

NUMBER 45.

other question. But in the matter of
s, your first letter, be careful how you
ord it.

ter able to give his decision. Will you try one, sir?" proffering the case. The two gentlemen adjourned to the piazza.

with the usual effect, for the irrepressible

what—if it was done rather bunglingly—

-Detroit Free Press.

answered, "he's tight as a drummer."

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed to his name 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.

SPECIAL OFFER!

In order to increase our subscription list, at the present time, we make the following unprecedented offer:

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

who send \$1.50 to this office, will receive the Oxford Democrat post-paid, till Jan. 1, 1879.

IN ADDITION,

we will send each such subscriber an elegant, illustrated pamphlet of eight pages, containing Tennyson's beautiful poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," the first verse of which is:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild air,
The flying Clouds, the great light;
Ring out, wild bells, to the wild air,
The flying Clouds, the great light;

Besides Tennyson's poem, it contains two poems of rare merit, "Little White" and "Mary." The pamphlet is printed on tinted paper, in toned ink, contains five of the engravings, and is bound in green, each page, and illuminated title-cover; it will be prepared expressly for our subscribers.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS

who are in arrears, and who will, before Jan. 1, 1879, pay their subscriptions to Jan. 1, 1880,—to such, we make the following offer:

According to terms of subscription, we are entitled to claim and collect at the rate of \$2.00 per year for all arrears. If, before Jan. 1, 1879, you will pay all sums now due, and the cost of the paper, we will send you the book of poems above described, and you will receive fifty cents per year, and the poems.

REMEMBER,

this offer will good only till Jan. 1, 1879, after that date we shall collect \$2 per year for arrears.

ASK

your friends to subscribe now, that they may receive the benefit of this generous offer.

Address

GEO. H. WATKINS, Publisher,
Paris, Maine, Nov. 1, 1878.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President's Proclamation.

The recurrence of that season, at which it is the habit of our people to make a devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon the Divine favor for all good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits, in the record of the year, abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. The harvests, productive mines, ample crops and staples of trade and manufactures have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discontents and distress, through the length and breadth of the land, will under the continued favor of Providence have given way to confidence, energy and assured prosperity.

Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice, which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health, through our wide land, has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal aid and support which have been rendered, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people, by which they cheerfully share one another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I earnestly recommend that the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech His continuance.

I witness these, I do hereby certify, and I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES,
By the President, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

What \$1.00 Will Buy.

Fifteen years ago the purchasing power of a gold dollar was two and a half times as great as the purchasing power of the greenback. This was caused by the democratic rebellion and the efforts of the loyal people to suppress it. There followed fifteen years of republican legislation which has brought the purchasing power of the gold dollar down to an equality with the greenback dollar; or, to state it more accurately, republican legislation and republican administration of the laws have raised the purchasing power of the government paper money to an equality with the coin money of the world. And yet, despite this great historical fact their opponents style the republicans as "gold bugs" and the foe of greenbacks! Could greater inconsistency be matched by greater perversity? But let us see what it is that republican financial legislation has done toward decreasing the distance between the greenback and gold dollar. In 1864 a greenback dollar bought two and one-half yards of delaine, while the gold dollar bought six and one-quarter yards. In 1878 ten yards of the same kind of goods can be bought for a dollar and the merchant is not particular whether that dollar is gold or greenback or a national bank note, as the one is worth as much to him as the other. This has all been brought about under republican administration of the laws enacted by republican congresses. Let us take a further look at the purchasing power of the greenback dollar in the days when democrats were denouncing it as a worthless rag, and at the present time, when under pretense of friendliness for it they are trying to put off the fulfillment of the pledge it bears and to depreciate it until it will again reach its low estate of fifteen years ago:

	1864.	1878.
Crushed sugar	30	10
Cuba sugar	21	8
New Orleans molasses, gallon	1.35	.40
Coffee, lb.	.45	.15
Cotton, lb.	1.50	.12
Pork, barrel	45.00	2.00
Gold	250	100.00
Prefers	40	6
Delaine	2.50	.20
Greenbacks	40	10
Cheese	55	16
Best tacking	50	12
Raincoat skirt	5.00	1.50
Brown dress	50	12
Cassim flannel	50	12
Beached muslin	50	12
Brown muslin	50	8

We ask the readers of the HAWKEYE to study the above table carefully. Save it and show it to your neighbor who has been inveigled into the "greenback" organization under the delusion that that political party is the only real friend of the greenback. Show it also to your common-sensical democratic neighbor who has inherited the hard money views of his party when it would have scorned to follow the soft-money leadership that has now captured it. Show it to the laboring man who now gets \$1.50 a day, and ask him whether he would rather have \$3.00 a day with pork at \$45.00 a barrel, or \$1.50 a day with pork at \$9.00 a barrel. The cheapest labor now earns \$1.00 a day. That will buy sixteen yards of calico or twelve yards of muslin. The

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Nov. 12, 1878.

