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The Oxford Democrat.

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Professional Cards, &c.

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
ENOCH FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
DECEMBER 1873.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
April 7, 1871.

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRENCHBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Mar. 19, 1873.

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

EDGAR S. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 80, Middle Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
See particular attention paid to COLLECTING.
Feb. 20, 1872.

E. S. RIDLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
113 EXCHANGE STREET,
(Cor. Federal St.)
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Collections promptly attended to. - oct. 3m

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

F. W. REDLON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAINE.
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
December 9, 1873.

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
See Collections promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court.
May 6, 1873. U

MAINE WATER CURE.
(NOT COLD WATER CURE.)
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Superintending Physician & Operating Surgeon.
All interested will please send for circular.

NAPHTHALI MASON,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
All precepts will promptly attended to.
August 22, 74.

O. F. TRASK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF, - Dixfield,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
Precepts from abroad promptly attended to.
Aug. 17, 1870.

FREELAND HOWE,
INSURANCE AGENT!
NORWAY, ME.
Office—over Pea 1 Office.
Fire Life and Accident Insurance on favorable terms.
May 13.

J. C. IRISH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BUCKFIELD, ME.
Dr. Irish has been appointed EXAMINING SURGEON for Penitents, and will attend to the duties of that office.
July 16, 1874.

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite Rubber.
June 11, 74.

DR. N. GAMMON,
DENTIST,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.
Will visit BUCKFIELD the first Monday in each month and remain throughout the week. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to give perfect satisfaction.
June 23, 74.

DR. H. W. FIELD,
DENTIST
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Will be absent the week after the first Monday in each month.
South Paris, July 15, 1873. 3m

SAMUEL R. CARTER,
PARIS HILL, ME.
LIFE FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
- FOR -
OXFORD COUNTY

S. R. C. represents only first-class Companies 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 the County visited if requested. Apl. 1

B. WALTON,
DEALER IN
SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, WATCH-
CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, PICTURES & FRAMES.
Alive on hand and for sale a lot of TYN-WAKE and other goods.
See Clocks, &c. repaired. - 25

Poetry.

THE CHILDREN.

The following beautiful poem was written by Charles Dickens:
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
O, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halloos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!
And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past.
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God is about me,
And the glory of gladness within.
Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the path, steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households:
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight will shine in their eyes,
His glory will gleam in their smiles;
Of those truths from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly than mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun.
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
A selfish prayer for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is easily bent,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge;
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking the rule;
My crown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse the threshold no more;
As I leave I shall sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morn at the door;
I shall miss the good nights and the kisses,
And the glow of their innocent eyes;
The group on the green and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at noon and at eve,
Their songs in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

Select Story.

From the Hearth and Home.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

Patter, drip, splash! After three consecutive days of rainy weather, perhaps it was only natural that Laura and I should take rather a despondent view of life.

"I suppose the old black trunk must come down to day from the garret!" suddenly exclaimed Laura, twirling the spoon in her empty coffee cup. "Oh for the time when school vacations ne'er break up!"

"And housework has an end!" chimed in sister Ruth, as she started with a pile of clean plates for the pantry door.

"Come, girls, if you have finished, I wish you would move out of my way." Breakfast was a lazy meal with Laura and me. We had a habit of lingering ("dawdling," in Ruth's phraseology) at the table, gossiping over village news, building air castles; but then seriously discussing our vexed question, "How shall we earn a living?"

It was the same old story of genteel poverty, and time, instead of mending matters, only made them worse.

Laura and I were twins. Ruth was our half sister, and nearly a dozen years our senior. She was a brisk, cheery body, one in whom the Yankee gift, "faculty," was largely developed. Her face showed knowledge of evil as well as good, but it was the look of a pure, strong spirit, that had the evil under subjection; often sorely tempted, it may be, but conquered—never. Ruth was one of those who keep their Sunday dress nature for mere acquaintances, and let their nearest friends have the son's *deshabille*; she always made the best of everything, turning to the world the bright side of her life, even as the market woman puts the fairest part of her fruit uppermost.

During our father's lifetime, he had done a small business as commission merchant, sending butter and cheese to New York City for the farmers in our little town of Berkley. By great economy he had secured a comfortable home; but when Laura and I were only a year old, he died suddenly of heart disease, leaving a delicate wife with three children to support. A short time previous to his death he had taken the precaution to have his life insured; but this slender income hardly sufficed for our wants, and since my earliest recollection life with us had been rather a pinched, frost bitten affair.

Ruth had faithfully shared with her step mother all heavy burdens. I have often thought that it was one like her that Goethe had in mind when he drew that charming portrait of the loving, helpful eldest daughter, whose life was "ein ewiges Geden und Kommen."

When Laura and I were thirteen, Ruth married her old playmate George Ames. He was about as poor as herself, "but rich," as he laughingly said, "in the chief elements of success—a pair of strong hands and a disposition to work." The young couple hired a small farm not

far from Berkley, and for a few years were happy and prosperous.

Then came the Great Rebellion. George was anxious to volunteer, and his wife's brave heart would not hinder him. He disposed of his stock and lease of the farm, and Ruth came home to us. We all know the sad story of the Union repulse at Big Bethel. Ruth never saw her husband alive again.

Those terrible days! I do not like to recall them.

Mother's health, always feeble, now began to fail. Before the war ended, she too, left us, and at the time my story opens we three sisters were living alone together.

I was very unlike my twin sister. She was tall, strong, and self-reliant; I was slender, pale and timid. When a little child, I had received an injury in my right foot from a push by a rough boy on the school play-ground, and the prospect was that I should be lame all my life. For nearly two years now, Laura had taught gymnastics in L— Seminary, and this was the last day of her spring vacation.

As I said in the beginning, the weather was dismal; and in the absence of sunshine our necessity seemed greater than ever.

"April, May, June, July,—four weary months before we see you again, Laura. I hate to have you go back to L—. You are much too pretty for hard work, poor pay, and poor fare," and I looked with loving admiration at the fresh, rosy face opposite me.

