

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.

Coming to the Front Again.

The success of the democratic ticket in Connecticut, at the recent State election, is beginning to bear fruit, and the first noticeable act is the exhuming of a defamed politician who has been so obnoxious to the people for years that he has been kept out of sight, and electing him U.S. Senator! His name is W. W. Eaton. He was a most bitter copperhead, opposing the war against rebellion, the Emancipation proclamation, the arming of the blacks, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and all other war measures. He is one of the class for whom the moderate democrat, for the past few years, has had to apologize, as a confirmed Bourbon, whose influence had departed, and who was tolerated in the party simply because he had no where else to go. But now that the party secures power, these odious characters rise to the surface again, and are elevated to office as representative men. This, which could not occur in the republican party, is easily accomplished in the democratic—for the parties are very differently constituted. The latter is made up of the rank and file, and certain leaders who have unlimited sway—while the former consists of men who are capable of acting for themselves, and who cast overboard their leaders when they prove recreant to duty.

The event referred to in Connecticut is significant and of value to other States only to show what may be expected, if the democratic party should be invested with power, through any mischance. We have the same specimens of fossils in Maine, who are apparently slumbering in their forced retirement, only waiting for a change of fortune in which to claim their old prerogative of holding office and managing the affairs of the country.

—It is stated that the vote on the charges against Gen. Howard in the Court of Inquiry stood as follows: For declaring him not responsible, General Sherman, General Meigs, Colonel Reynolds and Colonel Miles; and for holding him responsible, General McDowell, General Pope and Colonel Getty. This may be true, but does not seem probable that the members of such a court would divide the proceedings. In contradiction Geo. W. Dyer, the counsel for Gen. Howard, in response to a telegram of inquiry, sent to New York the following despatch, which explains the exact condition of the verdict:

"The President is waiting for the complete printed record. The court was unanimous on the statement of facts; also upon all matters affecting General Howard's character as an officer and gentleman; also, in commending his conduct as commissioner. Statements to the contrary are false."

PROPOSED POSTAL LAW.—A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. Postmaster-General Creswell was present at a committee meeting to assist in perfecting the details of the bill. It will provide for the prepayment of postage by the pound, probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by the publishers, who can thus put up and prepay large packages without trouble of separately stamping the publications destined for the same post office.

—The Press learns that the arrangement for the running of trains between Portland and Boston, under the provisions of the contract between the Boston and Maine and Eastern railroads, has been settled. The 3:30 P. M. trains from Boston and the 6 P. M. train from Portland on both roads are to be discontinued. The morning train from Boston to the Eastern will leave Boston at 6:30 P. M., instead of 8 o'clock. All other trains will run as at present. Meantime the sale of railroad tickets by outside speculators goes briskly on. Boston and Maine tickets from Portland to Boston, can be bought in any quantities at points on the Maine Central road at \$1.50 and \$1.75. The retail price at Portland is \$2.50, and is likely to be less. It was publicly stated in the Massachusetts Senate, Wednesday, that the conductors of the Eastern Railroad had confessed to stealing from \$3000 to \$5000 a week during the past year.

—The House heretofore passed a bill requesting the President to extend in the name of the United States a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the government of the United States, in 1876. This bill has been reported back from the Senate committee on appropriations with the following proviso: "That the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending the Exposition or by reason of the same."

—The Orient says that Bowdoin will not be represented in the college regatta at Saratoga this summer. It is too far away to think of sending a crew, and so few under graduates could be present to witness the race that it has been deemed best to have a regatta of their own at home.

—We met in the cars last week Dea. Chapman, of Gilead, who has been spending the winter with his son-in-law, Brown Thurston, of Portland. He is 93 years old, and enjoys very good health, though he has been totally blind for twenty years. He related a bear story which occurred sixty-four years ago. He had been making a call on a neighbor after tea, one night, and on returning with his wife and two small children all, on horseback with him, as they approached the house they saw a huge black bear, with her cubs, in his cornfield. The horse being frightened, turned suddenly and threw them all off, the dog slunk away with his tail between his legs, the cubs took to the trees, while the old bear, approaching Mr. Chapman and finding him not inclined to show fight, turned, called down the cubs and fled to the woods. Mr. C. helped up his wife and the children, the horse and dog returned, and they reached the house more scared than hurt.