We have advanced so far from the elections of last Tuesday that most of us have assumed our normal relations with the world and each other, though not a few intense Bourbons and the most rampant of Greenbacks find it difficult pulling up from the depths of despondency into which they were cast by the abrupt descent and utter demolition of the air castles in which they had been so long domiciled. Few Republicans are found so exacting as to express anything but the profoundest satisfaction with the general results. It cannot be disguised that Tuesday's verdicts are almost uniformly interpreted here as forecasting a solid North against a solid South hereafter, if the South is so blind and wedded to her anti-war idols as to revive the old significance attached to Mason and Dixon's line. We disarmed in our presence to show the sincerity of our desire for the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations between every section. Every pretext for the persecution of Southern Republicans was removed, and the General Government threw the weight of its influence in favor of the restoration of "local Government." About everything was conceded to the Democrats that they could think to ask for, and in return we had the Southern Democratic party pledged to an observance of the reconstruction legislation of Congress, in letter and spirit, by Hampton, Gordon, Lamar, Ben Hill and a few others who came as the special plenipotentiaries of the lately rebellious elements at the South. The list of Republicans killed, mutilated and driven from their homes during the campaign just closed cannot be explained away on any theory other than that our confidence has been abused and that the pledges of good behavior have been repudiated. But from the present indications the pretended election of Democrats in districts heretofore Republican by five to twenty thousand majority, will not act more damagingly on the South than the loss of twice that number of Representatives fraudulently returned by Tuesday's alleged vote.

Polite Eribery.

How Manton Marble Approached Mr. Cowgill, Member of the Florida Returning Board.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—C. A. Cowgill in a card states that he never gave any one the slightest reason to suppose that any money or reward would influence his official action as a member of the Florida returning board; that no Republican ever intimated to him that he would receive any reward; that before the canvass had begun, Manton Marble at his (Cowgill's) house, attempting to impress him with the great danger to the country if deprived of the election, said:

"I am a gentleman and I see that you are one, and therefore you will not misunderstand. I am Mr. Tilden's near friend, knowing as much if not more than any one else of his views and opinions, and I now inform you that he is a man of immense wealth and great gratitude, and if by your vote he becomes President, you will have not only the gratitude of the great Democratic party, but also the gratitude of Mr. Tilden and all that implies."

In answer, I ignored all that had been said concerning Mr. Tilden, and only replied, "As a Republican, do you not suppose I would prefer the gratitude of the great Republican party to that of the great Democratic party?"

This, I presume, was one of the visits "wasted upon the controller." Afterwards Mr. Marble visited at my house several times, but nothing more passed between us concerning Mr. Tilden's wealth and gratitude.

Mr. Cowgill also states that Andrew Banks of Baltimore said to him that he could have any office or money he desired if he would only throw his vote for the Tilden electors. Cowgill told Banks to say to those who sent him that he (Cowgill) should regard the election of Tilden as a national calamity. If evidence should oblige him to vote for the Democratic electors he never would accept a favor from the Democratic party or from an individual Democrat.

Cowgill states that a member of the Florida legislature promised him that he should succeed Conover to the U. S. Senate if he would vote for the Tilden electors.

—The meaneast Democrat in Massachusetts has been found, and his name is Benjamin Dean. With the aid of the Democratic House he stole the seat in the present Congress belonging to Hon. Waldbridge A. Field, and he is now resorting to still more contemptible methods to steal it again. Before the election some of the Republican papers announced the discovery that ballots had been prepared bearing Dean's name in the regular place for the Congressional candidate, while at the bottom of the ticket, in the place where the printer's name is sometimes attached, the name of Dean was repeated in microscopic type. The object, as was pointed out, was that if a voter pasted the name of Mr. Field over that of Dean the latter's name would still appear on the ticket in the unnoticed fine type and a claim could be made that both candidates were voted for. Now Dean has actually come forward to ask that he be allowed to benefit by this despicable trick, by having thrown out all ballots on which the voters had substituted Mr. Field's name for his without noticing the almost invisible type at the bottom. Mr. Dean's bump of self-respect must be a cavity.

—Come, reader," says the Bangor Tribune, "let's have a little quiet talk for a few minutes." Of course we imagine what your feelings must be, but never mind, Mr. Tribune, keep the ten cents, and if you cannot afford to give us the whole sheet, as you agreed, give us a half sheet; if you cannot do that, let us have a quarter, and if you can't afford the quarter, for mercy's sake send us something, if only a small lock of your hair. But why not make a short cut out of all your troubles by simply printing on your fractional sheet the magic words, "This is a whole newspaper?" No greenback could find fault with that.—Cor. Rockland Free Press.

—A little four year old of this village seems to understand the flat theory perfectly. Last week, she was at play, and provided herself with slips of paper, which she called money. These she gave to her mother and to the nurse. Being told by her mother that it was flat money, she went to her father, and counting him out, many dollars said: "this is flat money, and I can afford to be generous with it, for when this is all gone, I can make some more."

—The New York World tartly remarks: "The epher scandals have for the moment taken both sting and terror out of the 'fraud' yell, and the sooner Democrats see it the better will it be for them."

Western Correspondence.