"The hard work and poor fare are nothing, Edna, dear," replied Laura; "but we ought not to be separated even for so short a time. How can this be managed? Come, Ruth, do sit down a moment, and help us plan. What matter if those dishes are not finished at precisely a certain hour?"

Ruth laughed, and obeyed with the resigned expression of one who could not possibly gain anything by complying.

"Does it not seem, girls, that on this question of work and wages our thoughts travel in a circle? We always come back to Laura's plan of opening a small family boarding-school—the favorite resort of needy gentlemen. For my part, two years' experience of district school teaching has cured me of all further desire to 'train the young idea.' I would sooner take in washing."

Ruth's tone was decided.

"And as for a situation in a school," she continued, "there is a call nowadays for thoroughly trained teachers who have made a specialty of some particular branch. It is not too late for you, Laura and Edna, but my day has gone by."

There were plenty of good seeds sown in my mind, but I have no good crop of any one thing. No; my talent, if I have any, is housekeeping, and this I must make pay somehow; and Ruth surveyed her little, hard, brown hands, with a very determined expression.

"How nice to be poor, after the graceful fashion of English heroines!" remarked Laura, irrelevantly. "They always have a maid. If their tea is weak and the bread and butter thin, the meal is always sent into the parlor, and served in delicate china. They never blacken their hands peeling potatoes and apples, nor blister them doing the family ironing; neither have the dainty creatures any conception of the moral courage it requires to plunge one's arm into the brine of the pork barrel."

"You are not often called upon to stand the latter test," said Ruth slyly.

"But I have had experience enough to understand that it is disagreeable," persisted Laura.

"Gray lives are interesting only in romance," sighed I.

"And yet," added Ruth softly, "you remember Thoreau thought it possible for one to have many happy hours even in a poor house."

"I suppose," reluctantly admitted Laura, "that it is a weak, shallow soul that gambles at destiny and complains of her lot. Better work conscious of authority, though compelled to humbly labor."

"But come to the matter in hand," said practical sister Ruth, "there is no denying that we are getting behindhand each year. The place is running down, and we have no money for repairs. The house needs painting, the roof leaks, the fence is shabby."

Her look of despair was so comical that Laura and I laughed outright.

"If we only did not live in a little factory village I might make what musical taste I possess available, and so contribute my share toward our support. Shall I always have to be a burden on you girls?" and my heart was heavy as I spoke.

Their loving words of sisterly comfort need not be repeated. After all, we were rich in one another.

"How few possibilities there are for women!" began Laura.

"Nonsense!" interrupted Ruth, cheerily. "Possibilities are plenty. We might turn our fine, large yard into a garden. Those fascinating descriptions in *Hearth and Home* tempt me sometimes to try my luck also."

"You would find more hard work than poetry," and Laura smiled with an air of superior wisdom.

There were a few moments of silence, and then Ruth spoke hesitatingly: "I will tell you what, in my opinion, is our best course—for the present, at least. Laura must keep her situation at D—

Seminary; Edna will stay home and study music; and I am going to take boarders. Seriously, girls, this is not a new idea with me. Do you remember the conversation the other evening when Mrs. Hubbard called? She was telling how well the Johnsons had succeeded since leaving Berkley. When they left the village they were in destitute circumstances; but by keeping summer boarders they have had a comfortable living all the year, besides laying by something towards paying for their house. The secret of success in their case seems to be in their doing most of the work themselves, and so needing few servants; they raise all their own vegetables, and they charge a high price for board. 'City people expect to pay well,' said Mrs. Hubbard."

"But—" exclaimed Laura and myself in one breath.

"Just hear me through," continued Ruth, becoming more animated. "We own the house; that is a great point in our favor—no high rent to pay. The garden will supply us with fruit and vegetables. Then, I believe Aunt Deborah and Uncle James would be glad to come to live with us. They have no home of their own. With Aunt Deborah's help, I could get along with one servant. Uncle James will make the garden. The unfinished room over the dining-room can be done off for them; we can give up the parlor, with the bedroom adjoining, to boarders, and can also spare two rooms upstairs."

Laura and I looked at each other doubtfully. This was indeed a new project.

"It is a great risk, Ruth."

"Of course," replied she briskly; "life is a series of risks."

"Shall you advertise for your city boarders?"

The incredulous smile of my twin sister as she asked this question, would have annoyed a less sunny temper than Ruth's.

"That is unnecessary," was her quiet reply. "A great many people stay over night in Berkley on their way to the White Mountains; and I have often heard that if there were only suitable accommodations at the tavern, it could be full of visitors all summer."

Ruth's manner was inspiring; and as she concluded with, "Trust me, girls; I am confident of success," we were almost ready to yield to her decision.

"I am not quite prepared to give my consent to expose you to the mercy of city boarders, or any other," said Laura, as she rose from the table. "Not being what is called a sharp merchant (and heaven defend you from ever becoming one!) you would constantly be imposed upon. You will never succeed in a public career, dear! The world is a great game of brag. To hide one's light under a bushel is to put one's self in the way of a merciless snubbing, or else that most unpleasant virtue, condescension!"

"How the child talks!" said Ruth, greatly amused. "Who has lived the longer, Laura, you or I? And now it is time you were packing the old black trunk. As you go up stairs, please look in the clothes press by the chimney, to see if the rain leaks in. I have my suspicions."

I shall always think that Ruth had a double motive in this last request, for she hurried with alacrity in obedience to the call that reached her in a few moments later from the upper hall.

"Just see!" and Laura's tragic gesture of despair as she threw open the clothes press door was worthy of a Siddons.

It was indeed a forlorn sight.

The air was thick with that indescribable sickening smell of liquid soot, while big black drops trickled fast down the ceiling, and fell splashing into the large pool they had formed on the floor.

"I am not surprised," said Ruth, coolly surveying the scene. "It is well that I removed the things yesterday. The old shingles are like so much paper protection."

"It is miserable to be poor!" ejaculated Laura, impatiently.