—Col. Parsons of South Paris, says the statement in the article published last week, relative to Paris, so far as Capt. Snow's death is concerned is a mistake. It was not he who was killed by being mistaken for an Indian—but a Mr. Whitney, from whom Whitney Pond was named in Sumner. He was murdered by the Indians and supposed to be dead, but was shot again by his friends, who mistook him for an Indian. The death of Capt. Snow occurred in this wise. He with his wife and children, and a party of twelve, were out on a party. They were in the camp for something to eat. The latter went down to the river for a pail of water while Snow was frying pork. Snow discovered the Indians in ambush, and shouted "Indians," when Capt. Snow came out of the camp and met an Indian who cried for quarter. The Capt. said he neither asked or gave quarter and immediately shot him, and was in turn shot by the other Indians. Snow's body, and fearing the Indians, made good their escape to New Gloucester and reported their fate. Twelve men from that place volunteered to go up and bury the body, and did so.

AGUSTA, ME., MAY 22, 1874.
Bro. Shaw.—In your notice of the article on the early history of Paris which you copied from the Farmer, you gave me too much credit. It is true it was written by me, but for many of the facts I am indebted to a letter written by Elder Hooper, and published in the Jeffersonian nearly fifty years ago, and several years ago re-published in the Democrat.

Yours truly,
W. B. LAPHAM.
We publish the above letter, from Dr. Lapham, which speaks for itself. The Dr. believes in "giving credit to whom credit is due" even though it detracts from his own fame.

Oxford Conference.
The annual session of Oxford Conference of Congregational Churches will be held with the 2d church in Bethel, (Rev. D. Garland's) on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 9th and 10th, 1874.

1st Preacher, Rev. J. Elliott; 2d do. Rev. G. F. Tewksbury. Committee of Arrangements, Rev. D. Garland, Bro. D. F. Brown and A. W. Valentine.

F. E. SHAW, Scribe.
The churches composing the Oxford Conference will be entertained during the meeting at the following places:

Andover, at Rev. S. L. Gould's; Gilead, Sheburn and Gorham, at Mr. Alfred W. Valentine's; Sumner at Mr. Moses A. Mason's; South Paris at Mr. S. B. Twitchell's; Oxford, at Mr. C. T. Bartlett's; Ramford and Dixfield at Mr. Alphonse Twitchell's; Turner at Mr. Newton Stearns'; Upton at Mrs. Sarah J. Chapman's. Ministers from abroad at the house of the pastor. All the churches will be entertained within a mile of the place of meeting. Let no one remain at home through fear that he may suffer inconvenience while in town. We would be happy to see liberal representation from all the churches and test the strength of our hospitality.

Bethel, May 18th, 1874.
—Hon. Robert Goodenow, who died very suddenly at Farmington, recently was born in Henniker, N. H., in 1800, and when quite young came to Brownfield in this State, with his father John Goodenow, Esq. He studied law with his brother, Daniel Goodenow, Esq., in Alfred, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He removed to Wilton and opened a law office, and soon after was appointed County Attorney of Oxford county, an office which he held for a number of years. Some ten years afterwards he went to Farmington and was subsequently appointed County Attorney of Kennebec, of which Wilton was then a part. He remained in the practice of law in Farmington until his death, but meantime held a great number of offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Thirty-second Congress, (1851-3,) held the office of County Treasurer of Franklin for many years, and was also County Attorney for several terms. He was at the time of his death Treasurer of the Farmington Savings Bank. Mr. Goodenow was married in 1825 to the daughter of Hon. Nathan Cather of Farmington, who died in February, 1873. He leaves a son and two daughters—Col. N. C. Goodenow, now practicing law in Farmington, the wife of Prof. A. P. Kelsey, Principal of the Abbott School in the same place, and a second daughter unmarried.