GREENEY, COLORADO,
Nov. 7, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—

The last great Indian excitement is over. Those of our own citizens who were reported killed in the eastern part of our country, have come in, to disprove the report. All is quiet at the seat of war; but very many of our citizens along the South Platte Valley, fled from the terrible unseen enemy that was murdering, torturing and mutilating, not very far away to the southeast. The papers tell us that the Indians had been grossly abused on their reservation until forced to shift for themselves; that until they were pursued and attacked by the U. S. soldiers they committed no excesses, except in the line of stealing a few head of horses. I dare say this is all too true, yet it does not excuse the Indians very much, in my opinion.

They found themselves betrayed and it may be abused by the government officials, and in retaliation committed outrages upon men women and even babes, that no pen will ever dare dimly hint at. Forty persons are known to have perished. Is it any wonder that men who know these things talk of pursuing and exterminating these noble red men? Eastern men talk very differently about these things from Eastern-Western men.—He who has found his own home in ashes, and his baby hanging, lifeless, from a tree, where it has perished by a slow degree, is not the man to philosophize very patiently about the wrongs of the Indian. Some years since I heard an aged minister give his views upon the Indian question. Said he, "I would place them under their reservation with arms and tools and say 'If you find a white man upon your reservation, shoot him at sight.' Then I would say to white men, 'If you find an Indian on his reservation, shoot him at sight,' and this would soon force the Indian to go to work and there would be no more trouble." This struck me as hardly the gospel of peace, but not inconsistent with very much of the old gentleman's theology.

These are degenerate days. The old timer who sold his potatoes for five cents per pound, his wheat for twelve and one half cents, and water-melons and a pound of butter each for a dollar, can now get but three fourths of a cent for potatoes, one cent for wheat, twenty-five cents for butter and five or ten cents for water-melons. Colorado is no longer the land of high prices. Many things conspire to bring them down. The production of wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, horses, sheep, cattle and hogs has been greatly increased. As good flour as can be found in the world can be bought for \$2.00 per sack of 98 lbs. A fore quarter of beef can be purchased at four cents per pound, and dry goods are said to be proportionally as cheap. Great ditches are being taken out in all parts of the country where there is a water supply, and so production tends to overabundance consumption.

In years gone by the remark has not been uncommon, that Colorado would be a good country if we could only raise fruit; and then the sad words would come with a sigh, "We shall never have any fruit." Such remarks are not now in order; for Colorado is yet to have fruit to those who have both faith and works.—My nearest neighbor, David T. Haggood, formerly of Waterford, has raised over two bushels of apples this year. Excellent grapes are raised in several gardens in town, and small fruits are most abundant. In one garden I partook in one evening of grapes, apples, plums and peaches. So it is that we are all taking courage; and if ever your apple supply is as short as ours this year, and we send you Colorado apples, I hope you will not have to pay five dollars for the freight on a single barrel.

O. H.

—Three Maine newspapers have died, the past week, one a greenback organ in Bangor, one a weekly in Portland, and another a new paper started in Waterville, six weeks ago. Gentlemen who think newspapers can be gotten up by novices and can be run without money and without price, are gradually growing wiser. Every little while somebody gets a grudge against an old newspaper establishment or hankers intolerably for fame, and starts up a mushroom to run the old concern off the track. But pique is a weak foundation to build a newspaper on, and the novice generally discovers that it takes something more than that part of the head that lies behind the ears to make a newspaper go. One of the Maine newspapers which collapsed last week, is reported to be considerably in debt to advance subscribers, many of whom probably put in their funds in order to "secure competition" and make it livelier for "the other concern." During the last twenty-five years probably as many as twenty newspapers have been born and died in Lewiston and Auburn. It is said that ninety-nine out of every hundred new newspapers that are started in this country die because nobody feels the need of them. The recent collapse of greenbackism not unnaturally tends to discourage those patriots who the past year have been so lustily turning the cranks of several of the greenback organs in this state.—Lewiston Journal.

—During the political campaign when it was uncertain what the result of the election would be, the subscription to the U. S. four per cent. loan fell off to only a few thousand dollars daily. Since the elections have shown that the future financial policy of the government is to be on a hard money basis, and the honest payment of public indebtedness, the subscription to the four per cent. loan has rapidly increased. Monday the subscriptions amounted to \$1,285,450.

—In an elaborate review of Democratic incompetency and folly, the New York Herald says: "It is not too much to say that the Democratic party of the country is to-day little better than a mob, which has just now about as much chance to elect the next President as it has to bring about the millennium by a strict party vote. At the present rate we should think a Democratic President probable about the year 1952."

—The New York World tartly remarks: "The epher scandals have for the moment taken both sting and terror out of the 'fraud' yell, and the sooner Democrats see it the better will it be for them."

Union Farmers' Club.

First Session for Discussion—Does Farming Pay—Oxford County Farmers Think It Pays, in Money and in Happiness—Lively and Interesting Debate.

Those interested in a farmers' club, to embrace in its limits, the towns in the vicinity of Oxford, Paris, Norway, Hallowell, &c., met at Grange Hall, South Paris, last Thursday, and adopted a Constitution and series of By-laws. President Smith of Oxford, and Secretary Forbes of Paris, were at their posts, ready to perform the business of this meeting.

After preliminary business, Geo. F. Hammond was called upon for an essay dealing with the question "Does Farming Pay?"