"Never mind!" was Ruth's consoling answer. "I shall earn enough this summer to make everything snug and trim."

And to Ruth's triumph, Laura made no further objections.

The new plan promised to work admirably. Uncle James and Aunt Deborah gladly consented to come, and soon the rumor crept around the village that repairs were making at the Bennett place, and Mrs. Ruth Ames was going to keep boarders.

One evening the chatty landlady of the little tavern came bustling up to see us.

"Wal, if you ain't as slick as a fiddle up here! I tell 'em you are a master hand, Mis' Ames, and no mistake! I sez to John this mornin', siz I, I couldn't wonder if Mis' Ames could take the new doctor to board."

"The new doctor?" repeated Ruth, inquiringly.

"Wal, I don't s'pose he's actually settled yet," was good Mrs. Williams' reply. "It depends on how he likes Berkley. He's a friend of Judge Loomis, and was sent for once before when the Judge had a fit—them Loomises are a dreadful fussy set—and now, I guess the doctor calculates to spend the summer, if he can get board in a private family. I'll send him up to look at your rooms."

"Is he old or young?" asked Ruth.

"Wal, middin', I should say. He's a smart apparition! man—looks as if when he set out to do anything he'd carry his

point—but he don't look handsome much, no more than I," and Mrs. Williams' fat, homely face wrinkled all over with her good-natured smile.

"He's one of the kind I like, though," she added. "He's brown as a berry, and has dark hair and eyes. I tell 'em if there's one thing I despise more'n another, it's a slack-baked individual."

In due time Dr. Philip Raymond called, and his quiet gentlemanly bearing made a favorable impression on both Ruth and Aunt Deborah. As he looked around the cheerful parlor, and in the cosy bedroom adjoining, a pleased smile lighted up his dark face. "This is my idea of home comfort!" he exclaimed, and immediately engaged the rooms at double Ruth's modest estimate.

As the season advanced, Ruth realized her expectations of having a house filled with boarders, but whether her experiment was a great success financially, I shall leave for her sometime to tell.

The doctor daily grew in favor. Aunt Deborah especially thought there was nothing too good for him. When we teased her about her evident liking, she boldly defended herself declaring that all the superabundant affection of old women goes either to their minister or their doctor, she had a right to bestow her share upon Dr. Raymond.

"I hear that he is a famous surgeon," she remarked, one day, while engaged on her favorite theme—the doctor's lameness.

I felt myself turning white and faint at the suggestion of an operation on my foot. Ruth hastened to reassure me, but from her manner it was plain to perceive that this had entered her mind before.

The first shock over, gradually their confidence inspired me, and finally I was persuaded to an examination.

"Can you bear a little pain, Miss Edna. In my opinion your lameness is not incurable. I once saw, in a Paris hospital, a similar case cured by judicious treatment. The operation will require time, and be rather tedious; but think of the result and have courage!"

There was something so strong, tender, and compassionate in the kind eyes turned upon mine, that had the doctor desired to dissect me, I should doubtless have willingly consented.

In the weary weeks of suffering that followed, I learned the noble nature of Philip Raymond.

"Ruth, he is almost good enough for Laura?" I exclaimed one evening, shortly after my twin sister's return. In saying this I had paid him the highest compliment in my power, for Laura was my idol. "Where are they, Ruth? I hear their voices."

"Out on the front door-step, looking at the moon and pater noster. Why people with English tongues wish to use any other, is past my comprehension."

"I see how it will all end!" and I nestled contentedly among the pillows of my low couch, and began to weave a delightful romance, in which the couple on the door-step figured conspicuously.

"Ruth, don't you wish it would happen?"

"What would happen?"

"Why, Laura and the doctor—"

"I don't know that I do," replied Ruth dryly.

"They will make a charming pair," mused I. "So well fitted for each other."

Ruth looked at me searchingly without comment. I thought her contrary. There was a little spice of that in her disposition.

Dr. Raymond and Laura seemed to be on the best terms with each other. Once, I hoped to surprise her into a confession.

"Well, dear, what do you think of him?"

"Who? The doctor? Oh! he is very nice, only just a little bit of an old bachelor—is he not, Edna?"

"Old bachelor, and 'nice'! Laura, I am ashamed of you!" were my indignant exclamations. "He is perfect! And I wanted you to like him!"

"So I do, you delicious little goose! O, Edna! where are your eyes? and to my great perplexity Laura laughed merrily. "You need not build any castles for me in that direction, I assure you, Edna," she began. "Besides, I fear I hate the so-called proper sphere of woman. I long to have a profession, and the position and influence it brings. Who does not wish to be a genius? For my part, I am tired of always having to warm myself at other people's fires! I long to become a power in the world!"

Her voice rang out sweet and clear, and her beautiful face glowed with earnest feeling.

"Ah! if he could only see her now!" thought I.

It was a memorable day when I graduated from my couch and crutches.

"Let us celebrate by a croquet party and tea in the orchard," proposed Laura. Leaning on Dr. Raymond's arm, I walked very slowly, but unimpededly, down the yard to the seat prepared for me under the trees. Nothing could exceed the doctor's quiet solicitude for my comfort. Somehow, I was not half so glad to be better, as might reasonably be expected. Perhaps it was from thinking that his delicate attentions would soon cease altogether.

"I am spoiled by so much petting," and my voice was not quite steady as I thanked the doctor for his unobtrusive care.

He looked down on me with his rare, bright smile.

"My—"

"All ready!" shouted the players.

"Come, doctor, it is your turn."

And his sentence was not finished until a few hours later.

I grew rather tired, though, before the afternoon was ended. It was dull watching the others, and I attempted to stretch across the ground, hoping to gain the house unnoticed. But I had miscalculated my strength; and then, unfortunately, a vigorous, ill-directed stroke from Laura's mallet sent a ball whizzing toward me. I could not move quickly enough to avoid the blow that came crashing against my poor lame foot. The sunshine turned black, and the trees went dancing around me. I heard a cry, "My darling!" and with a bound Dr. Raymond had reached my side.

