
only exceeded by the waste of fuel.

What we want in our confederated
homes is a plan by which the necessities
of daily life shall be best supplied, and
the difficulties we now have to contend
with, removed and overcome by the
same means which have overcome diffi-
culties, supplied wants, and multiplied a
hundred fold our comfort and luxury in
every other department of life's work.

A clearly scientific basis can be shown
for the system I propose. No work
should be taken into homes which had
to a certain extent been organized out-
side the home, such as laundry work,
bread making, or brewing, or in any
way making a store where goods could
be bought and sold, nor would she at-
tempt to grasp at luxuries. The build-
ing plan need not comprehend libraries,
billiard rooms, and such like, for these
could easily be found outside. Hot and
cold water are to be obtainable in every
room where required at the will of the
person who requires them. By machin-
ery all waste matter should be sent
out of the room by a turn of the hand of
the occupier of the room. Speaking
tubes or some other method of communi-
cating messages would be of great use
in diminishing, by exactly one half, the
labor of stair journeys over the house.
Of course English people could not be
made sociable if they would not be so-
ciable. But it would add greatly to the
cheerfulness and pleasure of the inhabi-
tants of the confederated homes if they
would promote a neighborly intercourse
with one another. In united homes the
want which young men and young wo-
men felt of social intercourse and due
variety of amusement would be met
naturally and healthily.

Those buildings in London called
"mansions" where the system of com-
bination had been in any way adopted
have proved eminently successful. A
gentleman to whom she wrote for infor-
mation respecting the Belgrave Mansions
answered, "They are so far a financial
success, that they are always full. They
are not the social success they ought to
be, only because they are managed in
the interest of the proprietors, for the
sake of profit instead of, as they ought
to be, in the interest of the residents who
are powerless against the proprietors, they
must either stay and bear it or turn out
to let another at once take their place."
There were two other kindred buildings,
Grosvenor Mansions and Albert Mansions,
in Victoria street, both let at high rentals,
but neither of them had lifts or servants
in common, while the Belgrave Mansions
had both. The arrangements for the
housework were, however, very defect-
ive. The weak point—viz, the servants
—was weak only because it was a weak
point in every house, and in every man-
sion it would remain a weak point until
domestic labor was organized upon a
proper system.

How ONE WOMAN GOT HER MONEY.—
But one woman succeeded in fairly melt-
ing one of the Directors. She was a
young woman, not particularly pretty,
perhaps, but interesting, and she had
tears in her eyes, and \$50 in the bank.
She rushed frantically to one of the Direc-
tors, and asked him if she could not draw
her money.

"I am sorry, madam," said he, "but I
can't help you to it just now."
"But I want it immediately," she re-
turned, passionately. "It's all I have in
the world."
"Well, my dear madam, you must have
patience as well as the rest."
"But mine is an urgent case, and I
can't wait, because—"

"Well, because what?"
"Because," said she, with a smile on
her lip and a tear in her eye, "because
I'm going to be married, and I've got to
get some things. The man I'm going to
marry has not got a cent to pay the min-
ister, and he has only one leg, and so
I've got to see to everything myself."

The benevolent Director dove into his
pocket and produced his private purse,
out of which he paid her the amount.
And she went on her way rejoicing.—
Chicago Times.

Agricultural.

West Oxford Agricultural Exhi- bition at Fryeburg.

The annual exhibition of the West
Oxford Agricultural Society was held on
their grounds at Fryeburg, Tuesday,
Wednesday, and Thursday Oct. 14, 15
and 16, 1873. This was the Society's
twenty third exhibition, and the mind
easily runs back to the days of its infancy,
when it held its fairs in an itinerant sort
of way, first in one town then another,
in some member's barn, and the members
then could be counted on one's fingers.
Now the Society is composed, of nearly
two hundred active members, has ample
and well arranged grounds, permanently
located, and their exhibitions compare
favorably with any other County Show in
the State. During the past year \$1300.00
have been expended in improvements.
The exhibition Halls have been sheathed
and plastered within. A new dining
saloon built, and stables for housing
horses and stock. The track has also
been renovated. The Society has always
adopted the policy to spend its earnings
in improvement of its grounds and
increase of its premiums.