—South America is nothing if not revolutionary. A rebellion has broken out in Peru, an insurrection has succeeded in Paraguay, and three candidates are fighting for one Presidency in Bolivia. It is said that the citizens of the latter State have in mind to send for Brooks. Arkansas has signified a willingness to part with him.—Press.

Law Decision.

The following decision has just been received by the Clerk:—

James Greene vs. George W. Lunt.
"Judgment for plaintiff for fifth and eighth parcels described in writ, and for the defendant for the remaining parcels."
Description.—Neither of the following descriptions of parcels of land on the inventory of the assessors, is sufficient to create a lien thereon, by assessment of taxes: "Southeast part of two river lots No. 102 Range 1, 100 acres, adjoining Adelia Eustis and Jonas Greene's land." "A part of lot 1, range 2, 80 acres, adjoining Noah Hall's back land on north-east, bounded westerly by Peck's Grant land." "A part or surplus of S. R. Newell's homestead, lot 5, range 3, 6 acres." "The northwesterly part of the lot 6, range 5, 25 acres, on which Aaron P. Cox resides." "A piece of land on the east side of Worthly Pond, between the pond and Wm. Harlow's farm—8 acres." "The lot or part of lot lying southerly and adjoining S. R. Newell's and P. J. Hopkins' woodland, lot 3, range 4, 60 acres."

It appearing in evidence that Lunt did not own all of the southeast half of lot 2 range 2; nor all of the Ellis land, as described, but was being taxed for the whole, the sale of both is void. Barker v. Blake 35, Me. 433. The town Treas. was an officer de facto, and the fact that he was not sworn, and had not given any bond, is no defense to this action.
Boster for Plff. Harlow for Delt.

Western Correspondence.

GREELEY, COLORADO, May 10, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—Once upon a time I read of a bald-headed, toothless old gent, who, in his old age, had a complete set of new teeth arrive in his gums, and a plentiful supply of new hair upon his heretofore bald pate. The paper said his youth was renewed like the eagle's, which last I never understood. How natural it is for poor decaying humanity to love to think of a renewal of health and strength. How natural to love to read Dr. Thunders' certified account of the curing of somebody "on his death-bed" in fourteen minutes and eighty-seven seconds, with only one bottle of the Dr's. Vegetable Elixir! What character in history more charming than Ponce De Leon searching the everglades of Florida for the "Fountain of Youth?"

Now, Mr. Editor, as people all love to hear of great cures, I want to tell you something about the subject. There was once a woman who lived in Indiana, whom I will call Mrs. Clay. She was a terrible sufferer with Asthma. She could not have suffered worse, when sickest, had a strong man gripped her throat, with the intention of strangling her. It is probable that no person ever suffered more with asthma and lived, than Mrs. Clay. Medicines gave no permanent relief. Each year increased her sufferings. Dyspepsia with all its horrors set in. Life was too horrible to bear. One day the patient grew black in the face, and one physician remarked to the other, "She's gone." Mrs. Clay shook her head. "Then you think you are not gone?" another shake. "Shall we give you medicine?" a nod. Twice that day she was supposed to be dead. What was such a life worth? But, dear me, she heard of Colorado, perhaps through an immigration pamphlet. She came to Colorado. She tarried in Greeley, and there I saw her. Poor thing! She looked as if she had fought against the whole world. Emaciated, wrinkled, yellow, eyes sunken, forlorn, and a stranger to hope, almost.