Mr. Hammond said he had prepared no essay, but had given the matter some consideration. He then spoke extemporaneously for about twenty minutes. He thinks the question is a broad one, asking did farming pay in the past? does it pay to-day? and what is the prospect for the future? What do we mean by pay? It does not mean only dollars and cents. The man who receives the most of life's happiness and comfort for his labor is the best paid. In the past, our forefathers settled in this country as it was left by the hands of nature. They found it a wilderness; they left broad fields, fit for cultivation; they left villages, and school houses, churches and happy homes, and they left children who honored these homes, and he parents who gave them. Many, in addition to all this left large sums of money. All this was the result of farming. It was taken from the soil. What are we getting to-day? There is not a farmer in Oxford County who can tell what the income of his farm is. We should be astonished if we knew what it costs to live, and we take it all out of our farms. Our families are well clothed and well fed; we own good riding wagons, and when we choose, we go off for a day or a week, and take our wives with us.—If a friend visits us, we add more bountifully to our table; we show him our barns, our stock, our produce; we say all this is our own, and we draw untold happiness from such sources. It is not money at interest or in hand that makes us happy, or gives us the best compensation for our labor. Astor, the millionaire of New York, once asked a man who thought he must be happy in possessing so great wealth, if he would have the care of that property for his food and clothes. "That is all I get," said Mr. Astor. Our board, clothes and the happiness of life is all we can really get for our toil. The farmer is the most independent of men. He answers no bell call, and is no one's servant. He does not worry if banks fail; his bank cannot fail. In his cellar he has food for the winter, and his mind is free. A farmer does not live in fear that by displeasing some one he will lose his place and means of sustenance. He is as independent as any creature can be. What is the prospect for the future? It seems bright. The interest manifested by farmers to learn of new and more economic methods, give good promise for the future. No branch of business requires so much insight and experimental knowledge as farming, and this spirit of investigation shows that we mean to master its mysteries. Good crops, this fall, give us promise of better times to come, and we are all aiding to bring them about, seeking an education in our line of business. We learn something every day; we do not take up a hoe for half an hour without learning something. In summing up, he thought farming paid in the past, pays now, and will pay in the future.

A. J. Rowe of Norway, says he is a small farmer. He considers it to be a good, safe business, free from the harassing cares of other employments. The farmer has time for enjoyment in reading and meditation. Money is good—a little of it is very convenient—but who wishes the care of large sums? A man's life is in danger if he goes out with even a hundred dollars in his pocket. Money gives us other troubles. When the country was full of ship-slappers, our people took the farms, located in cities and villages, and undertook to get rich by speculation. These persons have learned, by a sad experience, that mercantile life does not mean happiness, or good pay, and they are now coming back to the farms. It is said that more real estate in New Hampshire has changed hands during the past three months than in nine years previous. This is a good sign. If I had sons who were seeking an occupation, I should advise them to take up farming. I remember men who took up wild land, having little but strong arms, a steadfast purpose, and a keen ax, and who are now wealthy and independent. They took it all from the soil. It pays to have a home. A young man should take up a farm, and take it for life, devoting all his energies to beautifying and improving it. Thus he will secure a beautiful home, and will be well paid in happiness. Farmers, in the future, must look for new methods. We have been living off the virgin soil; but now we must seek to restore it to its primitive fruitfulness by some method. We must not seek to cultivate too much soil. Let poor land grow to wood, and take from one acre what we formerly took from three.

E. Forbes of Paris, said that viewed in its broadest sense, farming seemed to pay, but when he looked at the County records, and saw how many farms were mortgaged to near their full value, he was led to doubt. Our agricultural population is diminishing, and the people go to villages; if farming paid, would they do so? We farmers are a hard working class; scientific men say we work too hard, and do not have holidays enough. It with all this, our farms are being mortgaged, and abandoned, it looks as if something was wrong.

Col. Swett of South Paris, said men who go to the cities fall—nine-tenths of them. Shall we therefore say that mercantile life is not profitable? So of farming, if a few farms are mortgaged, is it a sign there is no profit in farming? Our soil is deteriorating, so we cannot farm

as our fathers did. Those who do as they should, find it profitable. We must not drive fast horses or go to too many nigger shows. We must not disregard the teachings of agricultural papers and books. Doctors could not practice without study, nor lawyers, without a library, so farmers cannot do their best without being well informed. I believe farming pays both in happiness and money.

Mr. Rowe, replied to the suggestions of Des. Forbes, and quoted the parable of the prodigal son. Said most farmers that were mortgaged had been so placed by prodigality and roving.

G. F. Hammond said that farms were being abandoned, and many of them should have been abandoned long ago. Our ancestors took up much land that should never have been disturbed. The first fruits of the soil gave them a living, but nothing could be obtained from it now. The western country was opened as fresh soil, and crops grew without effort; but that soil was now deteriorating, or the most productive portions were being removed further west, so produce here could soon be raised for less than cost of transportation for those sections.

Col. Swett believes that it can be demonstrated that farming pays. Go to the valuation books of this town, and see who owns the property. It is in the farmers' hands.