When I opened my eyes again, I was back in my old place on the low couch, and loving faces were bending over me. But I saw only the doctor's; and I read there the truth that I had been too blind before to discover.

"Well," said Ruth, smiling, "do you wish it would happen now? Laura and the doctor you know; so well fitted for each other—"

"My beloved patient shall not be teased," and Dr. Raymond, with mock sternness, drove them all out of the room.

I shall probably always limp a little, my husband says, but I have his strong arm on which to lean. We are Ruth's boarders still; and when Laura finishes her studies at the Boston Medical College, we four are going to Europe.

And so bright tints may creep into gray lives after all.

F. W.

Biographical Notice of the Oxford County Members of the Legislature.

We clip the following brief biographical notices of the members of the Legislature from Oxford County, from the *Daily Kennebec Journal*:

SENATORS.

FOSTER, ENOCH, JR., Bethel, (Oxford County.) Republican, Baptist, lawyer, married; age 33. Born in Newry, educated at Gould's Academy, Maine State Seminary, and Bowdoin College; studied law in the office of Hon. Reuben Foster of Waterville, and graduated at the Law University of Albany, N. Y.; commenced practice at Bethel in 1865, and been in active practice since; elected County Attorney for Oxford County in 1867, for three years, and re-elected in 1870, which office he has held till Jan. 1st, 1874. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army, Sept. 1861; was commissioned Second Lieut. in Co. H, 13th Maine Regt., which was assigned to the expedition under Gen. Butler for the capture of New Orleans; afterwards commissioned First Lieut., and served three years in the Army of the Department of the Gulf. Was appointed Provost Marshal by Gen. Banks, and served in that capacity for a year and a half in Louisiana; resigned that position and joined his regiment to serve in Banks' ill-fated Texas and Red River campaign.

MARTIN, JONATHAN K., Rumford, (Oxford County.) Republican, Universalist, farmer, single; age 44. Born in Rumford, educated at the district or town school, Selectman for five years, honored by his town by seat in the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1871; member of the Senate in 1873. Formerly a whig; republican since the organization of the party.

REPRESENTATIVES.

CUSHMAN, S. P., Hebron. Republican, Baptist, farmer, married; age 44. Born in Hebron; educated in the town schools. Has held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer ten years in succession.

FARRINGTON, JAMES E., Lovell. Democrat, Universalist, merchant, single; age 30. Born in Lovell. Was a war democrat.

FOSTER, ORRIN, Newry. Republican, no religious preferences reported, farmer, married; age 46. Born in Newry; educated at Gould's Academy, Bethel. Has held one or more town offices for the last twenty years; Assistant U. S. Marshal in 1870; member of House in 1856 and 1863. Formerly a democrat.

FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAM A., South Paris. Democrat, no religious preferences reported, blacksmith, married; age 43. Born in Haverhill, Mass. Selectman of Paris four years, chairman of the board two years.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY, 27, 1874.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

State Temperance Convention.

The people of Maine, of every religious denomination, political party, temperance organization, and of no organization, who believe in the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and in favor of the suppression of their sale by every lawful, practical and effective measure, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at
Meonion Hall, Augusta, on Wednesday, January 28, 1874.
At 12 o'clock, noon, to adopt such measures as they judge best to reform the intemperate, to save the young from the paths of intemperance, and to drive, if possible, the traffic from the land. Let there be a general rally. We need to encourage each other's hearts and strengthen each other's hands in this great work.
The usual reduction of fare on the several railroads may be expected.
The Convention will probably continue through Thursday.

H. K. MORRELL,
J. S. KIMBALL,
HENRY TALMAN,
J. W. MUMFORD,
A. J. W. STEVENS,
A. J. BELLING.
Jan. 18, 1874. State Temperance Committee.

Woman Suffrage Mass Convention.

The Maine Woman Suffrage Association will hold a Mass Convention at Granite Hall, in the city of Augusta, on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27th, and Wednesday, day and evening, Jan. 28th. Col. T. W. Higdon and other distinguished speakers from throughout the State will be present. Friends of the cause, of both political parties, residing in this State, have also consented to take part in its deliberations.

Believing that the admission of women to full citizenship would greatly promote the cause of public morality and good government, and that it would be an act of justice due to the class that is disfranchised on account of its color or natural defects, we cordially invite all persons who sympathize with our purposes, to meet with us and consult as to the means to be employed in securing proper legislative action.
Per Order of Executive Committee.
Augusta, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Chief Justiceship.

On Monday, the 19th inst., Mr. J. M. Grant nominated Judge M. R. Wait of Ohio, as Chief Justice of the United States, and on Wednesday, he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The man mill has at last been silenced. Mr. Wait's enemies cannot bring anything against his character, for no one knows him. His friends say he is "all right," and the press speaks highly of him as a man; but all agree that there are many men of higher judicial talent in the country, any one of whom would fill the place more to the satisfaction of the people.

The New York papers make the following comments upon the nomination of Mr. Wait:

The Times says the nomination of Mr. Wait to the post of Chief Justice to the Supreme Court is a thoroughly respectable one, and will probably meet with little opposition from any quarter.

The Tribune says of course Mr. Wait is not the best man who could be named for the place, but there is no good reason why he should not be promptly confirmed.

The Herald says that no other reason is apparent for the nomination of Mr. Wait save that President Grant is determined to nominate a man he considers best and not a man the country considers best.

The Sun says that Mr. Wait is well spoken of by those who are acquainted with him, but the fact that he is not generally known to the country, will render his nomination for Chief Justice less satisfactory than it might be otherwise.

The World says that if President Grant's third selection for Chief Justice had happened to be his first, the appointment of Mr. Wait would have been received with wonder by the country and disappointment and regret by that portion of the bar who ever had any practice in the Supreme Court.