FIRST DAY.
At a meeting held on the morning of
this day, the following officers were
elected:

President, James Walker, Fryeburg;
Vice President, T. J. Haley, Slew; Sec-
retary, D. L. Lamson, Fryeburg; Treas-
urer, John Locke, Fryeburg; Trustees,
James Walker, Fryeburg; J. W. Barker,
Fryeburg; Stephen Chandler, Slew; M.
M. Smart, Sweden; Jos. W. Colby, Den-
mark; W. H. Stickney, Brownfield;
Randall Libby, Hiram; M. N. Stanley,
Porter; John E. Emery, Lovell.

The first half day but little attention
was given to exercises, but all business
centers at the Secretary's desk, where he
kept busy making entries. As one o'clock
comes, the time of closing the entries for
LIVE STOCK.

We find there are on the books in

Class 1—Horses—12 entries for family
horses, 3 entries for horses of all work, 5
for trotting horses; 4 for trotting 3 and 4
year old colts; 4 for breeding mares; and
1 for mated horses.

Class 2, Stock—5 milch cows; 2 bulls
and bull calves; 6 heifers and heifer
calves; 8 for 2 year old steers.

Class 3, Town teams, working, mated
and beef cattle—5 town teams; 2 town
teams of 2 and 3 year old steers; 7 for
working oxen; 7 mated oxen; 5 for
beef oxen; 1 fat cow.

Class 12, agricultural operations—5 for
oxen over 7 feet, drawing on drag 3,880
pounds; 10 for oxen under 7 feet, draw-
ing on drag, 3,880 pounds; 2 for steers 3
years old, drawing on drag 3,880 pounds.

In the afternoon, there was a splendid
exhibition of strength and discipline of
cattle in the drawing match. Some of
the oxen taking the drag, loaded to about
4000 pounds, moving rods at a pull, while
none failed of moving it several times its
length. Over two hours were spent in
this way.

It was nearly four o'clock before the
trial of speed for 3 and 4 years old colts
was called. The black 4 year old colt
entered by Frederic True, Fryeburg,
was put on the track, and made the mile
heat in 3:28. The 3 years old, entered
by Moses N. Stanley, Porter, made one-
third mile heat in 1:15. The trotting
stallion entered by the same, was ruled
out, he having taken the premium last
year in the same class.

In the evening an animated discussion
was held, as to the utility of Agricultural
Fairs, participated in by members of the
Society, and those who were not.

SECOND DAY.
Entries for articles in the hall were
continued until ten o'clock, the time when
a general exhibition and examination of
all articles and animals, was open for
the public and special committees.

The crowd increased till over four
thousand tickets had been sold at the
office, which with member tickets and
others, sold this and the previous day,
about 5000 people.

The lower hall was well filled with
vegetables, cereals, carriages, imple-
ments, &c.; the upper with household
manufactures, needle work and fancy
articles, dairy products and fruit. Owing
to its being the off year with orchards,
there was not the usual fullness and
variety in display of fruit, but what there
was, was excellent in quality. Ivory
Wentworth of Hiram had a plate of
russets of 1872 gathering, in remarkable
preservation and fine flavor.

The samples of potatoes were very
numerous. Mr. G. B. Barrows of Frye-
burg, has been giving his attention to
selections from the hall and had on ex-
hibition a dozen and a half varieties
obtained in this way. Perhaps they may
make their mark yet, as the Early Rose,
King of the Earlies, &c. For reasons
best known to the owners, the horses on
entry for trial of speed Wednesday were
withdrawn, and only one competed for
the society's premium, D. Wakefield's horse,
Conway, N. H., and to him the com-
mittees gave the gratuity, equal to their
premiums offered for best trotting mare
or gelding, viz: \$6.00.

Although the crowd was unprecedented
on their grounds, the best of order and
good humor prevailed, while there was
seen very little of drunkenness. The
police, under the lead of Mr.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

the former dwelling house and in 1873
increased in said village: the prime land near said
village; also a lot of land near H. W. Taylor's in
Mexico in said County.
WM. W. BOLSTER, *Execr.*
FLORENTINE L. JACKSON.
Dixfield, Oct. 8, 1873.