F. B. Andrews of Oxford, says we cannot look at this question, and decide by a glance. In nearly every home there are dogs. Does keeping dogs therefore pay? He knows of many farms that are mortgaged, but the owners, pay the interest and live just as well as they would if free from debt. Knew a man who hired a village house for \$30 per year; had no door yard, none of the comforts of home.—Finally purchased a farm on credit. Now pays \$80 or \$85 for interest, and has a good home, gets a good living from the farm, and has all the happiness of independence. Farmers who work industriously have good credit, and can pay interest so long as they live, and yet get a good living. Thinks farming pays in happiness and money. Trouble with many is, they go into villages and sit in stores. Cannot work one day in the week, loaf the rest, and expect pay for six days' labor.

Ziba Thayer of South Paris, says that hits him exactly. He once owned a farm, but now he lives in the village and sits in the stores. He made farming pay in dollars and cents, as well as in comfort. If a man goes to farming, with the expectation of becoming rich in a few years, he will be mistaken; but it pays in the long run. When on the farm, if a friend came to see me, took him to my barns, showed him my stock and crops, and took comfort in so doing. In the village, I had a few hundred dollars, but could not take the money out and show it. I thus lost some of the comfort of life. Farming paid me better than job work for which I receive three dollars per day.—There is no class so well situated for comfort as is the farmer.

N. M. Thomas of Oxford, had a visitor, last week, a banker of wealth. Show him his farm, barn, hogs, cattle, grain, &c. Said to his friend, "suppose you think this a hard way to get a living." "No," was the reply, "I wish I had been educated a farmer. You are so independent. You do not lie awake nights wondering if such a firm will take up its notes to-morrow, or whether such a bank can meet its liabilities." Wishes all farmers could have heard that friend talk—thinks it would help make them content with their lot.

J. F. King of Paris, says a small mortgage is not the worst thing a man can labor under, but many farms, purchased years ago, are mortgaged to more than their present value. Aside from the depreciation of real estate, he doubts if it pays the average farmer. Farming is not an exact science like law. If we read, and try to follow the instructions of agricultural papers, we should do some things six ways. We must experiment, and learn what is needed in each special case. It does not pay to raise 30 bushels of corn to the acre or 12 bushels of wheat, yet these are the average figures. If we can raise large crops from smaller territory, it will pay, but not till we can produce crops at less cost than the combined price of production and transportation from the west.

F. B. Andrews says if farmers read more, law would be more of an exact science. Caves go to a jury of twelve, and no man could forecast the result. If a farm is hopelessly mortgaged, say to mortgagee, give me better terms, or take the property. If he does the latter, go take a farm on halves. It will pay to do that. We should educate the boys and girls to be true, and honest, to love honest labor, then they will be content with their lot.

H. E. Hammond of Paris, says the way to make farming pay is to attend to your own business.

"He who by the plow would thrive Must either hold himself or drive." He lives on the farm his grandfather owned, and hopes to see it remain in the family. Boys would like farming if we did not work them too hard. We give them as many privileges as village boys have. Many farmers keep too many horses, and spend their time with them. A farm well attended by its owner will pay.

President Smith, had thought the matter over before coming to the meeting, and his views had been exactly expressed by G. F. Hammond.

Unanimously voted that the members had been well paid for attending this meeting.

Mr. Rowe from committee, reported that next meeting be held at Norway, on Friday, Nov. 22. Subject for discussion "Capital in Farming." Rev. Mr. Seitz will read an essay upon the subject, then free discussion.

Voted to accept this report. Voted to bring ladies to the club meetings.

It was a source of great pleasure to see the farmers so cheerful and hopeful,

so contented with their lot, and so appreciative of the comforts and advantages of their position.

It is proposed by the club to hold meetings as frequently as once a fortnight, and to hold them in the various towns in this vicinity. We predict much benefit from these meetings, both in a social aspect, and by the acquisition of information.

—P. T. Barnum testifies as an expert that the Democracy gave a mighty poor show in Connecticut.

—The Detroit Post rises to remark that "It wouldn't take much currency after all to supply the 'National' party with \$50 each per capita."

—Rev. H. A. Stetson, late pastor of the Baptist church at East Sumner, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at South Acton, and commenced his labors on Sunday, Nov. 3.

—Senator Blaine during the late campaign was on the stump from July 30th to Nov. 4th, with not more than three days' interval at any one time. He spoke between forty and fifty times in different States. He returned home Thursday in perfect health, and certainly no man had better earned a right to enjoy the good news of Tuesday's elections.

—"Young men," said the late Mr. Tilden, in his Gramercy Park oration—"young men! will you mark these wrongdoers of 1876 with the indignation of a betrayed, wronged and sacrificed people?" and the young men and several old men with them walked sternly up to the polls on Tuesday and marked the evil-doers of 1876 by large majorities all over the solid North.—Tribune.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE LONDON QUARTERLY, AND THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, published by the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., of 41 Barclay St., New York, are among the most valuable periodicals which find their way to our table. They contain the best European thought and are invaluable to those who would "keep up with the times." Price \$4 each per year, or three Reviews and Blackwood for \$15.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.

Thermometer 94 deg. in the shade. Noon.—Broadway. A dramatic scene.—An exceedingly fat lady pulling like a steam engine, and clinging to the arm of a small very gentleman whose face has become very red, either from the unusual exercise or from confusion. The gentleman eyes are looking at him with a ha-ha! in each pupil. Naughtily boy: "I say, Charlie, pretty small thing to tow her in with that cargo." Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce the weight from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable—nature's own remedy for this diseased condition. Procurable of your druggists.