In three months, what had the rarefied atmosphere of Colorado done for her? She rubbed her plump hands together and remarked, "I know no more of asthma here than if I'd never had it in my life. I can eat anything. O! I'm as well as a person can be!" I looked at her and marveled—well remembering her former appearance. Now, her cheeks were full and dimpled. There was an almost constant smile upon her face. There were faint traces of roses in her cheeks. The lustre had returned to her eyes. Her grown-up daughter accompanied us, and I was half a mind to invite Pat, and ask, "Faix! and which is mother and which is daughter? Ye each looks young enough to be daughter to the other."

"But why," said Mrs. Clay, "do you ask so particularly about my case? You mean to write about it?" I said "Perhaps." "Make it strong, then," she said, "make it strong. You can't make it any too strong, if you try." So I say, if any asthmatic finds life burdensome where he is, let him try Colorado, by all means.
O. H.

—On Thursday, the 14th inst., as D. H. Blake was moving his goods from Oxford to Hebron, a bridge across the stream which forms the boundary line between the two towns gave way, precipitating his goods into the water. At the time of the accident, his wife was seated upon the load, and was buried beneath the goods. When the wreck was cleared away it was discovered that the woman had been instantly killed by a heavy stove, which fell upon her, breaking her neck. It is reported that the bridge has been considered unsafe for some time. If this accident had happened to some wealthy or distinguished individual, there would have been a terrible howl to do about the matter; but Mr. Blake being a poor man of no enviable reputation, the affair is recorded in as few words as possible. We hope to see justice done in this matter, and that the old man will be fully compensated for his loss. Genl. Wm. C. Kimball has kindly taken the case into his hands, notwithstanding the fact that he may receive no compensation for his services, and proposes to have legal action taken in the matter.

—We have seen a sample of box-board made by the Androscoggin Pulp Co. of Portland, of which Mr. C. D. Brown, well known in our town, is a member. It shows to what a valuable use this preparation from the poplar tree may be put.

—Massachusetts has abolished her State Police.

FISH BREEDING

At the Establishment of Messrs. CROCKETT & HOLMES, Norway, Maine.

About one mile south of Norway village, upon the road leading to Harrison, will be found the trout breeding works of CROCKETT & HOLMES. Mr. Crockett's new house is located on the east side of the road, upon the summit of a steep hill. Facing this hill is one with equally abrupt sides; and in the narrow gorge between runs the stream which is employed for the purposes of breeding and rearing fish. This brook rises in a "spring not very far off" in the woods; and has a remarkably even temperature, being peculiarly adapted to pisciculture. Ice was a thing unknown in this brook, even before the sheds and troughs were built above it.

The stream is dammed at the upper end of the valley; and the dam is so provided with gates that the supply of water in the pond is uniform. All surplus water passing through the gates, runs down the original brook bed.

Close to the dam is the hatching house, a building about twenty by twenty-four feet. It contains nine hatching troughs, sixteen feet long, eighteen inches wide and about eight inches deep. The troughs are made of boards whose interior surfaces have been charred. A good quality of clean sand is spread upon the bottom of each trough. All these precautions are necessary; for if the water should become impure the eggs would spoil and the young fish would die.

The hatching used formerly to be done by placing the eggs upon the sand in these troughs. By that method it became necessary to carefully examine the eggs several times each week, and all bad and injured ones were removed. This required a vast amount of labor, and did not produce very satisfactory results. A new method of hatching has been lately introduced. It consists in depositing the eggs upon wire screens, and these screens are placed in the hatching troughs. The screens, firmly secured across small rectangular frames, which are made to fit the troughs,—are prepared with paraffine so as to render them sticky, that the eggs may adhere to them. After the eggs are properly secured, water is admitted to the troughs, through which it runs, above and below the screens, until the eggs are hatched, which takes place some days earlier than by the old sand-hatching method.

When the fish hatch they are provided with a small sac, located directly underneath the gills, which contains nourishment sufficient to last them four or five weeks, when the little fellows are able to eat, and the sac disappears.