—J. H. Chapman, Esq., elected Sheriff on the fusion ticket in Somerset County, was regarded by the Democracy as a child of great promise. On Saturday, 17th, the conduct of the new official filed the camp of the Bourbons with dismay, by making a raid on the various rural shops in Skowhegan. The amount seized is said by some to be worth \$800 to a \$1000; (fancy value, of course,) by others at a less sum, probably the cost might have been \$500 or \$600. A portion of the Democracy are completely overwhelmed by this unexpected interference with the drinks—the matter of drinks being next in importance to bread with them. The balance of the Democracy look on in utter amazement, while the substantial portion of the community are much gratified at this effort in the right direction, and are ready to second the officer.

—A writer in the Press says that the statement made by another writer in the same paper that the two Boston roads made offers "for doing the business of the Maine" as follows: Boston & Maine, passengers \$2.00, Eastern \$1.50—with something like this difference in freight rates. He says that this offer was made to the Maine Central and not to the people of Maine.

The Eastern Railroad Company have a large gang of men at work upon the temporary bridge which is to be put up in place of the one burned at Saco. Supt. Prescott has been here with engineers of the road. They have examined the location, and telegraphed to certain iron bridge manufacturers to come on and look over the situation. They will probably present plans for a first class iron suspension bridge. The hackmen are coining money by transferring passengers and baggage across the city.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston & Maine R. R. held in Boston on the 21st inst., it was unanimously voted to draw the passenger cars of the Eastern and Maine Central R. R. over the Boston & Maine between Portland and North Berwick free of charge, during the temporary suspension of travel, caused by the burning of the Eastern Railroad bridge at Biddeford.

The Poultry Show.

The idea of a Poultry Show in our State was so novel that few awake to the importance of it until it was over, and its magnitude was seen. It was pronounced by many of the fancy breeders out of the State as the best show they had ever witnessed.

The hens were all exhibited in Coops made for the occasion, uniform in appearance, and being arranged on double rows, made a neat appearance.

The exhibition continued four days, and was crowded in the evenings, while the attendance in the daytime was good. The birds were treated to band music, daily, which they seemed to enjoy.

Some of the varieties exhibited were the following: Buff, black, white and partridge Cochins; gold laced Bantams; silver do; B. B. R. game Bantams; white china, gray do, Emden, Hong kong and wild geese; White Swan; Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, white crested, Muscovy and wood ducks; Bronze Turkeys Pea and Guinea Fowl.

Mr. George F. Seavy of Cambridgeport exhibits a cage of pigeons, and David Plummer of Cape Elizabeth 25 varieties of the same. The aviary of Mr. Harry May attracted crowds of delighted spectators embracing, besides the "weavers," Australian paroquets, Java sparrows, orioles and finches. The Nutcr Brothers also exhibited a collection of beautiful tropical birds. There is a huge brazen turkey bird, that its owner said weighed 40 pounds, and yet, he said complacently "if I had thought of exhibiting him I should have given him something to eat."

The Muscovy ducks were very large, that were contained in the coop with the peacocks, and there were Rouen, Aylesbury, Mallard, Elder, South American, and Wood ducks; Emden, Hong Kong, and China geese.

Among the largest exhibitors were P. W. Hudson, of North Manchester, Conn., who exhibited ten coops of superb Plymouth Rocks—the gentleman who gained the silver medal at the great poultry show in Hartford, Conn. Mr. F. F. Harris of Portland, who entered 29 coops of Partridge Cochins and light and dark Brahmas. Mister Albert Noyes of Bangor, who entered 25 coops, Mr. G. W. Stockwell of East Edgington 22, and Mr. F. O. Bailey of Portland 15, and J. A. Lord of Kennebec 10. Among the prominent poultry men present were I. O. Wondell, North Adams; Isaac Deane, Taunton; A. H. Drake, Stoughton; Albert Noyes, Bangor; G. P. Stockwell, E. Edgington; Fred Atwood, Winterport; Atherton Brothers, Hallowell; F. O. Bailey, Deering; Fred F. Harris, Portland; J. A. Ford, Kennebec; Capt. Deering, Cape Elizabeth; Mr. Henley of Boston; R. N. Hight and Dr. Leavitt of Skowhegan.

A very curious incident connected with the exhibition took place Wednesday. Several of the tame pigeons had been released from their cages and took up position on the cornice of the hall near the ceiling. As if by one impulse every rooster and hen gave vent to a cry of alarm—imagining them chicken hawks—that for uncertainty could not be excelled, and caused the heaters to give an involuntary jump.

One of the novelties was a Graves' Incubator, which was hatching out chickens continually. The eggs had been placed in it in advance, to make the hatching occur during the Show. The same time for incubation, 21 days, is required. The incubator is made in two sizes, and sells for \$85 and \$100. It is a sort of chest, about 4 feet long, 3 high and 2 wide, with shelves 4 or 5 inches apart, upon which eggs are placed as closely as possible. It is heated by a lamp, and takes running around the chest, and kept at a uniform heat, regulated by a thermometer inside. After hatching they are allowed to remain in the chest 24 hours, when they must be cared for as nature prescribes. The incubator has two glass sides. It is held at rather a high price, but a hotel keeper in Bangor bought one for his private use.

Mr. Alonzo Shurtleff, of South Paris, who winters over a hundred hens, including buff Cochins, and white and brown Leghorns, visited the Poultry Show and was much pleased with the exhibit of fancy breeds. He bought some fine specimens of brown Leghorns, dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, and took orders for some of his breeds. Had he entered some from his brood, he would have made a creditable show for the County, which ought to have been represented. Some of the fancy hens sold as high as 10 and \$20 a pair.

From Augusta.

We attended the meeting of the Editors and Publishers' Association at Augusta, last week, and took a look into the legislature, now busily at work. There is a disposition among the legislators to investigate every case of alleged abuse in the State institutions, which we are glad to see. A thorough examination into the conduct of the Reform School, Agricultural College, Insane Hospital and State Prison will be made. We have not time, this week, to go into details.

The meeting of the Editors and Publishers' Association was fully attended and one of the best ever held. Gov. Dingley's reception of the Association, at the Augusta House, was most hearty and complimentary to the craft. The ladies' parlor was prettily trimmed with evergreen wreaths, &c., and the word "WELCOME," in large letters made all feel at home. Social conversation, music, dancing and refreshments filled the hours till midnight.