PLAIN HOME TALK EMBRACING MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a book of nearly 600 pages and 250 illustrations, is now issued in three styles:—Half Morocco, \$4.75; English Cloth, Standard Edition, \$3.25; Plain American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, \$1.50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatise on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things new knowledge, is from the pen of DR. E. B. FOOTE, of 129 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who has been in extensive practice for twenty five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of price. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLICATION COMPANY, 129 EAST 25TH STREET, New York City.

From a Well-known Dunkard Preacher.

HARTFORD, CONN. Feb. 10, 1874.

Gentlemen:—Having recently decided to retire from the use of PHARMACY STUFF for dyspepsia and general debility of the system, I can recommend it heartily in all cases as being a very effective and pleasant preparation. It gives almost universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

ADAM BAYLER.

Sold by all Druggists. To those who are so unfortunate as to become prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Renewer. We do so with the utmost confidence because it is everywhere received with marked success, and has been upon its merits since its first introduction, and is now used in all civilized countries.—Addison (N. Y.) Advertiser.

If you have a CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 129 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter, as well as in person are free. Dr. Foote is the well known author of Medical Common Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, &c.

CROAKING is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleeding of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when Hall's Eucalypti of Horehound and Tar will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 15 hours? Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, n124w

Adamson's Botanic Balm does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation thus removing the cause of the complaint. It is pleasant to take and works a charm. Price only 35 cents. Sample free.

This image shows a blank page from a document or book. The page is mostly white with some minor scanning artifacts. There are prominent dark vertical bands along the left and right edges, likely representing the binding or gutter of the book. No text or other markings are visible on the page.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician: "I have no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE

Cures the worst cases of Canker.

VEGETINE

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

VEGETINE

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE

Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Removes the cause of Pimples.

VEGETINE

Relieves Pains in the Stomach.

VEGETINE

Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE

Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists

A. B. C. B.

A Great Discovery!

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

"They do say it beats the world."

\$5000 Gold For A Better Remedy!

Sons and Daughters of Adam, use Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

WHY?

BECAUSE it is endorsed by leading physicians, is pleasant to take, and CURES EVERY TIME Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all other diseases leading to Consumption.

The children like it, and they tell it cures their colds and makes them well; and mothers seek the store to try it. With hundreds who desire to buy it. More than 300,000 Bottles Sold, and not a Failure yet.

The following are a few of the names of those who have used this remedy: Mrs. Gov. Cony, Mrs. Hon. James W. Bradbury, Anson 2d, Merrill, ex-Governor of Maine, Mrs. Col. Thomas Lamb, Mrs. J. J. Lamb, Mayor of Augusta, Rev. Dr. Rinker, Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. Dr. F. M. Drow, Secretary of State, Hon. J. T. Woodard, State Librarian, Hon. R. H. Chapman, President of the National Bank, S. W. Lane, Secretary of Senate, Warren L. Alden, Banker, and many thousands others too numerous to mention.

Beware of worthless imitations. See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass of the bottle. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sample bottle and circular free.

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor, Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FORGET IT NOT!

That the best place in this County to buy

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Hats, Caps,

And Gent's FURNISHING GOODS,

at

For the Fall and Winter Campaign,

Is at

Elliott & Stowell's

Clothing Emporium,

South Paris, Me.

Our FALL and WINTER STOCK has arrived and every man and boy should call if they want or are going to want

CLOTHING!

of any kind. FIRST-CLASS GOODS, and their quality, make GARMENTS. But the PRICES are what will only interest but ATTRACTION! Bring the CASH! That is what explains everything.

F. Q. ELLIOTT, ELIAS STOWELL, South Paris, Maine.

UNDER MARION HALL

HARRY BASSETT, for three years the favorite race horse of the East, died at the stock farm of his owner, Colonel McDaniel, near Trenton on Saturday. By Lexington, dam Canary Bird, this horse did as much to establish the fame of that great sire as any horse that ever started on the American turf, and his winnings during the three years he was running did not fall far short of \$150,000. He was bought by Colonel McDaniel when a yearling from H. P. McGrath, of Kentucky, for \$990. At that time he did not bid fair to make much of a race horse, but as a two-year-old he started with fifteen horses in the Nursery stakes at Jerome, and although not a favorite by any means came in a fine winner. It would be a long list that gave all the races that Harry Bassett started in during the season of 1870 and 1871. He was entered in nearly everything to which he was eligible, and always came in near the first, although he won but one more race in 1870, the Kentucky stakes at Saratoga. His season of 1871 ended with winning the great Bowie stakes at Baltimore, four-mile heats, the winning being \$32,000. It was the first and only time a three-year-old had been able to endure the long and cruel run, but before that he had taken the Belmont and Jerome stakes at New York, the Jersey Derby at Long Branch and the Kenner and Travers stakes at Saratoga, in all of them beating fine fields of horses. But Bassett's fame was made in 1872. After winning the sweepstakes at Jerome he started against Longfellow, then the king of the turf, and won the Westchester cup, two and a half miles. Two weeks later, at Monmouth, the two met again, and this time the Kentucky horse got away with the rich purse and Monmouth cup. The fall meeting at Saratoga brought the two horses together for the Saratoga cup, and 30,000 people witnessed the greatest race that ever was had in this country. Longfellow broke down ten yards from the string, but was then too far behind Bassett to have won. He lowered the record of the race that day three seconds. One day shortly afterward Bassett broke down whilst taking his exercise and went into the stud, but his loss have not done much to support the fame of one of the hardest, gamest horses that ever faced a starter. Recently Colonel McDaniel had refused \$15,000 for the horse. Six years ago he refused \$40,000 cash, offered by Pierre Lorillard.