When the fish arrive at the age of two months, they are removed to another trough and fed with chopped liver. These are the only ration allowed them. At six months they are sized,—the larger ones being placed in a separate compartment,—for they have cannibalistic propensities, and unless removed at a suitable size, will kill and devour their weaker brethren. At the age of one year they are again sorted and sized after which they will look out for themselves. The compartments occupied by the several sizes of fish are all connected by a long trough through which water constantly flows from the pond. The fish in each tank being prevented from mingling by a wire screen, placed at each end of the respective tanks.

Messrs. Crockett & Holmes have about a half ton in weight of fish large trout—some of them weighing five pounds or over. The tank in which the largest fish are placed contains several thousand fine fellows, whose sleek sides and bright colors attest to health, and a liberal diet. Mr. Holmes fed the fish during our visit, and the sight was one, the like of which is seldom witnessed. The instant a quantity of liver touched the surface of the water it was seized by a host of mouths, the fishes jumping fairly out of the water in their eagerness to obtain the food. The smaller fishes seemed no less greedy, and lashed the water into foam in their individual endeavors to be first. Thirty-five pounds of liver are eaten by the fish each day. They are fed twice a day—at six in the morning and the same hour at night.

Messrs. C. & H. propose to erect a new hatching house this season. They have discovered a fine spring a few rods distant from the site of the present house, which they propose employing, as spring water is preferable for hatching purposes. This house will have sufficient capacity to hatch from six to eight hundred thousand annually. They now hatch about seventy thousand. Every one who visits the place and sees those splendid fish has a desire to take one out "on the fly;" and to meet this wish, the proprietors propose to arrange an artificial pond for sporting purposes. Persons may take fish from this pond with the fly or hook at a stipulated price. These gentlemen are to place several hundred black bass the Norway pond this season, preparatory to stocking it with trout; and in a few years we may expect to find trout fishing again a profitable and amusing occupation in our waters, which have been so ruthlessly depopulated.

—In the Supreme Judicial Court at Auburn, Alexander Dunn has recovered a verdict of \$1373 28 against Calvin Record, Esq., for money collected of the G. T. R. Co., by defendant for injuries received by plaintiff while riding in the cars, July 22, 1868. The original case was tried in Portland, April, 1869, and Dunn recovered a verdict against the company of \$1,800. Record alleges that Dunn assigned him the claim for \$300, which he paid to him and subsequently paid him about \$200 more.

—We understand that the Libel for Divorce L. J. Burse from Jonathan Millett Burse, which was entered in our S. J. Court in 1873, and discontinued, and commenced in the city Court of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been granted by Judge Nelson, who decrees an absolute divorce and gives the custody of the child, Nellie Eugenie, to the mother.

Fryeburg.

"K." of Fryeburg, writes an excellent article in defense of the communication which he published in the Democrat recently, and which was criticised by another correspondent. He claims that his letter was mis-quoted by his critic, who made him say that Fryeburg was growing poorer. His article said that the taxable property was decreasing; it being converted into untaxable bonds. He thinks there is more danger of its becoming a town of "battered bond holders," than a poor town. He continues:—

The value of real estate in 1872 was \$531,679. In '73 it stands at \$526,287, being \$5,392 less than in '72. This year we find it reduced to \$518,638, or \$13,639 less than in '72,—and this too in face of the fact that farms have increased in productivity, and that the value of buildings has been largely increased, especially at the village, where several nice, new, and expensive stands have been built, one, J. Weston's, at an expense of over \$3000; besides many if not most of the old ones have been largely improved by repairs, re-painting and modernizing. With all these visible improvements, how are we to account for this decrease of the valuation of the real estate of the town, without attributing it to the cutting off of her growing timber?