This week, several important conventions will be held at the Capitol, the most important being the State Temperance Convention on Wednesday and Thursday, which we hope will be largely attended.

—Next week we shall give an abstract of the State Statistician's Report, advanced sheets of which have been furnished by the *Daily Kennebec Journal*.

Congress.

Congress has spent most of the past week in discussing finances.

A large number of petitions have been introduced and referred to the appropriate committees.

A bill was introduced into the House on Tuesday, which commits our Government to the support of the Centennial Exhibition, and will eventually necessitate the appropriation of several million dollars. The bill was supported by Hawley, Butler, Frye, and others.

On Thursday Susan B. Anthony told the Senate how she had been treated for voting last fall.

—The Congressional Committee on Appropriations find, from close examination, as they have already given the estimates, that they may be reduced without material injury to the public service, about \$20,000,000. The difference between the current appropriations and the new estimates on the matter of public works is nearly \$16,000,000. The committee decided to ask from the House that all bills appropriating money for whatever purpose be sent to them. Quite a number of small ones slip through, without this, at every session. There is a better feeling among the most experienced members as to the condition of the treasury. An examination of receipts, both customs and internal, leads to the belief that the last half of the current fiscal year will prove to be up to the more hopeful expectations. Internal revenue receipts are certainly increasing, and customs are not now declining.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Monday.—A communication was received from the Governor showing that the sales to liquor agents during the past year amounted to \$106,396 15.

Wednesday.—Mr. Martin introduced a resolve requiring returns from Savings Banks.

Thursday.—The Senate received the Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries and Immigration, and referred them to the respective committees. A general railroad bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Order passed to supply the Senate with two copies of the acts and resolves of 1873 and the Board of Agriculture with the *Kennebec Journal* during the session.

Friday.—Orders to enquire whether the Cumberland and Oxford Canal had not ceased to be of public use; to enquire into the expediency of requiring Deputy Sheriffs to make their returns to the County Commissioners, and all messengers and officers of court to present their bills to the presiding Judge; to assess taxes on property held on the first of January instead of April, as now; to prevent gambling on railroad cars; to allow laborers upon bark to place a lien on same; to protect sheep husbandry from dogs.

Friday seems to have been a busy day with the Senators.

HOUSE.

Monday.—Orders passed equalizing State Bounties; in relation to fees of Sheriffs, and to laws for the protection of Moose. Credentials were received from the Representative of the Passamaquiddy tribe of Indians.

Wednesday.—A Committee on County Estimates was appointed.

Thursday.—The Representative from the Penobscot Indians, presented his credentials. An order was passed enquiring into the State Prison management.

Friday.—The Committee reported a bill for the protection of inmates of the Maine Hospital, and to prevent designing persons from confining some persons in the Asylum. Educational Committee reported a bill to establish an Industrial School for Girls. Mr. Foster of Oxford, presented a minority report.

Bill Defining Capital Punishment.

Hon. J. C. Tallot of East Machias, introduced in the House, a bill in accordance with the suggestions of Gov. Dingley, defining capital punishment. The following is an abstract:

Section 1, creates a new degree of murder.

Section 2, The saying clause "without malice aforethought," in the present statute, is omitted in the bill.

Section 3, The penalty is death for obstructing, with intent, a railroad, thereby causing loss of life.

Section 4, The grand jury shall indict for murder in the first degree, and the court and trial jury determine the degree.

Section 5, Provides for the attendance of the County Attorney at the preliminary examination for capital offences.

Section 6, Provides for his substitute.

Section 7, Upon commitment of criminals, provides for special term of court and attendance of grand jury.

Section 8, Makes it the duty of the Judge to attend.

Section 9, To 15 inclusive, if prisoner pleads guilty, he is at once sentenced; if not guilty, the Chief Justice and four or more associates justices shall hold a special term of court that shall continue until the case is finally disposed of.

Section 15, Sentences of death shall be executed within the jail wall, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days after the time of passing sentence, and within ten days a proceedings, together with copy of evidence to be furnished the Governor, the warrant of execution shall be a judicial act.

Section 16, Makes provision for similar trial when an indictment is found at the regular term of court.

Section 17, Details.

Section 18, Is in regard to change of venue.

Section 19, Provides that no compensation shall be paid by the State for defending criminals at any stage.

Section 20, Provides for the peremptory challenge of government and the prisoner shall have six each.

Section 21, This act to take effect May 1st 1874, and not to be retroactive.

Section 22, Relates to compensation of Chief Justice and associates at special terms.

It is understood that the bill is the joint effort of a number of eminent legal minds, among whom are Judges Walton and Goddard, and Hon. G. F. Talbot. It will be printed under the rules.

—On Friday, Jan'y 9th, a robin came into front of Alpheus Shaw's, in our town, and sang sweetly for a while and disappeared.

Review of the Week.

The past week has not been marked by any events of great public interest. Congress and our State Legislature have been engaged upon matters of very little importance to the general public. The Railroads have met with no severe accidents, and no large vessels have been sunk. For all these things let us be truly thankful.

We report the following items of general interest:

Fourteen business houses in Charleston, W. Va., were destroyed by fire last Monday.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco Monday, but no damage was done.

The Knitting Mill at Bennington, Vt., was burned Tuesday afternoon. The fire was caused by a leakage in a gasoline pipe. The gas ignited from a boiler fire, and exploding, demolished the adjoining sewing room. Nine women at work there were instantly killed by the explosion or burned to death in the fire which followed, and many others were injured, some shockingly. The card and sorting room were saved from destruction. Loss about \$100,000; partly insured.

Last Tuesday, Judge Dickerson sentenced Gordon, the Taunton murderer, to be hanged.

Wendell Phillips lectured in Portland Wednesday evening.

Madame Parepa Rosa died in London last Thursday evening. She was born in Edinburg in 1839, but has made America her home for so long that we may mourn the loss of our noted singer.