Lettuce in Winter.
It is so easy to have this vegetable in winter that we wonder it has not a place on the table of every farmer. In summer there are so many delightful vegetables that lettuces are rarely eaten, while in winter and early spring, when variety and change are demanded, they are greatly relished. Every family that has a little garden spot can enjoy the luxury with very little trouble. All that is necessary is to build a frame of coarse boards, cover it with a closely fitting glass sash and place it in a sunny spot, somewhat protected. In this plant the lettuce sets, about six inches apart, in good ground and keep them properly watered. They will grow all winter and in the early spring will form beautiful large heads to encourage the appetite and grace the table. The earlier in the autumn this operation is begun the better.

The Brown Dutch and Hammersmith hardy green are the best varieties for winter use. The seeds should be sown in September, and are so hardy that if planted in a sheltered situation and protected by a loose covering of straw and evergreen boughs, they will stand the winter well. If transplanted in a cold frame, as suggested above, they will do better and produce more tender, delicate and larger heads.—N. Y. Herald.

From the New England Farmer.

Apples for Milk Cows.

Yes, you need never fear to feed any apples to milk cows, when you have a surplus which you wish to dispose of. There is an abundance of apples, this season, and many of the earlier ones, especially, will be allowed to go to waste. Now, if instead of letting the windfalls and unripe apples rot as they fall, you would pick them up and feed to cows giving milk, the increase in quantity would well repay for all the trouble, provided discretion and good judgment are used; or will the cows be injured thereby, at least, such was the fact in the case which came to my knowledge a few years since, when there was a great abundance of apples. I elsewhere mentioned the same thing at the time, and here give the substance of the experiment, being personally acquainted with the experimenter. The farmer was rising four-score years, and had a great quantity of apples, same as most others in the same locality. He resolved the question in his mind what to do with the apples. To make them into cider was out of the question, for want of casks to put it in. Several other plans were equally impracticable, and finally he hit on the idea of feeding them to his cows. He had one which gave only a small quantity of milk, and with her he began his experiment, thinking, perhaps, that there could be but small loss should the experiment prove a failure. He commenced by giving two quarts at a feed, and gradually increased it up to half a bushel. The cow began to increase the quantity of her milk till she nearly, or quite, doubled in quantity. The milk and cream was tested at every stage, and found to be equally as good as when grass alone constituted the feed. To make assurance doubly sure, he stopped feeding the apples, and immediately the cow fell off in her milk to her former yield. After a few days, he began feeding again, and former results were attained. It must be understood that the apples were a mixture of varieties, the majority being sour, and windfalls at that. Being pleased with the result thus far, he began to feed them to his other cows with good results, the gain in milk being about fifty per cent., and the quantity and quality of butter also increasing in somewhat like ratio. I would state here, that the grazing was rowen feed of the meadow.

The only secret of success was in commencing to feed in small quantity, and gradually increasing to the capacity of the cow's appetite. Now, should any of your readers try the experiment by turning his cows into the orchard, and allowing them to eat at their will, to begin, and should the cows be badly injured or killed thereby, do not throw the blame where it does not belong. By commencing with a small allowance, once a day, the quantity may be increased daily till the maximum feed is reached in one or two weeks, and

only good results follow. So, I say, feed the apple to the cows giving milk, rather than let them rot on the ground, or even make them into cider, especially the early ones. W. H. W.

Home-made Superphosphate.

In the November number of the Journal of Chemistry, Dr. Nichols gives the following short notice of his field meeting and lecture on manufacturing chemical fertilizers, at his farm at Haverhill, which meeting were prevented by previous engagements from attending:

We have long held the view that some method should be devised to afford practical instruction to the men who have in charge the farms and gardens of the country—men who, although they may have reached middle life, are desirous of availing themselves of the facts and principles of modern husbandry. Our schools and agricultural colleges are designed to instruct only those who have not entered upon the actual labors of the farm, or only the young men who are seeking an education. Periodicals and journals devoted to agricultural matters for the most part do a good work, but they fail to bring the results of modern research and improvements home to the farmer; and the same may be said of the ordinary lectures delivered at farmers' meetings. As far as words go they accomplish all that can be accomplished, but something more is needed. Instruction is better conveyed by seeing than by hearing, and when both are combined the highest and most satisfactory results are attained.