It may be asked how the total valuation of the town has increased since 1872, while her real estate has so materially decreased. The valuation of the personal estate of '72, was an exceptionally low one. Previous to '72 we had two successive seasons of drought and grasshoppers, reducing, in the latter, the hay and grain crops below half an average, compelling farmers to sell off their stock. In the spring of '72 the feeling of discouragement among farmers was such that the little stock that had been wintered, was appraised extremely low. But the season of '73 gave us an average crop of fodder, and farmers supplemented their stock by buying stock driven from other sections, at nearly double the figures for which they sold the fall previous.—Hence the exceptional increase from '72 to '73. When I wrote the article in controversy I supposed that nearly all timber drawn last winter would be shelled out of reach of taxation, as had been done in this section of the town, but owing to the extreme backwardness of the season, and low pitch of water, much of it in the small streams fell into the clutches of the Assessors, thus giving us another temporary and exceptional increase of personal estate. I am told by one of the Assessors, that in his opinion the timber taxed more than doubles in valuation the whole cut, when standing. One lot when standing valued at \$500, was appraised at \$1700, and this is not considered an exceptional case.

I think no one will fail to see that this increase is more apparent than real, and one which has not "come to stay."

Fryeburg Items.

Farmers are progressing finely with their spring's work. Grass seeds to have stood the extraordinary winter and spring much better than was apprehended, and we see nothing now, the season being favorable, to prevent realizing a fair crop of hay.

Mr. Joseph Walker had a valuable horse get cast in the barn about a week ago, and though not dead, is so badly injured that his case is considered entirely hopeless. It is one of a span with which Mr. W. has done all his farm work, and as he had done but one half day's work with this spring, the accident happened at an unfavorable time.

After "swinging round the circle," Mr. J. T. Shirley and family have returned to their old domicile at West Fryeburg, which they left seven years ago, having lived the meantime at Paris and Portland.

The case of R. K. Colby, which was thought to be heart disease, proves to be one of dropsy. He bleats badly, and is unable, and has been for many weeks, to get any sleep or rest at all, except in his chair. His son, who has been four years absent in Iowa and Dacotha, on hearing of his father's illness, returned home and has taken charge of the farm.

The spring term of Fryeburg Academy which has been taught by F. A. Wilson of Orono and Miss Ward of Foxcroft, closed Thursday evening with an exhibition which did much credit to both teachers and scholars. Included in the programme were declamations by F. C. Farrington, Preston Merrill and Ed. Weston, recitations and delineations by Lizzie Shirley, Laura Towel, Anna Barrows and Maggie Bell Farrington. The boys did finely and the "coming girl" showed that on the platform she is quite his equal.—Miss Hattie Pike in costume, sang a Gipsy song, in which she showed evidences of fine training of Mrs. Merrill of Portland. Misses M. Y. Warren and Lillie Walker gave the audience choice instrumental music, and a flute and piano duet by Edwin and Mary Warren was warmly applauded. Misses Florence and Jennie Warren delighted the audience with a duet. Edwin Smith, Lewis Eaton F. C. Farrington, Thomas South, Parris Heley and the Misses Warren, Warren and Pike finely presented the minor drama, "My Brother's Keeper." Misses Mary Gilman, Ma Berry, Alice Abbott, Susie Randall, Amanda Weeks and John Lock, Ed. Smith, Frank Bachelder and Freddie Furish afforded the audience much amusement in representing a collection of rare flowers.

The term has been most successful in point of numbers and Mr. Wilson has proved himself an efficient teacher and unwearied worker. He has introduced a system of classification which enables the school to make a better use of his instruction. The summer term begins after a vacation of ten weeks. Few towns in New England afford so great attractions for students in summer as Fryeburg possesses.—Portland Press.

—Two men in Cincinnati murdered a little boy a year ago to obtain two dollars which he had in his possession. They have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Denmark Items.

In regard to the recent accident which befel Joseph D. Smith of Denmark Corner, the forefinger was not severed, as reported, but the thumb was badly mangled.

River driving commenced in Denmark, Saturday, May 9th, under the management of Jesse B. Sanborn and J. A. Ingalls, of this town. About 600,000 feet will be driven, nearly 100,000 feet less than last year.