The warm weather of the past week caused the ice in the Buffalo River to move out on Thursday, causing considerable damage to property in its course.

The ice caught ten large vessels and carried them against the Michigan Street bridge, destroying several grain elevators and all the sheds of the N. Y. C. R. R. as they passed.

The Duke of Edinburgh was married to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, at St. Petersburg at one o'clock last Friday.

Western State Normal School.

The public Examination and Graduating Exercise of the Western State Normal School at Farmington occurred on Friday, Jan. 16.

The forenoon was devoted to an examination of the classes in higher English. The afternoon was taken up by Graduating Exercises.

A good number of visitors were present, including gentlemen from both houses of the State Legislature and the Executive Council.

The Normal School has ceased to be an experiment and is becoming a recognized necessity of our school system. The graduates of the school are filling important positions in this and other States, and the demand for others is greater than the supply.

There is a model Primary school connected with the Normal School, in which the pupils have opportunity to test the methods of instruction, under a competent teacher. The facilities of the school have been greatly enlarged the past year by additions to the Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and the purchasing of an excellent library of books of reference and general reading, which is open to the use of all students, free of expense.

The next term commences on Tuesday, Feb. 24, when we hope to see a good number of representatives from Oxford County.

W.

[Our correspondent gives a detailed account of the graduating exercises, but as no names of Oxford County students appear as participating we have omitted it. We would call particular attention to his remarks concerning the growing importance of this school; and to the demand for more graduates as teachers in our schools.] Ed.

Maine State Pomological Society.

The winter meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society and Fruit Growers Convention will be held in the Hall of Representatives, Augusta, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 28th and 29th. Free Return Tickets will be furnished over the Maine Central to members of the Society. Hon. S. L. Goodale will read a paper entitled "Shall Maine grow her own Fruit Trees?" Hon. W. Gilbert one upon "Manure for the Orchard," etc., and Dr. J. C. Weston of Bangor, one upon "Fruit Culture." These papers are to be followed by discussion upon the topics presented by them.

—Martin Griffin, the member of the Massachusetts Board of State Police Commissioners, who was recently expelled from the State Temperance Alliance for publishing liquor advertisements and other conduct unworthy of a friend of temperance, has avenged himself by resigning his position on the Board, and publishing a letter denouncing the enforcement of the liquor law as partial and unequal, and declaring prohibition a failure. Perhaps Mr. Griffin's opinion would have been entitled to more weight if he had retired from the Board under other circumstances. This opinion of his smacks too much like the discreditable change of base of a man who is seeking personal revenge, rather than the public interests. —*Leicester Journal*.

—The fact that nearly every Democrat in Congress supported the salary steal, while nearly every Democrat out of Congress opposes it, only proves that Democrats oppose all steals in which they can't take a hand, and favor all steals in which they can take a hand. "The stand-point alters the view," as the German proverb says. —*St. Louis Globe*.

—A telegraph from Grant's Island says that on the 12th, a party of Sioux returning from the raid on the Pawnees, descended from canoes near on the fork of north and south Loup river pillaged the trapper's quarters, Friday. They were caught and fought in 25 minutes, and three Indians were killed. One white man was killed named Marion Littlefield. The Sioux were driven off carrying away their dead and wounded.

North Paris.

The Carriage Manufactory at this place has suspended operations, much to the regret of the citizens, who think a large and profitable business might be conducted in the village. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemen who have been engaged in the business.

A large quantity of timber is being hauled to the saw mill, and as soon as water is sufficient, an unusual activity will be witnessed at that place. W.

Temple Quartette at Oxford.

Last Tuesday evening, the Temple Quartette of Boston, assisted by Miss Carrie Barr, Soprano, and Mr. Howard M. Dow, Pianist, gave a concert in the Oxford Lyceum Course, at Craigie's Mills, Oxford.

Miss BARR is a very young lady, of modest and unassuming manners. Her voice is full of melody, and is strong and clear. While singing some difficult songs, and when tripping, she showed her immaturity by lack of confidence, exhibited in a slight hesitancy or trembling of voice.

After singing an English substitute for the Swiss Echo Song, she was encored, and responded by giving "Somebody is Coming," which she rendered with great success.

Mr. RYDER, Bass, sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which was received with applause; but he refused to respond to the repeated demonstrations of the audience.

MR. FESSENDEN, 2nd Tenor, sang "For Ever and for Aye," and was encored. Mr. Fessenden sings with much expression and feeling, so really as if he loved to sing, that an audience cannot fail to be in sympathy with him.

MR. FITZ, 1st Tenor, and Mr. Cook Baritone, sang a Duette, "The Fisher man."

The "Alphabet Song," prepared for the Quartette, provoked the usual amount of laughter; and the other songs were received with much satisfaction. The Quartette was encored nearly every time it sang. By request, in addition to "Our Days on Earth," the Club chanted "Remember now thy Creator." These chants were rendered in such a manner that none could fail to be impressed by their words as well as by the music.

The citizens of Oxford deserve great credit for the support they have given to this lyceum course which has been conducted in their village during the winter. Ten lectures—five from foreign talent and five from citizens—with a Concert from the Quartette Club, were announced for the course.

We take pleasure in complimenting the committee of arrangements for the systematic and judicious manner in which these entertainments have been conducted. Notwithstanding the great demand for tickets on this occasion, not one was sold after all whom the room would seat had been supplied; and persons without tickets could not secure admittance, for love nor money, until all ticket holders were accommodated. We would also thank the managers for courteous attentions to our party.

Large companies from Norway, South Paris, Mechanic Falls, and the surrounding villages were present. The sleighing, as a general thing, was good; but the Norway team, and several other sleighs, unloaded at a point near Oxford, where a drift slanted into the road.

The fourth lecture in the "Citizens Course," was given on the evening of Jan. 16th, by Dr. Orren Stephens, of this village, on the subject of Physiology. It was a useful treatment of the subject, and was well received by the audience.

Lectures.

Hon. Sidney Perham will lecture upon Success, in the Court House, Paris Hill, this (Monday) evening.