With the view of testing the practicability of this kind of instruction, we called together about a hundred working farmers in September, and held the meeting on the floor of the farm barn at Lake-side. The first half hour was devoted to an examination of the farm buildings—the barn, tool room, repair shop, the room for manufacturing fertilizers, and the analytical laboratory, where analysis is made of soils, fertilizers, etc. The topic designed to be presented was chemical or artificial fertilizers; their nature, history, uses, methods of manufacturing and compounding. In order to make all plain, the use of a blackboard was called into requisition, and on the table were placed vessels holding the different salts and combinations used as plant food. Still further to elucidate and enforce the facts of the topic, a series of illustrative experiments was devised, in which the principles of combination and chemical reaction were seen. As a final experiment, the gentlemen were invited into the barnyard, to witness the manufacture of five hundred pounds of superphosphate as conducted in the usual way upon the farm.

That this method might be shown to be quite simple, and one to be undertaken by any ordinarily intelligent person, the whole process was carried through under the direction of Mr. Davis, our farm superintendent. He placed on a platform a lead-lined tank made of pine plank, four feet square and one foot deep. Into this he poured ten gallons of water, and then the contents of one carboy of sulphuric acid (165 lbs.) Into this he shovelled gradually 350 pounds of fine bone charcoal, such as the sugar refiners use, and after the violent reaction was over, in about an hour, he had about a quarter of a ton of genuine superphosphate, analyzing 16.50 per cent. soluble phosphoric acid, ready for the field. It was perfectly dry in two hours, and could be taken in the hand, and it needs no grinding. In this simple way, Mr. Davis made twelve tons during leisure days last winter; more than enough to meet our wants in the summer. The apparatus is the result of much experience, and is exactly adapted to the wants of farmers. Our method is perfectly practicable when the South Carolina phosphatic rocks are used, pulverized, instead of the bone char. In order to show that it is practicable for the inexperienced, we will state that Hon. E. H. Rollins, United States Senator from New Hampshire, spent a day with us at the farm, and from the brief instructions given he has been able to make a tank, and manufacture several tons of superphosphate at his farm in Rollinsford, N. H., the past month.

The barn lecture occupied one hour, and it was indeed a novel sight—one perhaps never before witnessed in this country. Seats were placed in spaces between the cow stalls, and on the floor, and everything wore an aspect of comfort and facility of observation. The methods of compounding the salts of ammonia and the nitrates and potash salts to obtain perfect manure were explained, and also their nature and chemical relationship. The language employed was plain and simple, without technicalities or confusing formulas. At the close, it was gratifying to listen to the expressions of approval of the plan, and the statements of how many new and useful facts were obtained from the farmers present. The experiment conclusively proved that our farmers are not only eager for practical instruction, but capable of comprehending the important principles upon which modern scientific husbandry rests.—Exchange.

An American Kitchen-garden.
A step into an American kitchen-garden will show main features that will recall an English kitchen-garden just the same. Yonder is the corner for pot herbs, and for herbs aromatic and medicinal. There is sage; there is wormwood; there is white poppy; there is horehound; there is basil; there is saffron. Of thyme and fennel and marjoram and savory and other flavorings of that sort planted by Shakespeare, a word has been said before. Then there is balm, much used in America for making balm tea for fever patients, and balm wine as an ordinary beverage; there is anise, the seeds wanted for the home medicine-chest, the leaves as a garnish, and for seasoning; there is coriander, its seeds sown "where they are to stand," not in hot-beds for transplanting, to be used for confectionery, and to hide the disagreeableness of medicines; there is dill, for the medicine-chest again, and to give higher flavor to pickled cucumbers; there is hyssop, its leaves and flower stalks to cure humoral asthma and chronic catarrh; there is caraway, for cakes and biscuits, and its leaves to give variety, occasionally, to soups.—All the Year Round.

—The Hackensack Republican tells of a "man who had a hole store in the roof of his mouth." We do not doubt the capacity of the average Hackensack mouth to hold a whole store, but what puzzles us is where did the pipe go out.—Jersey City Journal.

CATARRH

THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT

Successfully Treated with

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Success is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of Catarrh affections, after so many failures, is a rare thing. Sanford's Radical Cure is the remedy used by Dr. Sanford, of New York, and is the only one that has ever been known to cure Catarrh of the Eye, Ear and Throat. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has ever been known to cure Catarrh of the Eye, Ear and Throat. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is the only one that has ever been known to cure Catarrh of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

CURING

Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bile, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Colic, Neuralgia, a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most common ailments yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidably and dangerous diseases. Most ailments physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as efficient. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being given very early, they are entirely harmless.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Maine Steamship Co.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York

Steamers Eleanor and Franconia

Will start for New York on Monday, Oct. 1st, at 10 A. M., and leave for New York on Thursday, Oct. 4th, at 10 A. M.

The Eleanor is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

These steamer will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room \$100, meals extra. Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and all parts of Maine.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 4 P. M. on days they leave Portland. For further information apply to HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.

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Established 1850.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,

WATCH-MAKER.

South Paris, Maine.

CAUTION.—Be very careful how you send Watches to be repaired, as many have been called for here, but were found at another shop. I do not offer a premium on repairs. Bring your watch carefully in a small box, write my name on it, and if you cannot, then pack your watch carefully in a small box, write my name on it, and if you cannot, then pack your watch carefully in a small