J. C. Hodge has in progress of completion a two-story building, on the lot purchased of James Wentworth, between Joseph Bennett's and the Universalist Church.

Hamlin McKay has again commenced operations on his dwelling. Alzo Ingalls is soon to commence the sawing of oak staves, the belts of which were hauled from the J. Bennett's lot by Augustine Ingalls, of which he and S. H. Dawe of Harrison, are the present owners. It is estimated that there are 300,000 cords of 80000; besides many if not most of the old ones have been largely improved by repairs, re-painting and modernizing. With all these visible improvements, how are we to account for this decrease of the valuation of the real estate of the town, without attributing it to the cutting off of her growing timber?

There was a Social Assembly at Brackett's Hall on Wednesday evening. A small company but an excellent time. Music by S. Ames and L. L. Frost, of this town.

G. W. Moulton has gone to Boston, where he has been engaged a few seasons past by the Boston Ice Company. Albert Walker and H. F. Hartford have gone to Boston, where they intend stopping for a few weeks.

The school commenced here this (Monday) morning, under the instruction of Miss Abby Potter, of No. Bridgton.

Candy party at Albert Walker's Thursday evening; about 35 present, and a good time, which lasted till nearly midnight, when the company dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

J. C. Hodge and Gray & Pendexter are still at work on the manufacture of clothing. C. O. Pendexter, of the latter firm, is canvassing the State of Michigan for Smith, Morgan & Butler, a Portland firm of Clothing Dealers, and is meeting with excellent success. It is expected he will be gone about two months.

Social dance at the house of H. H. Smith, Friday night. Music by N. I. Smith and L. L. Frost, assisted by Miss Nellie Smith, on the organ.

The Denmark correspondent of the Press says that the past has been a busy week with the farmers of Denmark, disputing titles with Jack Frost and mud, hauling out manure, ploughing, and repairing fences. Refreshing showers Saturday and Monday morning, have wrought a marked change in the complexion of the fields and pastures, from russet to bashful green. Many cross roads are still obstructed with snow banks and frost pits.

The enterprising young firm of Potter & Ordway, have made extensive additions to, and improvements in, their factory during the year they have been with us, and now manufacture everything conceivable, from an elaborate chamber set to a peg top, including sashes and blinds, picture frames of any desirable style and finish, &c.

Mrs. Abner Harmon died Sunday night, after a year of intense suffering from dropsy.

John Blaisdell had a paralytic shock on the 1st inst., since which time he has lain utterly helpless and speechless.

On the 27th ult., Timothy Smith, in a fit of insanity, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He cut a deep and ugly, but not fatal, gash. Dr. Burham dressed the wound, and it is doing well.

A. F. Bradbury has leased the mill lately used as a clothes-pin factory, and is manufacturing a large quantity of treenails for Royal Sanborn.

The board, stave and shingle mills of Sanborn & Bean, and of A. Ingalls, are doing a brisk business.

The carriage and repair factory of L. A. Berry employs several hands, and has all the orders it can execute.—Bridgton News.

Buckfield Items.

The following were installed on the 15th by Geo. W. Shaw, L. D., as officers of the Crystal Wave: W. C. T., L. Carroll Mason; Supporters, Misses Arline R. Forbes and Sarah Mason; W. V. T., Miss Nelly B. Forbes; Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Nancie R. Crocker and Miss Lenora A. Crocker; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Julia C. Forbes; Treas., Benjamin L. Irish; Chaplain, Wm. Bicknell; M. and A., Averill A. Crocker and Mrs. H. A. Bicknell; Guards, Miss H. A. Bicknell and Leander Hodgdon; Miss Sarah Mason is organist, and Wm. Bicknell librarian.

The following was passed by a unanimous vote, after an interesting discussion by both sexes: Resolved, That the Women's Crusade against the liquor sellers should be encouraged.

The 134th No. of the semi-monthly Pearl will be read on the 22d, by Mrs. Marcus L. Sampson.