The last lecture in the course will be given by Prof. Wm. Elder, of Colby University, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th. The lecture is upon WATER, and will be illustrated by numerous experiments.

South Paris.

W. B. Royal & Son, have manufactured during the past year, between twelve and fifteen hundred wheelbarrows. Their barrows are the best in the market, and they readily dispose of all which can be manufactured in the nine months during which they keep their manufactory in operation. Mr. Royal has always been interested in machinery, and during the winter months has devoted considerable time to his own machinery and to that of others in the vicinity, thereby gaining the reputation of being a skilled mechanic. He has recently put a new lathe and a new planer into his manufactory. As there is considerable machine work to be done in the village, he has secured the services of Levi Andrews, an excellent machinist, and he will be prepared to accommodate all those who desire his services, within a few days.

The following is taken from the Report of the Directors of the South Paris Dairying Association for 1873.

No. lbs. milk received, 265,755; No. lbs. cheese made, 27,444; No. lbs. of milk to one lb. of cheese, 9.68; Cost of manufacturing, \$501.76; interest to Stockholders, \$196.00; reserved fund, \$68.61; Total, \$766.37; cost of manufacturing per lb., 1.82 cts.; cost of manufacturing per lb., including interest &c., 2.8 cts. Cheese sold as follows: 4901 lbs., at 15 cts.; 6024 lbs., at 14 1/2 cts.; 3981 lbs., at 14 cts.; 12423 lbs., at 13 3/4 cts.; 115 lbs., at 13 cts.; average price per lb., about 14 1/2; milk pays 11 1/2 cts. per 10 lbs.

—Another Cheese Factory in Town.

Some of the inhabitants of school District No. 8, King District, who sent their milk to the South Paris Cheese Factory last season, and who were well satisfied with the result, have started a subscription for one of their own. A meeting was held on Thursday evening last, and a soliciting committee appointed. Nearly half enough was subscribed on the spot, and the meeting was adjourned to Saturday evening, Jan. 31st. We trust their enterprise will be crowned with success.

North Paris.

The Carriage Manufactory at this place has suspended operations, much to the regret of the citizens, who think a large and profitable business might be conducted in the village. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemen who have been engaged in the business.

A large quantity of timber is being hauled to the saw mill, and as soon as water is sufficient, an unusual activity will be witnessed at that place. W.

Bethel Items.

The week of prayer was observed by the 2d Congregational church, by meetings every evening of the week. Extra meetings continue to be held, and increasing interest is manifest. The Sabbath School Concert this month took the place of the P. M. sermon. More of the children were present and the experiment was a success.

We are glad to learn that the Bible Society is to have a Depository in this place, the books having just arrived.

W.

Rising Star Lodge, of Bethel Me., I. O. of G. T., will hold a public Installation on Friday, Feb. 6th. A supper will be served at that time, which will consist of Oysters and pastry. All are invited. Tickets for supper 50 cents.

Andover Items.

The weather has been very pleasant and warm during the last week.

The first meeting of the Farmers' Club was held last Tuesday evening, at the Town Hall, and was well attended. The question of associated dairying and building a cheese factory was discussed with much interest. The meeting was very interesting, and we hope that the farming interests may derive great benefit from these meetings.

Messrs H. D. Purinton & Co., have just received a car load of excellent corn from the West, which they are selling at the most reasonable rates; they have a good stock of goods and are doing a good business; they are both Republicans and temperance men. F. H.

Backfield Items.

James Murdock, a well known citizen of Backfield, died on the night of the 13th inst., at Warren's Hotel, where he has boarded for several years. Mr. Murdock was born in Lebanon, and came to Backfield about thirty years ago, where he has since resided a greater portion of the time. He served honorably through the war of the Rebellion, first enlisting in a New Hampshire regiment, which was sent to Ship Island in the expedition against New Orleans. He participated in the engagements which led to the capture of that city, and witnessed the interesting incident and event which occurred under the administration of Gen. Butler. His term of enlistment expiring, he re-enlisted in the Seventh Maine Regiment, volunteers, and entered the Army of the Potomac; afterwards fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, till in one of the battles during the retreat of Gen. Early, he received a wound which resulted in the loss of a leg. In May, 1866, he received a pension of eight dollars a month, which was afterwards raised to fifteen. Mr. M. was by trade a tailor, in which occupation he has been in the employ of Messrs. Atwood, Spaulding & Co. during the last eight years. He was 55 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves four children, none of whom reside in Backfield. —*Register*.

Rev. Mr. Munson of Sumner, addressed a large audience in the Good Templars Hall Saturday evening, the 17th inst., upon the subject of temperance. Rev. Mr. Linsley, Dea. Ricker, Atwood, Wait and Allen also addressed the meeting.

Hartford Items.

Mr. Libbeus Churchill fell dead in his sleigh on the 21st inst., when within about a mile of home. He was sixty years of age.

Widow Esther Sturdivant and Mrs. Otis Alley, sisters, aged respectively 82 and 89 years, died suddenly within four weeks of each other, making 17 from a list of 80 persons who four years ago were over 70 years of age.

Hartford.

Messrs. C. & H. Irish are doing a large business in the manufacture of trunk cases. They have a nice engine of fifteen horse power, manufactured by Winchester & Hight, of Boston. They have a machine on which one hundred and fifty styles of mouldings can be made. This enterprise will be a great help to the farmers, giving them a market for lumber. The firm deserves credit for the energy shown in the enterprise.

We are having mild weather, and the sleighing is excellent. J. I.

Peru Items.

We have been favored with a very pleasant January thus far. Have had a regular old fashioned thaw, which took off most of the snow, leaving the hills bare and frozen. The ice left the Androscoggin on the 9th inst., an event that does not often occur in midwinter.

The people of the town are at present enjoying religious privileges. Rev. A. A. Abbott, Second Advent, speaks to them at No. 4. Rev. S. W. Persins of Canton, Free Baptist, at Wet Peru, and Rev. Mr. C. Herrick, Baptist