The tie-ups of Edmund DeCoster and Mrs. Thomas Chase of East Buckfield, broke through on the 14th. The former while tying up the cattle; help being near, eleven head of cattle escaped unhurt, only two had to be helped out from beneath. Three young men were returning from a prayer-meeting in the evening, when on arriving to the latter barn found one valuable ox choked to death. His mate's chain broke, letting him into the cellar, and another animal escaped that way. Farmers should beware of traps for their cattle to stand upon while fastened by their necks. DeCoster is preparing a support that cannot give way in future by the spreading of the timber that holds the sleepers.

—Miss Nellie Grant was married to Mr. Sartoris, in the East room of the White House, on Thursday at 11 o'clock. Her father's gift was \$10,000.

Norway Items.

The Advertiser says:—Through the efforts of a few individuals, a census of the Village has just been taken, and where practicable, statistics have been gathered of the industries of the place. While in the year 1870 we had but 896, we find by our recent enumeration, we number 1137 inhabitants—an increase in population in four years, of 241. This, though not equaling the growth of some Western places, is yet healthy, highly encouraging and gratifying. The growth in population is indicative of the Village's growth, in a financial and business point of view.

The Shoe Factory, over which there has been not a little grumbling, is fast showing itself a blessing, convincing even the most obtuse of the wisdom of encouraging in our Village the investment of foreign capital. Its employees number 119—mostly residents of this and neighboring towns—its weekly payments about \$1,000.

The Norway Tannery is in successful operation. Its productions are 32,000 sides of wax leather, 96,000 pounds of glue stock, and employs on an average 35 hands. By no means a small item of business enterprise, is the manufacture of clothing, Whitecomb's, Denison's and O'Brien's Shops, to one who can have an inside view, exhibits about 70 employees, literally, busy as bees. Of their weekly or monthly payments we are not informed, but know that all make excellent pay.

As we look to the fine water power of Pennesseevasse Pond, we must confess that it is not improved to the extent that all desire, nor to the extent to which undoubtedly it will be soon employed, if an equity suit will ever have an end.

The Flouring and Grist Mill at the head of the Village, has a capacity to manufacture 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 30,000 bushels of corn annually. E. W. Smith's Grist Mill grinds 40,000 bushels of corn, and 200 tons of plaster.

The Saw Mill last year, and from all appearances they are doing as well this, manufactured 500,000 long lumber, 600,000 shingles, and 75,000 oak staves, while their purchases from other mills, comprised 200,000 long lumber, 30,000 clapboards and 300,000 shingles.

Albert Sanborn & Sons this year have purchased 700 cords of ash, price \$10, men employed 10, wages \$4000 a year, produces from 20,000 to 14,000 doz. shovel handles.

Locke's Mills Items.

Being at Locke's Mills a few days ago, I saw at the stable of D. A. Coffin a Knoll colt out of a Drow mare, which Messrs. Rand & Coffin of that place have lately purchased, which, from present appearances, promises to become one of the finest horses in the State. He is now two years and nine months old, fifteen hands high, and weighs nine hundred pounds. He is of a jet black, beautiful in form, and for ease and grace of motion he cannot be surpassed. The owners intend to keep him for the service of a few choice mares the present season. The thanks of the public are due these enterprising gentlemen for their endeavors to improve the breed of horses in this section of the County. All who love and appreciate a good horse will take pleasure in gazing and taking a look at this model colt. He is perfectly gentle and nicely broken to the harness, and promises great speed when he gets a go.

Locke's Mills has improved greatly within a few years, and is now a smart, thriving village. It is very fortunate in having five men in its midst.

Messrs. Tibbets & Rand are about building a large store on the site of the old dry-house. It is a splendid location. It is to be two stories and a basement—much like the Hon. R. A. Chapman's store at Bethel depot.

Mason Items.

After one of the most extraordinary winters for long years, spring has come with green fields and bursting buds. Large snow drifts still linger to remind us of winter, but the sun and wind

